

kennesawor

Connecticut Courant and Weekly Intelligencer, 1788-8-18

Item Type	Image
Citation	Connecticut Courant and Weekly Intelligencer, 1788-8-18, 8/18/1788, Bentley Newspaper Collection, Kennesaw State University Department of Museums, Archives and Rare Books
Rights	The digital reproductions on this site are provided for research consultation and scholarly purposes only. To request permission to publish, reproduce, publicly display, broadcast, or distribute this material in any format outside of fair use please contact the Kennesaw State University Archives.
Download date	2026-05-19 13:16:56
Link to Item	https://soar.kennesaw.edu/handle/11360/7149

SC# New 2808
2/31

Connecticut Courant,

AND

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

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

THE Trustees appointed by the Honorable General Assembly of this State, at their last sessions on the estate of Jonathan Marsh, of New-Hartford, would notify the creditors of said estate, that agreeable to an act of said Assembly there will be a meeting of said creditors holden at the house of Stephen Chubb, jun. innholder in said New-Hartford, on the 20th day of August next, at two o'clock afternoon; of which meeting the creditors are to take notice and be present, if they see cause, and appoint other persons as trustees—direct as to the dividend of said estate, and transact any other business relative thereto, agreeable to the aforesaid act of Assembly.

AARON AUSTIN,
JOSEPH MERRILL, 2d. } Trustees.
New-Hartford, July 28, 1788.

TO be Sold at Public Vendue, on the second Tuesday in August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of the Widow Syble Smith in Suffield, by order of the Court of Probate for the district of Hartford, ALL the real estate of Eklad Smith, late of said Suffield, deceased, for the benefit of the creditors, under the incumbrance of the Widow's thirds, per.

SETH SMITH, Administrator.
Suffield, July 30, 1788.

RUN-away from the subscriber on the evening of the 13th of this instant July, an apprentice boy about 17 years old and about 5 feet high; said boy did belong to New-Haven, named Eliha Turner. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to his master shall have Two Pence reward and no charges paid, by
SAMUEL CLARK.
Winchester, July 28, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors of the Town of Mansfield, whose names are herewith annexed, that so much of their real estate, now or lately belonging to them, as will pay their Taxes due to the Subscribers, with incident charges; will be Sold at Public Auction, for hard Money, Civil List Orders, Loan Office Certificates, State Bills, Inlays Certificates and Continental Money—viz.—Samuel Bosworth, Jonathan Balch, David Curtis, Andrew Campbell, Nathan Hall, Azariah Hall, Isaac Hall, David Edgerton, Daniel Rodman, Esq., Daniel Preston, (at the Public Sign Post in the first Society in said Mansfield, on the 13th day of October next) Eli Dunham, Isaac Davis, John Gilbert, Nathan Read, Elisha Read, deceased, and Jesse Teague; and the Sign post in the second Society in said Mansfield, on the 13th day of October next, according to Law.

ELEAZER HUNTINGTON,
ELEAZER CONANT,
BNOCH PERCIE, junr.
EDWARD DIMOCK,
THOMAS FAKWELL,

State, County, Town and Society Collectors.
Mansfield, July 23, 1788.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Sharon, having allowed six months from the 30th day of July, 1788, to the creditors to the estate of Mr. James Marsh, late of Canaan, deceased, to exhibit their accounts—This is to notify all persons who have any demands on said estate, to exhibit the same within said term of time—or they will be legally debarred; Likewise all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment, and settle their accounts.—All accounts must be properly attested.

NEHEMIAH MARSH, Administrator.
Canaan, July 20, 1788.



TO be Sold, and entered upon immediately, a small FARM lying in the town of Salisbury, about 60 rods west of the meeting-house, containing about 60 acres of excellent Land, consisting of mowing, pasturing and wood land, and a very pretty orchard that will produce 50 or 60 barrels of cyder in a season. Also, a good dwelling-house and a small barn, standing thereon—A Fulling-Mill, Dye-House and Clothier's shops, all compactly situated within a few rods of said house, completely furnished with all the tools necessary for carrying on the clothing business in all its branches to the best advantage; with a good well of water, and a constant running stream upon which said mill stands—said place is pleasantly situated and is one of the best stands in the country for a clothier. The price is reasonable, and the terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living upon the premises.

MOSES HINDSILL.

Salisbury, July 26, 1788.

Cash given for Bees-Wax,
By HUDSON and GOODWIN.

VALACHIA.

Counter Manifesto published by the Hofpodar of that Principality.

US, Prince, &c. give notice to you Christians, Boyards, Officers, civil and military, and all the inhabitants of this Principality; and we order you at the same time to obey and remain faithful to our powerful Emperor.

Remain firm to your duty, and do not suffer yourselves to be seduced into the snares that the Germans are spreading for you. The German resembles a leaf upon water: I say as much of the Russian.—Russia has already attacked our Emperor. The war was not long, and our country cannot be taken from us. Germany wishes to do the same thing now.

The German Emperor disperses Manifestos against us. He would make us believe that he will come into this country, but he cannot; he has no other intention than to sow discord among us. Let him come if he dares! is not our Emperor formidable enough to defend himself against all the Emperors and Kings, should they attempt to attack him?—And I also! and I am powerful in men and horses, and God is also with me; for I am of the Christian religion, though not of the religion of the Germans.

To arms, then Christians! In the name of God to arms! Seize the first who fall into your hands, and let us march against the Germans; for they only mean to surprise us, that they may pillage us, and fly as the Russians have done.

Do you see that the same Sovereign reigns over us yet? Do not entertain the least distrust of our emperor. Let him who is seduced by the Germans, and who distributes seditious libels, be excommunicated and accursed.

We order you to tear those writings that are against our Holy Religion. Whoever will seize and deliver up the publishers of those writings, shall receive 300 crowns; from a peasant he shall be honored by the rank of Boyard; and I myself will decorate him with the caftan—The Colporteur, on the contrary, shall be impaled alive upon the very place where he was seized. Remain faithful, obey our orders; it suffices at present that you only pay the established contributions; in future you shall be exempt from all taxes. To arms against Germany, that we may arrive time enough to conquer them. From the rest God protect you.

The Prince of Maurojeni, Hofpodar of Valachia, who has just been honored with the title of Seraskier, has been much talked of.

We are astonished to see a Greek command an Ottoman army; but Maurojeni is only a Greek by name, first slave of the Captain Pacha who took him in the island of the Archipel, then his Dragoman. We think him as zealous a sectator of Mahomet, as a devoted partisan of the Porte. The above is the counter manifesto that this enthusiast has published; it is hitherto the only diplomatical piece that we have received from Turkey.

On the happy Influence of female Society.

WOMEN in all ages have let the greatest value on the courage and bravery of men; and men, in all civilized countries and ages, have placed the chief female excellence in beauty, chastity, and a certain nameless softness and delicacy of person and behaviour. Women in themselves weak, timid, and defenceless, stand in the greatest need of courage and bravery, to defend them from the assaults that may be made upon their persons, or advantages that may be gained over their minds; men on the other hand, enterprising and robust, have the greatest need of female softness, to smooth their rugged nature, to wear off the asperities they daily contract in their business and connections with one another, and by the lenient balm of endearment, blunt the edge of corrosive care.

When we look back to the more early ages of antiquity, we find but little social intercourse between the sexes, and that in consequence thereof both were less amiable in their persons and manners. At that period of time, neither of the sexes were lively or cheerful; the men were gloomy, treacherous and revengeful; and the women, in a less degree shared those unsocial vices. Many ages elapsed before they were thought of sufficient consequence to become the companions of an hour devoted to society, as well as of that devoted to love.

If we reflect on the present state of mankind in the East, where jealousy, that tyrant of the soul, has excluded all the joys and comforts of mixed society: there we shall not only find the men gloomy, suspicious, cowardly, and cruel, but divested of almost all the finer sentiments that arise from friendship and love. There, roughness and barbarity have settled their empire and triumph over the human mind: and there shall we hardly be able to dis-

cover the tender parent, or the diligent husband; there shall we with difficulty find the social virtues, or the sentimental feelings: all these are commonly the offspring of mixed society; and tho' men may improve themselves in the company of their own sex, the company and conversation of women is alone the school for the heart.

When from those unsocial regions where, by being deprived of the company of the fair, life is deprived of more than half its joy, we turn ourselves to Europe we easily discover, that in proportion to the time spent in the conversation of their women, the people are polished and refined; and less so, as they neglect and despise them. The Russians, and even the Dutch, pay less attention to their females than any of their neighbours, and are of consequence less distinguished for the graces of their persons, and the feelings of their hearts. The Spaniards, when they formerly had not the benefits of female society, were remarkable for their cruelties: at this period, when locks, bars, and diuennas are becoming unfashionable, and women mixing among them they are rapidly assuming the culture and humanity of the neighbouring nations. So powerful, in short is the company and conversation of the fair, in diffusing happiness and hilarity, that even the cloud which hangs on the thoughtful brow of an Englishman begins in the present age to brighten, by his devoting to the ladies a greater share of time than was formerly done by his ancestors.

The advantage resulting from an intercourse with the female sex, extended their influence likewise over every custom and every action of social life—It is to the social intercourse with women, that men are indebted for every effort they make to please and be agreeable; and it is to the ambition of pleasing they owe all their elegance of manners, as well as the neatness and ornaments of dress. Fond of the softer scenes of peace, women have often had the address to prevent, by their arguments and intercession, the direful effects of war; and, afraid of losing their husbands and relations, have sometimes rushed between two hostile armies ready to engage, and turned the hostile scenes of destruction into those of friendship and festivity.

In our sex there is a kind of constitution or masculine pride, which hinders us from yielding, in points of knowledge or of honor, to each other; but we lay it entirely aside in our connections with women; a submission, which gives a new turn to our ideas, teaches us to obey where we used to command, and to reason where we used to be ungovernable. The tenderness we have for them softens the ruggedness of our nature; and the virtues we assume, in order to make a better figure in their eyes, become at length habitual to us.

There is nothing by which the happiness of individuals and of society is so much promoted, as by constant efforts to please: and these efforts are in a great measure only produced by the company of women; for men, by themselves, relax in almost every particular of good-breeding and complaisance, and appear the creatures of mere nature: but no sooner does a woman appear than the scene is changed, and they become emulous to show all their good qualifications. It is by the arts of pleasing only, that women can attain to any degree of consequence or of power; and it is by pleasing, alone, that they can hope to become objects of love and affection; attainments, which, as they are of all others the most dear to them, prompt them to cultivate most assiduously the arts of pleasing; arts, for which they are well qualified by nature. In their forms lovely, in their manners soft and engaging, such are they by nature and by art, that they can insuse by their smiles, by their air and address, a thousand nameless sweets into society, which without them would be insipid, and barren of sentiment and of feeling. But to enjoy any pleasure in perfection, we must never be fatiated with it; and therefore it requires more than common prudence in a woman to be much in company, and still preserve that deference in respect which we would voluntarily pay her, were we less often indulged with her presence.

When we view the countries where women are confined, we find the inhabitants of them distinguished for barbarity of manners. When we view the same countries in the periods when the women begin to have their liberty, we immediately perceive the manners begin to soften and to improve. In no country can this be more exemplified than in Spain. They had formerly less communication with the fair sex than any other people of Europe, and were consequently greatly behind all of them in politeness and elegance of manners; but since their women have been under less restraint, the progress of manners has been so rapid, that they are scarcely inferior to any of their neighbors. To the society of women we are indebted for the emulation of pleasing and conferring happiness on others; and to this emulation,

Cause of, and Cure for, hard Times.

Mr. Printer,

I profess myself to be an honest farmer, for I can say, that no man could ever charge me with a dishonest action. I see with great grief, that all the country is afflicted, as well as myself: every one is complaining and telling his grievances, but I find they do not tell how these troubles came on them. I know it is common for people to throw the blame of their own misdeeds on others, or at least to excuse themselves of the charge. I am in great tribulation: but, to keep up the above character of an honest man, I cannot, in conscience, say that any one has brought my troubles on me but myself.—“Hard times, no money,” say every one. A short story of myself will show how it came hard times, and no money with me, at the age of 65, who had lived well these 40 years.

My parents were poor, and they put me at twelve years of age to a farmer with whom I lived till I was twenty-one. My matter fitted me off with two lout suits of homespun, four pair of stockings, four woolen shirts, and two pair of shoes. At twenty-two I married me a wife, and a very good young woman she was. We took a farm of forty acres on rent. By industry, we gained a head salt. I paid my rent punctually, and laid by money. In ten years, I was able to buy me, a farm of sixty acres, on which I became my own tenant. I then in a manner grew rich—and soon added another sixty acres with which I was content. My estate increased beyond all account. I bought several acres of outland for my children, who amounted to seven, when I was forty-five years old. About this time, I married my oldest daughter to a clever lad, to whom I gave one hundred acres of my outland. This daughter had been a working dutiful girl, and therefore I fitted her out well and to her mind: for I told her, to take of the best of my wool and flax, and to spin herself gowns, coats, stockings, and shifts:—nay, I suffered her to buy some cotton, and make into sheets, as I was determined to do well by her.

At this time, my farm gave me and my whole family a good living on the produce of it; and I left me one year with another, 150 silver dollars, for I never spent more than ten dollars a year, which was for salt, nails and the like. Nothing to wear, eat, or drink, was purchased, as my farm provided all—with this saving, I put money to interest, bought cattle fatted and sold them, and made great profit.

In two years after, my second daughter was courted. My wife says, “come, you are now rich,—you know Molly had nothing but what she spun—and no other clothing has ever come into our house for any of us. Sarah must be fitted out a little,—the ought to fare as well as neighbour N—’s Betty. I must have some money and go to town.” “Well, wife, it shall be as you think best. I have never been stingy: but it seems to me that what we spin at home would do.” However, wife goes to town, and returns in a few days, with a calico gown, a calimanco petticoat, a set of stone tea-cups, half a dozen pewter tea-spoons, and a tea kettle, things that never were seen in my house before. They cost but little, I did not feel it—and I confess I was pleased to see them. Sarah was as well fitted out as any girl in the parish.

In three years more my third daughter had a spark—and wedding being concluded upon, wife comes again for the purse: but when she returned, what did I see! a tilken gown, silk for a cloak, looking glass, china tea-geer, and a hundred other things, with the empty purse. But this is not the worst of it, Mr. Printer. Some time before the marriage of this last daughter, and ever since, this charge increased in my family, besides all sorts of household furniture unknown to us before.—Clothing of every sort is bought—and the wheel goes only for the purpose of exchanging our substantial cloth of flax and wool, for gauze ribbons, silk, tea, sugar, &c. My butter, which used to go to market, and brought money, is now expended at the tea-table. Breakfast, which used to take ten minutes, when we were satisfied with milk or pottage made of it, now takes my whole family an hour at tea or coffee. My lambs, which used also to bring cash, are now eaten at home—or, if sent to market, are brought back in things of no use—so that, instead of laying up 150 dollars every year, I find now all my loose money is gone,—my best debts called in and expended—and, being straitened, I cannot carry on my farm to so good advantage, so that it brings me not near so much; and further what it costs me to live (though a less family than formerly, and all able to work) is fifty or sixty dollars a year more than all my farm brings me in. Now this has gone on a good many years and has brought hard times into my family—and, if I cant reform it, ruin must follow—my land must go: I am not alone. Thirty in our parish have gone hand in hand with me—and they all say hard times. Now Mr. Printer, I dont know how you live, may be you are more frugal than we are, as all of us, used to be: but I am still maker in my own house: I am determined to alter my way of living to what it was 20 years ago, when I laid up 150 dollars a year. I know I can do it, for I have got all my land yet; with good management it will yield me as much as ever. I will increase my sheep, my flax ground and my orcharding: my produce brings (scarce as money is) as much as it used to do: No one thing to eat, drink, or wear, shall come into my house, which is not raised on my farm or in the parish, or in the country, except salt, and iron work for repairing my buildings and tools: no tea, sugar, coffee, or rum. The tea-kettle shall be sold: I shall then Mr. Printer, live and die with good conscience: my taxes, both state and continental, which are now intolerable, will then be easy: my young children will see a good example before them: and I shall feel happy in seeing a reform of abuses which have been growing on me more than 20 years.—If you will tell my story, it may work some good, and you shall have my lasting thanks. A FARMER.

BOHEA TEA.

Samuel W. Pomeroy and Co.

HAVE received by the last arrivals from Canton a fresh supply of BOHEA TEA, of the first quality, for sale very low per chest or cwt.—They have likewise fashionable Furniture Calicoes and printed Linens—Souchong Tea in 1-4 chests—Loaf and Lump Sugar per cwt.—Wool Cards per grofs or dozen—Soal Leather—best Jer’cy Nail Rods, &c. &c. N. B. 1000 Buibels choice Liverpool Salt, cheap for produce or short credit. Hartford, August 1783.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 1st of May last, a bay Mare, supposed to be about 3 years old, trots and paces.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN WHITE, jun. Hartford, July 24, 1783.

STRAYED or Sol. n out of Col. Talcott’s pasture last Thursday night, one yoke of working Cattle, about 7 years old, one of them red, small bug horns, blind with one eye—the other is a black pied, smallish horse. Whoever will take up said cattle and return them to the subscriber, or give information where they may be found shall have a handsome reward and charges paid, by AMOS BIDWELL. Hartford, July 29, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following persons that so much of their real estate now or lately belonging to them as will be sufficient to pay their Land Tax of Three Pence off the acre for building a Meeting House in Colebrook, granted by the General Assembly in May 1783, which is due to the subscriber with costs of sale, will be sold at Public Vendue as the law directs, the sale to begin at the Sign Post in Colebrook on the ninth day of September next, at two o’clock afternoon and to continue by a Journments till the whole is sold, viz. Triphena Abbot, Peter Brown Peter and Samuel Brown’s heirs Bisha Bigelow, Alexander Chubb, Joseph Coc, Pringex Drake’s heirs, Nathaniel Filley’s heirs, Joseph Gaylord’s heirs, John Taylors heirs, Elizabeth Kelly’s heirs, Silas Nelson, Benjamin Palmer, Martin Pomeroy Daniel Porter’s heirs, Asariah Pincneys heirs, Caleb Todd, Rev. Watham Williams’ heirs, John Summers, Edward Carrington, Sarah and Rhoda Wartous, Thomas Eggleton’s heirs. ALSO, will be sold by the subscriber at the time and place before mentioned, the following lands for a tax of the proprietors voted in 1788 and 1779, viz. John Taylor’s heirs, Daniel Hoskins. SAMUEL ROCKWELL, Collector. Colebrook, July 29, 1788.

Public Securities.

Samuel W. Pomeroy and Co.

At their Office near the Court House Hartford, Buy, sell and exchange all kinds of Continental, New-York and Connecticut State Securities. Discount New-York Paper Money, and negotiate Bills of Exchange on any part of the Continent.

WANTED, Pierces’, Thomfons’, Burralls, and Walker’s Final Settlement and Loan-Office Certificates, for which they will pay the highest price in Cash.

They have all kinds of Securities receivable on Taxes, which they will sell at a small advance, or exchange for any kind of the above mentioned.

Orders from the Country will be strictly attended to, and the persons used as well as if themselves were present.

HUDSON and GOODWIN,

Have for Sale near the Bridge, HARTFORD, CLOTHIER’S Press-Papers, of the best kind, by the Grofs or Dozen.

Binnet Papers, by the Grofs, Dozen or single. Writing Paper, by the Ream or Quire. Common and small Wrapping Paper.

Ink-Powder, Holland Quills, Sealing-Wax: Excellent Sheathing Paper.

Law’s Collection of Music, by the dozen or single. Webster’s Institutes, all parts, by the thousand, groce, dozen or single.

Dillworth’s Spelling Books; by the dozen or single. Watts’s Palms; by the Grofs, Dozen or single.

Acrompt Books of various sizes—Record Books. Blanks of all kinds used in this State.

A few Books or Divinity, History, Physic, &c.

Grain of any kind, Rags, Tan’d Sheep Skins, Bees-Wax, or Public Securities, will be received in payment.

Aaron Chapin

HAS FOR SALE

A QUANTITY of Cherry Board and Planks on a reasonable terms.—He stills carries on the Cabinet and Chair making business, in its great variety of article—among which are Sofa’s Swell’d or plan, easy Chair—Clock Cases, Gun Stocks, weavers Shuttles, Pitch Pipes, Flutes, Pipes, &c. &c.

The highest price given as above for Produce, Public Securities, West-India or dry Goods, or even CASH.

N. B. Watch Cleaning and Repairing done in the best manner at his Shop near Mr. Daniel Olcott. Hartford, July 19, 1788.

Wanted by the Printers hereof.

A number of tanned Sheep-Skins.

The highest Price in CASH given for Loan-Office Certificates, Final Settlement Notes, Judents for Interest and Soldiers Notes. By NORMAN BUTLER, WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Civil List Orders.

Excellent BOHEA TEA at 2s. 5d. per single pound.

Just come to Hand, and now Selling

By Joseph Lynde,

At his cheap Store next Door South of the North Meeting House, a fresh Supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES.

A L S O,

BEST old London Particular Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Vidona, Sherry, Port and Claret Wines. West-India Rum per hoghead or less. Brandy, Geneva in cases, Porter in Bottles. Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar, Molasses. Cotton Wool, excellent Bohea Tea, Coffee, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Race and ground Ginger. Figs, fresh Raisins, Currants, Tamarinds. Sweet Oil, Flour of Mustard, Salt Petre, Cod-Fish, Hard Soap, Snuff, Junk Bottles. Pint and Half Pint Do. Corks, Stone Pots and Jugs. Demi Johns, P-wter, Black Lead Pots & Crucibles: 4d. and 10d. Nails, Shovels, Long Pipes. 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glafs. White and Red Lead, Spanish White. Spanish Brown, Stone and Spruce Yellow. Yellow Oaker, King’s Yellow, Verdigrife. Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Ivory Black. Lampblack, Venetian Red, Umber, Sap Green. Shell Lac, Gold Leaf, Linseed Oil, Varnish. Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Painters Brushes. Hair Pencils, Red Chalk, English Glue, Brimstone, Rotten Stone, Redwood, Fustick, Madder. Annatto or Otter, Coperas, Allum. Best Spanish and Carolina Indigo, Oil of Vitriol, Powder, Shot and Flints. Paper, Ink, Quills, Sealing Wax, Wafers. Ink Pots and Squares, Fleth and Tooth Brushes. Court Plaster, Hair Powder, &c. &c.

IMPORTATION.

THE subscriber has removed his store of Glafs and other Goods, to the first red Store North of Hudon and Goodwin’s Printing-Office, where he has now open a quantity of Double Flint and Tale Glafs Goods, equal in quality and lowness of price to any ever imported into this State, among which are, Quart Decaners, with stops, ditto with ditto cut and ground in, ditto with ditto and cut necks fingered at bottom, and an Adelpia border round the middle; pint Decaners and Oil and Vinegar Cruets cut to match the quarts; Pear bowl Wine Glafes with fluted stems and bowls to match; Pear bowl Goblets with fancy borders; half pint Tumblers fingered at bottom and bordered; Balloon Mustards cut and ground in; rib’d Site; the Dutchess of Rutland’s fancy Oval Salts, which for elegance of shape and cutting, are not exceeded; fashionable Bolom Fountains for Lady’s to carry flowers in, and peculiarly adapted for the purpose; and Smelling Bottles of various shapes, so absolutely necessary for little Misses the approaching hot season and at the small price of 8d. each; Balloon half pint Tumblers; common shape ditto; plain Pint Tumblers; pint Tumblers and covers cut finger’d at bottom with a border; round bowl and bell bowl Wine Glafes at 3s. 6d. a dozen; Jelly Glafes rib’d; plain and moulded Vinegars, Salts, Mustards, Jill and half jill Tumblers, blue Cream Jugs, white ditto, round and square common Inks, blue Butter Coolers, white ditto, which if once experienced in hot weather every family would use that is able to buy a pound of butter in a week; heavy Mason Glafes, Tale Mafons, &c. Also, a small assortment of Crockery; and of such articles as are constantly in use. 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linen by the piece, printed Linens by ditto, 9-8 Sheetings by do. Cotton Wool, black Lappings twilled, black Durant, Fustians, spotted Janes, fashionable waistcoat Patterns, striped and plain 6-4 Muffins, Romall and Bandana Handkerchiefs, cotton do. linen do. fashionable Shaws of various figures, lawn Handkerchiefs, Chintzes and Calicoes of much approved figures, Ribbons of various colors and widths 4½ Pina, Irish 7-8 Dowlafes of high bleach, it being the most durable linen manufacture that Ireland produces, Lady’s and Gentlemens dressing combs, &c. &c. All of which articles, the public may rest well satisfied, shall be afforded at an exceeding low rate, altho’ their humble servant has not the article of Bohea Tea to use as a bait, at the well known delusive price of 2s. 5d. a lb.

THOMAS TISDALE.

N. B. The drooping in spirit are informed, that he keeps excellent Teneriffe Wine, Surrinam Cordial, and the essence of St. Croix Rum, for sale. Part don me when I say no TRUST, as the smallness of my profits in the retailing line will not allow of it. Hartford, June 30, 1788.

FOR SALE,

A new and elegant Fall-Back CHAISE, with Harness complete. Enquire of ENOS DOOLITTLE.