

Connecticut Courant,

AND
WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

HARTFORD: PRINTED BY HUDSON AND GOODWIN, NEAR THE BRIDGE.

STATE of CONNECTICUT,
In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY May 14.

ON a bill brought in by Capt. Peter Bulkley, of Colchester, the purport of which was, that no person should publish by writing or printing, any of the acts or doings of the General Assembly, or any of the speeches or sayings of any of the members thereof, unless certified by the Secretary or Clerk, on penalty of Twenty Shillings lawful money.

Gen. Throop. (After a total silence of the house for some minutes.) This bill has struck the house dumb; and I think it best they should remain so, and then there will be no need of such a bill.

Col. Seymour. There is no name to this bill; it is of a singular complexion. It is usual to give a name to bills brought before this house; and I think this ought to be christened, *An Act against Speechifying*.—Freedom of speech is an ancient privilege; and those who use it, ought to use it in such a manner, as not to be affirmed to have their observations appear before the public. We have permitted a gallery to be built to accommodate any gentlemen who are disposed to attend to the debates of this house—and now to say that the public shall not be made acquainted with these debates, would be an extraordinary stretch of power. The debates of the last assembly did honour to the members. Publishing the debates is a gratification to the citizens of the state. It answers instead of publishing the journals of the house. If any man prints or publishes slander, the law is open; but to pass an act, that nothing shall be published, unless it be under the hand of the secretary or clerk, would be shutting up the sources of intelligence. The secretary and clerk have other business than that of certifying the observations of this and the other individual member. In Great-Britain, and in our sister states, the debates of the legislature are constantly published. This bill is a new thing; it is unnecessary. If any person publishes indecent and slanderous things respecting this house, he is amenable to the house. But let the truth be published; and let every one take care that what he says may bear the public inspection.

The bill was rejected almost unanimously.

TUESDAY, May 15.

A bill passed the house to encourage the raising of hemp and flax, and the manufacturing of iron; by which a deduction is to be made from the list of each inhabitant after the rate of forty shillings for each acre of hemp; flax ground is to be exempted from the list, and the owners of iron-works are not to be assessed on account of their iron-work.

REQUISITIONS OF CONGRESS.

His Excellency's speech, among other things, recommended these requisitions to the consideration of the general assembly. The papers relative to this subject, from Congress, and from the board of the federal treasury; and the Comptroller's representation respecting the finances of this state, were read before the house; upon which it was moved that a committee might be appointed to take up the subject of the requisitions, and to make report thereon.

Col. Seymour. It is now a day of suspension. A general convention of the states is now forming at Philadelphia, who are to deliberate upon every thing that relates to the confederation. We ought, therefore, to let these matters all rest, until we have the result of that advisory council.

Col. Burrall. Col. Seymour has spoken my sentiments. It is preposterous for us to decide now upon those affairs, which must necessarily come into consideration with the convention. This convention will, doubtless, execute their commission before the sitting of the next General Assembly. I therefore think it proper to continue the whole of this matter to our next sessions.

Mr. Hopkins. Debts are rolling up on the continent and on the state. We must provide for them. It is a new thought, that we should omit making any provision for these, because we have appointed delegates to the convention. The convention is not authorized to determine upon this subject. The accounts and statements, which have been laid before us, are long and intricate; I would wish to have a committee of one or two from each county appointed, to take up the whole matter, and make such a statement that we may be able to comprehend it.

Maj. C. Phelps. Mr. Hopkins's wish to have a committee appointed, involves in it the question, whether we shall lay a tax, or not, to comply with the requisitions. The present burthens upon the people of this state are heavy. The neighbouring states are draining us of our cash, by means of the imposts, which they collect, and put into their own treasury. This makes it

peculiarly difficult for us to raise money for the federal treasury. I have great confidence in the convention, that they will recommend it to the states, and induce them, to grant Congress the impost. If this had been granted sooner, we should not have had such large requisitions now. The sale of the western lands will afford a large sum for sinking the domestic debt. Considering these things, and considering the present situation of the people in this state, I do not think it advisable at present, to grant a tax for complying with the requisitions of congress.

Col. Seymour. There is an embarrassment in the way of complying with this requisition. We ought first to have the accounts settled between this state and the united states. Major Thompson made a beginning; he proceeded as far as the year 1778, and found a balance of 300,000 dollars due from the continent to this state. It is probable, we have paid our part of the public debt already. The quota of this state is not properly ascertained; these requisitions are founded upon an ideal proportion. The requisitions upon us are greater than upon the state of New-York; this is certainly unequal, it is a hardship upon this state. Congress tell us, "you shall be credited, when the proportions come to be settled according to the articles of confederation." But I am of opinion, that the quotas ought to be settled in the first place; then the accounts between this and the united states ought to be adjusted. Before these objects are effected, we ought not to grant the taxes for complying with the requisitions.

Col. Wadsworth. With respect to these requisitions of Congress, I have been long in the minority, and expect to continue so. As to what Major Thompson has done in the settlement of accounts, it is true that in the year 1778 this state had paid out 300,000 dollars more than we had received from the continent, but it is not a balance due us, it is part of general account against the United States; and it is likewise true that other states have paid out more than they have received from the continent. Virginia, I am informed, has claims against the continent ten times as large as those of this state. The rest of the states have large demands. The accounts between the continent and the state are long and intricate; it must take years to settle them. In the mean time, the united states are greatly in debt not only to our own citizens, but also to foreign nations. Can we expect that other nations will wait year after year upon us, until we can settle every account between ourselves? As to the domestic debt, the citizens of this state are peculiarly interested in it; for they own a greater share of it than the citizens of other states. It would therefore be not only unjust, but highly impolitic to defraud public creditors out of their just demands on the continent. We have, in a great measure, got through the old taxes; we can pay something. We have long postponed. We certainly owe to a large amount, and if we neglect payment, the debt will go on accumulating, till at length we shall be crushed under its weight.

Col. Seymour. The simple question before the house is, whether we shall appoint a committee to take this subject into consideration, and report thereon. We may either do this, or leave the whole matter, until we have the result of the general convention. I am not averse to appointing a committee, if, considering all circumstances, it be thought advisable.

Col. Burrall. Col. Wadsworth thought it best to do something, and pay something; and I should think so too, if we were able. But I say we are not able. The penny-half-penny and six-penny taxes are mostly in arrear; but a small part of them is paid. It is as much as the people can do to pay off old taxes. It is not a time to get money now; the crops of the last year are disposed of; the people have nothing to sell—the convention are to devise ways and means for discharging our national debt: I think this can be paid only by an impost. I have good authority to say that an impost would do it. Dr. Johnson informed me, that it was his opinion, that an impost of five per cent. would be adequate to this purpose. People ought not to be taxed beyond their abilities; it is discouraging; it is unnecessary; for the impost will be sufficient to discharge the foreign debt, and the western lands will pay the domestic debt.

Mr. Welton. It is a sign of a false prophet to be always prophesying smooth things. I am against too many taxes. It is true, there are arrears; but many towns have got pretty well through; and, for two or three years, have had a jubilee of taxes. It is not our custom to pay taxes immediately—it is a work of time to collect them. In my opinion it is best to lay something of a tax, and be in the way of paying it. As to the impost and western lands, they will never pay the whole of our national debt.

Mr. Chaplain. The late collections of taxes in the county of Windham distressed the people very much. They were obliged to sell off their stock, their oxen and their cows. Many were obliged to borrow money to pay their taxes; they still owe for this. I do not know how it is in other parts of the state; but in the county of Windham, I know it will distress the people, if we should lay another tax. They are not in a condition to pay taxes. Col. Seymour and Col. Wadsworth differ very much in their opinion about what we owe to the continent. One says we owe little or nothing; the other says we owe a great deal. I do not know which is the rightest; but it is my opinion, that we ought not to lay a tax at present.

Maj. Hart. The present subject is of the greatest importance. Postponing this business may involve the state and continent in still greater difficulties. Public faith and honesty require that we should furnish the federal treasury. The western lands will not be sufficient to discharge the debts of the public. It is a little singular, that those gentlemen, who formerly opposed the impost with all their might, should now have such high expectations from it, and think it will do and pay every thing. Col. Burrall has heretofore, opposed the impost.

Col. Burrall. I deny my opposing the impost.

Maj. Hart. I ask the gentleman's pardon, if I am mistaken.—On this subject the question arises—Are the people able to do any thing towards complying with the requisitions? It is my opinion that we are able to do something. If we throw the business aside, and say we will do nothing at all, we strike a fatal blow to the union, upon which our existence as a nation depends. We solemnly promised those who lent their money to the public, that we would pay them. The best friends to their country gave faith and credit to these promises. They lent their all to the public. They are now reduced to beggary by the delay of payment. The money which has been lent us, has answered the purpose of solid coin. We ought to make compensation to the lenders. Col. Seymour has assigned no reason to the contrary, which has weight. It is not the business of the convention to devise ways and means. They are to revise the articles of confederation, and propose alterations and amendments. Congress have full right and authority to make these requisitions: We owe the money. We have pledged our faith that we will pay—We do injustice by delaying. If it be doubtful whether we can pay, we can at least appoint a committee to enquire; if we then find that we are able to do any thing, let us do it. I am not for oppressing the people: but the debt is daily accumulating. As to the assertion that we have paid our part, it is a mere pretence; it is a ridiculous pretence; it has not any ground of probability.

Mr. Davenport. There are a variety of objections against doing any thing towards complying with the requisitions. Col. Seymour's objections are grounded—on the sitting of the general convention—that our accounts with the continent are not settled—and the inability of the people. But I conceive, that the sitting of the Convention ought not to operate in the present question. The business of the convention is to revise the articles of Confederation, and to recommend such alterations as they shall deem expedient. They will probably recommend the impost. But if they should do this, and the States should comply, it would not be sufficient to satisfy past requisitions. At best, it would not more than answer the current exigencies of the continent. As to the objection that our accounts are unsettled; it is so with all the states; the accounts of all the states are unsettled. Every state in the union says, that they have paid a greater proportion than the other states. We cannot at present know exactly how this matter stands; but there can be no reasonable doubt, but that every state in the union must still pay large sums towards the federal debt. It is objected, that the people are not able to pay, that this inability appears from the large balances of taxes still due, and unpaid. We never can raise taxes at this rate. If not paying be a reason for postponing the requisitions, people never will pay. But we ought all to know, the people at large ought to know, that we do owe, and that we must pay. We are too apt to think that the payment may be postponed from time to time; and in short that the debt never is to be paid. Is this debt ever to be paid, or not? If we ever pay, it must be by little and little. It is better for a man that owes, it is better for a state that owes, to begin to make payments early. The public creditors are a respectable and meritorious class of citizens. An enthusiastic love of liberty induced them to lend their money to the public. The loan office certificates are generally still in the hand of the original lenders—we are therefore bound by every tie of justice and honour to make payment.

DIVINE MUSIC.

The Subscriber proposes to publish in September,
The Chorister's Companion,
IMPROVED.

TO contain the most approved Tunes in the
Chorister's Companion, together with a va-
luable Collection from British and American au-
thors.

New pieces of Music, well composed, and in the
true spirit of Psalmody, if seasonably sent for publi-
cation, will be acceptable. The authors will please
to give in their names. No new tunes will be
printed that are incorrect, nor without liberty from
the composer to publish the fame, by their humble
servant,
SIMON JOCELIN.
New-Haven, (State of Connecticut) May 1787.

STRAYED on Thursday the 17th inst. a light
sorrel HORSE, five years old, light main and
tail, one white hind foot, a stripe in his face running
over the right nostril, about 13½ hands high, (hod
round. Whoever will take up said Horse, and
bring him to the subscriber shall be handsomely
rewarded.
DANIEL BUCK.

Wethersfield, May 19, 1787.

THE proprietors of STAMFORD in the State
of Vermont, are desired to take notice, that
their meeting stands adjourned to the house of Capt.
Elijah Wright, innholder in Wethersfield, on the
second Tuesday of June next, 2 o'clock P. M.—
And the proprietors of WOODFORD in said State
of Vermont, are also desired to take notice that their
meeting stands adjourned to the same place the next
day after the Stamford meeting, at 2 o'clock after-
noon. A general attendance of the proprietors of
both townships is requested, as matters of impor-
tance to them will be laid before them.

BENJAMIN HENSHAW, Proprietors Clerk.
Middletown, May 19, 1787.

Mount Vernon, March 12, 1787.

ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable Jack-Ases,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon this Spring
for Five Guineas the season.
The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain.
The other, lately imported from Malta by the way of Paris, is
not inferior.

ROYAL GIFT (now five years old) has increased remarkably
in size since he covered last year, and not a jenny, and fearfully
a mare, to which he went mated.

THE KNIGHT of MALTA will be three years old this Spring,
most beautifully formed for an As, and extremely light, active
and sprightly; comparatively speaking he resembles a fine
counter.

These two Jacks seem as if designed for different purposes,
equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to
get mules for the Bow and heavy draught; the other by his ac-
tivity and sprightliness, for quicker movements on the road.
The value of mules, on account of their longevity, strength,
hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to need a dis-
cription.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for Four Pounds the season; the money
in every case, to be paid at the stable before the mares or
jennies are taken away: no accounts will be kept.

Good pasture, well inclosed, will be provided at half a dollar
per week for the convenience of those who incline to leave
their mares, and every reasonable care will be taken of them;
but they will not be injured against theft or accidents.
JOHN FAIRFAX, overseer.

BAZAZETT,

WILL cover this season at the stable of the subscriber at
Nine Shillings the single leap, or Three Dollars the season.
Bazazett is a fine bay, fifteen hands and an half high; his
colts are equal to any imported horse's that ever covered in this
State.

SANCO, a fine Jack,

Will stand for covering at the same place, where the mules
will be contracted for, by
SAMUEL WHITMAN.

Hartford (West Division) May 8, 1787.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Hartford having
allowed ten months from the date to the creditors to
the estate of Simeon Judd, late of Hartford deceased, to exhibit
their claims for settlement. Those who neglect to exhibit their
claims, properly attested, within said time, will be legally de-
barred.
REUBEN JUDD, Administrator.
Hartford, May 15, 1787.

THE subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Pro-
bate for the district of Simsbury, Commissioners to exam-
ine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Wil-
liam Austin, late of Berkhampstead, deceased, represented in-
solvent; and seven months being allowed for the same, hereby
give notice, that we shall attend upon our appointment on the
first Mondays of June, August and October next, at the dwelling-
house of James Austin, in said Berkhampstead, from one to six
o'clock on each of said days. Accounts brought must be attes-
ted; and no accounts will be allowed after said term.
TIMOTHY MILLER,
PELLATIAH ALLYN, } Commissioners.

Berkhampstead, May 1, 1787.
ALL Persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to
settle the same without delay.
JAMES AUSTIN, Administrator.

THE subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the
Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Sharon, to re-
ceive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of
Samuel Dimham, late of Salisbury deceased, represented in-
solvent, do hereby notify said creditors, that we will attend on
said business at the dwelling house of Milo Lee, in Salisbury, on
the sixth Tuesday of July and August next.
JONATHAN SCOVEL,
MILO LEE.

Salisbury, May 9, 1787.

Wanted a few likely

SADDLE HORSES,

For which good pay will be made in hand, by JOHN
OLCOTT, at the North end of the town.
Hartford, May 21, 1787.

WANTED by the subscriber, a number of like-
ly SADDLE HORSES, for which English Welt,
India Rum will be paid; also Corn, white Beans
and barrel Pork, for which Cash, Rum, Surinam
Spice; or best brown Sugar will be paid. Enquire
of JOHN CALDWELL and Co. a few rods East of
the Court House.
Hartford, May 21, 1787.

Treasury of the United States,

May 14, 1787.

THE Commissioners of the Board of Treasury of the United
States, give notice, That on the 21st day of September
next, will be exposed to Sale, at the place where the United
States in Congress may hold their sessions.—The following
Townships and Lots of Lands in the Western Territory, which
were surveyed last year, under the direction of the Geographer
General of the United States viz.

FIRST RANGE.	
No. 3, containing 4 350 acres.	
SECOND RANGE.	
No. 1, containing 1,386.	
2, 5,434.	
3, 8,598.	
5, 21,159.	
6, 23,040.	
7, 23,040.	
8, 23,040.	
9, 23,040.	
10, 23,040.	
11, 23,040.	
12, 23,040.	
THIRD RANGE.	
No. 1, containing 4 596.	
2, 11,797.	
3, 14,482.	
5, 23,040.	
6, 23,040.	
7, 23,040.	
8, 23,040.	
9, 23,040.	
10, 23,040.	
11, 23,040.	
12, 23,040.	
FOURTH RANGE.	
No. 1, containing 4 574.	
2, 21,350.	
3, 23,040.	
7, 23,040.	
8, 23,040.	
10, 23,040.	
11, 23,040.	
12, 23,040.	
13, 23,040.	

The admirable quality of these Lands, and the favorable cli-
mate in which they are situated, are too well known to need
description. The conditions of sale are as follows, viz.

1st. The townships or fractional parts of townships through-
out the different ranges, will be sold either entire or in lots in
alternate order; that is to say, where a township or fractional
part of a township is sold entire, the next will be sold in lots, a-
greeably to the ordinance of the 10th of May, 1785.

2d. The lands are not to be sold under a dollar per acre, pay-
able in gold or silver, or any of the securities of the United
States.

3d. The purchasers are to pay the charges of survey, which are
to be estimated at three 75c dollars in specie, or certificates as a-
fore said for every township; and in the same proportion for
fractional parts of townships or lots; this payment to be made
at the sale, and in case of failure, the lands to be again exposed
to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchase money is to be paid at the time
of purchase; and the remaining two thirds in three months after
the date of the sale; on which payment a certificate shall be
given by the Treasurer of the United States, which shall entitle
the person to whom the same is given to receive from the Com-
missioners of this Board a proper title; provided, that if the
second payment is not made at the time above specified, the first
payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeit
accrued be again set up for sale.

5th. The plats of the townships will be marked by subdivi-
sions into lots of one mile square, or 640 acres, and numbered
from 1 to 36; and out of each township, Lot No. 8, 11, 26 and
29, are to be reserved for future sale; Lot No. 16, for the main-
tenance of Public Schools within the respective townships, and
out of every fractional part of a township, as many lots of the
same number as shall be found therein. There will also be re-
served to the United States one third part of all gold and silver,
lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and descriptions of the lands will be exhibited at the
time and place of sale and the sales will continue from day to day
until the whole are sold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LYTINGS,
ARTHUR LEE, } Commissioners.

LINSEED OIL,

Of the best Quality, for Sale by the Barrel or less
Quantity,

By DANIEL JONES,
HARTFORD.

To be SOLD or LET, and entered upon imme-
diately,

A convenient Dwelling-House,
with a Celler under the whole, a good well, and
Garden spot. For further particulars enquire of
LEVI KELSEY, living on the premises.
Hartford, May 11, 1787.

Will Cover at the Stable of Jo-
seph Stillman in Wethersfield, the Famous full
blooded Horse WILDAIR, being the same Horse
that has for several seasons covered at the stable
of Josiah Stillman in Sandisfield. The properties
of this Horse as a sire and the value of his colts,
are so well known that they need no description;
he will cover at Six Shillings the leap, Cash in hand
or Seven Shillings in Onions or other Country
Produce, at the market price, or double the sum
in the same pay for the season.
Wethersfield, May 15, 1787.

H E R O.

WILL Cover this season at the stable of the sub-
scriber in Glastenbury, Marlborough society,
at twelve shillings the season, or six shillings the
single leap. Hero is of a bright bay colour, black main
and tail, is fifteen hands high, and is of the English
breed. Thursdays and Fridays he will be at Land-
lord Benjamin's, in East Hartford.

ABRAHAM SKINNER, junr.
Glastenbury, May 17, 1787.

FOR SALE,

A beautiful Bay Horse, about 7
years old, a noted sire and fit for covering this sea-
son, is equal in elegance to any horse in this State;
will be sold cheap for ready pay. For further par-
ticulars enquire of

JONATHAN RAMSEY.

Hartford, May 21, 1787.

A few HOGSHEADS of Choice Surinam Spirit,

To be Sold, by

DANIEL HINSDALE.

Hartford, May 7, 1787.

Joseph Lynde,

Next door South of the North Meeting House,
Has for sale on very low terms,

MADERA, Lithon, Tenerife, Malaga, Sherry,
Tent and Fyal Wine, West-India Rum, Co-
niac Brandy, Geneva, Porter in bottles, Loaf, Lump
and brown Sugars, excellent: Bohea Tea, Coffee,
Chocolate; Rice, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Cinna-
mon, Cloves, Mace, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Tam-
arinds, Lemons, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Almonds,
Do. sugar'd, best Florence Oil, Flour of Mustard,
Pearl-Ash, Salt Petre, Hard Soap, Salt, Chalk,
Junk Bottles and Corks, Pint and half pint Bottles,
Stone Butter Pots, Pickle Pots and Jugs, Pewter,
Rofin, Brimstone, Rotten Stone, White and Red
Lead, Lybarg, Spanish White, Spruce and Stone
Yellow, Verdigrise, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Ivo-
ry Black, Venetian Red, Umber, Smalt Sap Green,
Shell Lac, French Berries, Gold Leaf, Linseed Oil,
Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, Painters Brushes,
Logwood, Fultic, Madder, Annotto, Copperas,
Allum, Oil of Vitriol, Hair Powder, &c. Also, a
fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines, Lancets, In-
struments, &c. &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that so much of the real estate be-
longing to, or lately owned by the following persons as
will be sufficient to discharge all their taxes on the list 1785,
due to the subscriber, with necessary charges. will be sold as the
law directs: The sale to begin on the 13th day of July next, at
the sign-post in Wethersfield, first society, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon; and to be continued by adjournment to the different
sign-posts till the whole is settled, viz. Oliver Atwood, and
Giles Wright of Wethersfield, and James Wright of Glasten-
bury. To be sold for Treasurer's Certificates, Civil List Orders
and Hard Money.—All others whose taxes are yet unsettled
with the subscriber, are called upon for an immediate settle-
ment to prevent trouble. Attendance given every Saturday at
my dwelling-house in Newington.

DANIEL WILLARD, jun. collector of town
and state taxes.
Wethersfield, May 9, 1787.

Just published at Providence, and to be sold by the
Printers hereof. (Price 1s. 6d.)

The C A S E,

Trevett against Weeden:

ON INFORMATION and COMPLAINT, for refusing
Paper Bills in Payment for Butcher's Meat, in
Market, at Par with Specie.
Tried before the Honourable Superior Court in the
County of Newport, September Term, 1786.

A L S O,

The Case of the Judges of said Court,
Before the Honourable General Assembly, at Provi-
dence, October Session, 1786, on Citation, for
dismissing said Complaint.

When in the Rights of the People to Trial by Jury,
&c. are stated and maintained, and the Legisla-
tive, Judiciary and Executive Powers of Govern-
ment examined and defined.

By JAMES M. VARNUM, Esq.
Major-General of the State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Councillor at Law, and Member of Congress for
said State.

WAS taken from a suspected person, May 11,
one chestnut coloured Horse, bald face, some
white on his legs, trots and paces, about ten years
old, round bodied, and in good flesh. Any person
claiming and proving property, may have said
horse on paying charges and applying to
FREDERICK BULL.

Hartford, May 14, 1787.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Wethersfield, in
the county of Hartford, on the night of the 3d instane, out
of the stable of Mr. Lattimore, a bright bay Mare, 9 years old,
about 14 and half hands high, trots and paces, her main chiefly
the near side, bald with traces. Whoever will return the Mare,
if strayed shall have a handsome reward: if stolen, six dollars for
the thief, and three for the Mare, and all necessary charges paid
if delivered at Watertown.

JOSEPH DUNBAR.
Watertown, May 4, 1787.