

CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, MAY 16, 1788.

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NOTIFICATION.

THE Society established in the City of Philadelphia for promoting the abolition of Slavery, having considered the situation of their unfortunate countrymen, now prisoners in some of the States of Barbary, and conceiving it to be within the design of the institution to extend their attention to every species of slavery, have appointed a committee to obtain information on this subject, in order to devise some practicable means of affording relief to their distressed brethren. The committee therefore take this public method of requesting intelligence from the owners of vessels, the friends and relations of the captives, or from foreigners or other persons, who may possess a knowledge of the particular situation of the Americans who have been captured, or any circumstantial account of the mode of relief adopted by nations not in treaty with those States.

Letters addressed to any of the subscribers will receive due attention; and, it being the cause of humanity, they request that this notification may be inserted for a few weeks in each of the newspapers on the continent.

James Pemberton, Jonathan Penrose, Teneb Cox, Richard Wells, Nicholas Collin, William Rodgers, Samuel P. Griffiths, Thomas Harrison, Francis Bailey, Thomas Wistar, John Olden, Caleb Lowndes, Caspar W. Haines. Philadelphia, April 30, 1788.

LONDON.

An exact Copy of the Declaration of War against the Porte, as delivered at Vienna, to the Foreign Ambassadors.

ALL Europe have been witness to the good faith with which the Court of his Imperial Majesty has for many years cultivated peace with the Ottoman Empire; the sincere disposition it has manifested on every occasion to preserve their good neighbourhood; its disinterested and indefatigable endeavours to avoid any interruption of their mutual harmony, and its readiness to lend every office of mediation, to prevent any rupture between the Porte and the neighbouring Courts.

The pacific intentions were lately displayed in the differences which arose between the Porte and the Empress of all the Russias, when the Emperor, uniting his endeavours with those of his ally the King of France, omitting nothing which was likely to effect an amicable adjustment of their disputes. And whereas the grievances and demands of the Court of Russia did not exceed a requisition, for the just execution of the existing treaty between them and the Porte, and whereas the former Courts shewed the most favourable disposition to accommodate the differences, his Imperial Majesty was not without hopes that his endeavours, joined to those of the Court of Versailles, would succeed in preventing a rupture, and the calamitous consequences that must inevitably attend it.

But the Porte soon shewed the inefficacy of this attempt in the United Courts, and shutting their eyes against their salutary advice and pressing exhortations, had the injustice to refuse the Russian Envoy the necessary delay for a courier to return with fresh instructions from Petersburg, and required him to sign a formal deed, revoking and declaring void, the treaty of commerce concluded between the Porte and Russia, as well as every stipulation respecting the Crimea. And in consequence of his refusal to accede to a proposition, which, independent of its impropriety, exceed the powers of an Envoy, the Porte did not hesitate to confine this Minister, contrary to the most sacred laws of nations, in the prison of the Seven Towers, and declare war against Russia at the same time.

By so violent a proceeding, things were

brought to the most critical extremity; yet the Emperor did not lose hopes, that hostilities might still be prevented. He flattered himself that the Porte, yielding to the representations of all the foreign Ambassadors residing at Constantinople, would be persuaded to release the Envoy, and give her Imperial Majesty a satisfaction proportionate to the violation of the law of nations offered to the person of her Minister, and thus a possibility occur of renewing conciliatory negotiations.

But all these hopes were entirely destroyed by the Porte commencing open acts of hostility against all remonstrances, and obliging Russia to have recourse to arms in her own defence.

The Porte were not unacquainted with the bands of amity and alliance which unite the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg. Of this occurrence they were informed as well by verbal insinuations, as by a memorial presented towards the close of the year 1783. This was accompanied by an energetic representation of the nature of this alliance, and the danger of provoking it.

The Ottoman Court have therefore themselves only to blame, if the Emperor, after so many years employed in the preservation of peace, and in his endeavours to live with them on the best terms, and after having seized upon every opportunity of amicable intervention, finds himself at length obliged by their conduct to comply with his engagements with the Empress, and take a part in the war which she finds herself so forcibly drawn into.

The Emperor, by these facts and circumstances, conceives himself authorized to rely with the utmost confidence on the approbation of all the Courts of Europe, and flatters himself that they will unite their wishes for the success of his arms against the common enemy of Christianity.

At Vienna, February 10, 1788.

This declaration was accompanied by a note from the Prince of Kaunitz Riefberg, Chancellor of State, repeating the same meaning as the declaration, and adding, that these sentiments were announced at Constantinople by the Imperial internuncio.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 10.

Notwithstanding the care taken by the ministers of the Porte to conceal their inquietude, it is impossible for them to dissemble the consternation into which the dispositions and designs of the house of Austria have thrown them. It was but lately that the cabinet sent orders to Sophia for a thousand Janissaries to march immediately to Orsova, a small fortress, but of great importance, on the Danube, about six leagues from Mahadia. This order has been followed by another, to send some pieces of artillery; and a transport of ammunition, to the same place.

VIENNA, February 9.

By order of the Court, the commissioners, charged to provide provisions for his Imperial Majesty's troops, have purchased at the Porte of Trieste 38,000 quintals of rice from Lombardy.

Notwithstanding the badness of the roads and season, many battalions of infantry, destined to re-inforce the army in Hungary, are ordered to quit their cantonments, and march towards the Banks of the Danube. This shows that government intends to make those troops embark, that they may arrive at Semlin with less fatigue and trouble.

It was yesterday reported that the Croats had seized all the avenues of Bosnia, on the Borders of the Sava and the Una.

WARSAW, January 20.

Count Potocki, palatine of Russia, has informed the permanent council, that the pacha of Choczim having demanded, in case of need, his troops might pass the Dniester, and traverse a part of the Polish territo-

ry; to which he had returned for answer that the republic could not suffer its possessions to be the theatre of war; and to hinder it, would oppose all his forces against the entry of Ottoman troops.

They are raising troops in Podolia for the service of that province: each proprietor is to furnish the hundredth man. Prince Czatorisky's quota amounts to 120 men. That prince has presented the province with seventy pieces of cannon, and has sent 200 coffacks to the army of the palatinate of Russia.

COPENHAGEN, January 26.

The king, to encourage the cotton plantations in West-India islands, has granted the exportation of cotton from Santa Cruz, for five years, with a duty of seven and a half per cent.

M. Lambro, a major in the Albanian Tauridian regiment in the Russian service, lately arrived, set off from this place the day before yesterday for Vienna. This officer has 18 patents to deliver to as many captains who wish to arm their vessels to cruise against the Turks under Russian colours; he is also ordered to buy some vessels for the service of his sovereign.

ROME, February 2.

In digging a pit in the place called Nero's Burying-place, they have found a superb chamber of old mosaic, surrounded by garlands of stone, inlaid with lapis lazuli.

PARIS, February 17.

We are assured that the forges of Mount Cenis are bought by the king for 6,000,000, which the state has engaged to pay; and that it will (besides being rendered for the future more complete) be useful for the land artillery; while the forges of Indret furnish those for the sea service. They add; that the 6,000,000 is so much the better laid out, as it has occasioned a town to be built containing 1500 persons, in a place where in 1782 there were only two cottages.

Feb. 21. We formerly announced the discovery made at Girgenti, in Sicily, of a manuscript, containing the Arabick translation of Titus Livius; and many learned persons, desiring to get some information on a discovery so interesting, have addressed themselves to M. Pio, secretary to the king of Naples, who has willingly, made inquiries concerning it. The answer he received met interest the literati of every country, and the following is a copy of it:

"It is true we have found in Sicily the Arabick translation of Titus Livius; and M. Vella, who is well acquainted in that language, is preparing to translate it. The manuscript found is so voluminous, that we are in great hopes it contains a complete version of all the works of that historian."

LONDON, March 4.

It is understood in the city, that government has consented that the Russian fleet shall be victualled in our ports. It is said to consist of twenty sail of the line, and is expected in the Humber about the middle of April.

March 5. Since the Emperor's declaration of war against the Porte, the French Court have, it is said, sent a notification to our government, informing them, that by a treaty subsisting between them and the Turks, they are under the necessity of supplying the latter with six ships of the line.

March 6. The dispatches from Constantinople of the 25th of January, shew the serious attention with which the Porte has surveyed the declaration of the emperor. The divan has been frequently assembled. Orders have been sent to the different provinces, for an increased contribution of troops; and that large parties should advance on the side of the Vidin and Belgrade. Still more pressing directions have been issued to the pacha of Bosnia, to advance on the side of the Save, to oppose the Croates in that quarter.

Accounts from Georgia mention a considerable advantage gained by the Russians, which has much reduced the courage of Prince Hiraclius, who now repents of his attachment to the Porte, though the grand Vizir endeavours to keep him in temper, and has particularly secured the interest of a man of great consideration, the pacha D'Akiska.

The emperor has fixed his departure for the end of February. He takes his route by Trieste, to examine the maritime force, as well as to observe what measures may be necessary to take for the protection of that place. From thence he passes to Fiume and Carlstadt, and so on along the banks of the Save.

A daily paper says, Thornton has a contract for 40 transports of 400 tons each, to be provided for the Emperors of Russia, to bring 16,000 troops who are to accompany her fleet in the Mediterranean. The fleet is come into the Humber to take in water and provisions.

March 8. Mr. Hastings, in the composition of his memoirs, and in the nature of his attention, discovers

FROM ROSSAU'S SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

IN speaking of the art of drawing characters, Mr. Rousseau very judiciously observes, that we ought not to judge of physiognomy by the stronger lines in the face, nor of the characters of men by their great actions; public transactions being either too common, or too much studied or prepared: and yet he remarks, that such are the only incidents worthy the dignity of modern history. He then relates a little anecdote of the great Marshal Turenne.

“ Marshal Turenne was incontestably one of the greatest men of the last age. The Writer of his life has had the courage to render it interesting, by relating some minute particulars which make his Hero known and beloved; but how many was he not obliged to suppress, which would have taught us to know and to love him still more! I shall instance only one, which I have from good authority, and which Plutarch would by no means have omitted, but which Ramsay, if he had known it, would not have dared to relate.

“ The Marshal happened, one hot day, to be looking out at the window of his anti-chamber, in a white waistcoat and night-cap. A servant entering the room, deceived by his dress, mistakes him for one of the under cooks. He comes softly behind him, and with a hand, which was not of the lightest, gives him a violent slap on the breech. The Marshal instantly turns about, and the fellow frightened out of his wits, beholds the face of his Master: down he drops upon his knees—*Oh! My Lord! I thought it was George—And suppose it had been George, replied the Marshal, rubbing his backside, you ought not to have struck him quite so hard.* Such are the strokes our modern Daubers dare not attempt. Go on, and remain forever delitute of nature, void of sensibility! feel your hearts with your wretched decorum; and by your formality render yourselves despicable! But thou honest young man, who readest this anecdote, and who feelest with tenderness all that sweetness of disposition which it immediately indicates, and which is so rarely found in our first emotions; read also the minutiae of this great man when his birth and name were in question. Remember it is the same Turenne who constantly gave place to his nephew, so that one might always perceive the child to be a sovereign Prince. Compare these contrasts, love nature, despise opinion, and know mankind.”

Importance of early impressions of piety on the minds of Children.

FIRST feelings are critical. By them the character is often decided. Suppose them *insensate*—how deep they sink—how often renewed by a polluted imagination—and how fondly cherished!—They become the *bidden treasure* of the heart, to which it retires for a dark, selfish, evanescent, joy; the presence of the virtuous cannot always suppress them, nor the gate of *January* shut them out. The path of honour is forever abandoned.—Early impressions of piety in like manner take possession of the heart. The first feelings of devotion are remembered with delight. God is sought and he is found, in the outgoings of the morning, in delightful and awful scenes—in the peace and in the tumults of nations, in the inmost recesses of the soul. When the mind is unoccupied, it is drawn by love to the father of mercies.—When wanted sleep departs, it is cheered by the returning sense of his presence. Love to God brightens the sunshine of prosperity, and perfumes with sweet incense the sacrifices which are made to Virtue. Every thing praise-worthy is to be expected from the youth who loves his creator, and acts as under his eye.

Kaimos ou Education.

PROPOSALS for hiring the New-London Ferry on East and West Side, will be received by the Selectmen, at their Meeting at the House of Mr. Ephraim Miner in New-London, on the 1st Tuesday of June next, at 10 o'Clock Forenoon.—The present Leases are to out the 1st Day of October next. New-London, 29th April 1788.

To be sold at Public Vendue, on the 4th of day of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Windham,

SO much of the real estate of Mr JOHN ABBE, late of Windham, deceased, as will raise the sum of £ 27 14s. 11d. lawful money, with incidental charges of sale. Said sale to be at the public sign-post in Windham.

SAMUEL WEBB, Executor.

May 4, 1788.

To be sold in Ashford; in Windham county, cheap for cash or short credit,

ABOUT twelve acres of fertile Land, with a complete dwelling-house thereon, two stories in the front, thirty and forty feet on the ground, with a barn and other buildings thereon, with a choice well and other accommodations, and pleasantly situated. Said land butting on and lying between two rivers; and said house is the same built and improved by Capt. John Stevens, late of Ashford. For terms, apply to Capt. WILLIAM MOLINEUX, of Bolton, or EPHRAIM LYON, of said Ashford. April 14th, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the hon. Court of Probate, for the district of East-Haddam, have allowed one year from the date hereof for the creditors to the estate of Capt. GERSHOM BULKLEY, late of Colchester, deceased, to bring in their claims against said estate; those who neglect to exhibit their claims within said time, will ever be debarred a recovery. JOHN BULKLEY, Executor. Colchester, May 6, 1788.

THE Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of New-London, have fixed the term of six months from the date hereof, for the creditors to the estate of IYDIA HARRIS, late of New-London, deceased, to bring in their claims against said estate; all who neglect to bring them in by said time, will be debarred a recovery. GUYEON ALLEN, Adm'r.

Killingworth, May 5, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the hon. Court of Probate, for the district of New-London, have allowed eight months from the date hereof, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. JOSEPH LORD, late of Lyme, deceased, to bring in their claims against said estate; those who neglect to bring them in by said time, will be debarred a recovery. REUBEN LORD, Ex'r.

Lyme, May 5, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors to the estate of JAMES TILLITSON, late of Lyme, deceased, that the hon. Court of Probate, for the district of New-London, have fixed the term of six months from the date hereof for the creditors to bring in their demands; those who neglect to bring in their accounts by said time, will be debarred a recovery. JEMIMA CHAPMAN, (late Jemima Saunders.)

Lyme, May 5, 1788.

THE hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Stonington, having allowed seven months for the creditors of the estate of DANIEL STARK, late of Groton, deceased, to bring in their demands against said estate. Those who neglect presenting their accounts within the time mentioned, will be debarred any recovery. Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment without further notice. JEMIMA STARK, } Ex'rs. ISAAC GALLUP, }

Groton, April 1, 1788.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

SO much of the real estate of WILLIAM WEST, a non-resident proprietor, as will pay his parish or society taxes, made on the lists 1785, and 1786, in the hands of us the subscribers to collect, with the incidental charges arising thereon. Sale to be on the premises the 14th day of August next, as the law directs.

AARON LYON, } Society JOHN MAY, } Collectors.

Woodstock, April 18, 1788.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber the first, a large two year old brown Mare Colt; trots large; has a large star in her forehead, and some white on the nose; a little white on the near hind foot; the hoof split; has been lately dock'd. Whoever will take up said mare and return her to me, or give information so that I may have her again, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid, by

JOHN PERKINS.

Lyme, May 6, 1788.

WILL COVER this season, at the stable of the subscriber in Preston, four miles east of Norwich-Landing, the excellent, beautiful and substantial Horse called the young RANGER; he is of a fine chestnut colour, with a white face, and three white feet, fourteen hands and three inches high, paces and trots, has an easy genteel canter, was formerly owned by Col. E. Bulkley, of Colchester, and is the same Horse owned by the subscriber the year past; his colts on trial prove excellent saddle horses. The conditions are Three Dollars to venture a mare to be with fold, and Nine Shillings for the season.

Also will cover at the same place, two famous, likely, large JACKS, just in their prime, bred by the subscriber, have proved excellent for propagation. The terms are Four Dollars to venture a mare to be with fold, and Two Dollars for the season. Good pasturing for mares on reasonable terms. MINER TRACY.

Preston, 22d of April, 1788.

WILL be kept for covering this season, at the stable of the subscriber, the noted horse called the COUNT, full blooded; he wants no further recommendation than to say its the same horse which I have kept for two seasons past.

NEHEMIAH HOWE.

Ashford, 26th April 1788.

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'L PRICE.

Hartford Woolen Manufactory.

THE Funds for establishing a WOOLEN MANUFACTORY, are now placed under the direction of a number of respectable gentlemen, and the business will commence as soon as the agent can collect sufficient materials.—A large quantity of sheeps wool is wanted, for which cash will be paid on delivery, at Hartford. Any gentleman who wishes to contract for the delivery of wool, will please to apply to the subscriber, at his store. DANIEL HINSDALE.

Hartford, May 2, 1788.

N. B. Subscriptions for stock are yet open; gentlemen who wish to promote so laudable an undertaking, can have an opportunity of entering their names; and as this business was set on foot with a view to promote the interest of the public as well as of private advantage, it is presumed the farmers will be careful to rear up their lambs—increase the number, and improve the breed of sheep.

EZRA DODGE,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and others, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by Mr. John Champlin, where he carries on the Clock & Watch-making and Goldsmiths' business, in all their various branches.

New-London, April 30, 1788.

Luther Gale and Gurdon Hewit,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they carry on the Tanning and Currying business in company, at the yard formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Edgcombe, a few rods north of the church. Cash given for Calf-skins.

New-London, May 7, 1788.

Wanted as an apprentice to the BLOCKMAKING business, an active Lad about 14 or 15 years old. Enquire of SYLVESTER POWERS.

New-London, April 30, 1788.



WILL COVER at the stable of the subscriber, this season, a very large, likely Spanish JACK, which was proved the last season to be sure. The subscriber will engage to take the Mules when fit to wean, but not oblige the owners of the Mares to let him have them, unless they choose to do it.

A very likely Stone Horse will be kept at the same stable.

Good pasture for Mares, and good attendance given, by EZRA CLARK. Lisbon, April 30, 1788.

THE famous, full blooded Narraganset Horse, called SMILING-BALL, will cover this season at the stable of the subscriber in Lebanon, at Twelve Shillings the season, for cash, any kind of grain, wool or flax at cash price, delivered at my house by the first day of November next, and Six Shillings the single leap, paid down in any of the aforesaid articles. Said horse is supposed to be the swiftest pacer in America, and never was beat; trots fast and easy, is fifteen hands high, of a dark chestnut colour, and a very sure, fine horse for colts. Constant attendance will be given, by

BENJAMIN HYDE.

Lebanon, April 24th, 1788.

N. B. Good pasturing for mares.

CASH given for Hatters' and Shipping FUR R S, by JOSEPH EMERSON, New-London.