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New Haven Gazette and Connecticut Magazine, 1787-11-1

Item Type	Image
Citation	New Haven Gazette and Connecticut Magazine, 1787-11-1, 11/1/1787, Bentley Newspaper Collection, Kennesaw State University Department of Museums, Archives and Rare Books
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Download date	2026-05-13 20:16:42
Link to Item	https://soar.kennesaw.edu/handle/11360/7197

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The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE, AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(Vol. II.) Thursday, November 1, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 37.)

On the Fœderal Government.

LETTER II.

WE have seen that the late honourable convention, in designating the nature of the chief executive office of the united states, have deprived it of all the dangerous appendages of royalty, and provided for the frequent expiration of its limited powers. As our president bears no resemblance to a king, so we shall see the senate have no similitude to nobles.

First, then, not being hereditary, their collective knowledge, wisdom, and virtue are not precarious, for by these qualities alone they are to obtain their offices; and they will have none of the peculiar follies and vices of those men, who possess power merely because their fathers beid it before them, for they will be educated (under equal advantages, and with equal prospects) among and on a footing with the other sons of a free people. If we recollect the characters who have, at various periods, filled the seats of Congress, we

shall find this expectation perfectly reasonable. Many young men of genius, and many characters of more matured abilities without fortunes, have been honoured with that trust. *Wealth has had but few representatives there, and these have been generally possessed of respectable personal qualifications.* There have also been many instances of persons, not eminently endowed with mental qualities, who have been sent thither from a reliance on their virtues, public and private. As the senators are still to be elected by the legislatures of the states, there can be no doubt of equal safety and propriety in their future appointment, especially as no further pecuniary qualification is required by the constitution.

They can hold no other office civil or military under the united states, nor can they join in making provision for themselves, either by creating new places, or increasing the emoluments of old ones. As their sons are not to succeed them, they will not be induced to aim at an increase or perpetuity of their powers, at the expence of the liberties of the people, of

which those sons will be a part. They possess a much smaller share of the judicial power than the upper house in Britain, for they are not, as there, the highest court in civil affairs.—Impeachments alone are the cases cognizable before them, and in what other place could matters of that nature be so properly and safely determined? The judges of the federal courts will owe their appointments to the President and Senate, and therefore may not feel so perfectly free from favour, affection and influence, as the upper house, who receive their power from the people, through their state representatives, and are immediately responsible to those assemblies, and finally to the nation at large. Thus we see when a daring or dangerous offender is brought to the bar of public justice, the people, who alone can impeach him by their immediate representatives, will cause him to be tried, not by judges appointed in the heat of the occasion, but by two thirds of a select body, chosen a long time before, for various purposes, by the collected wisdom of their state legislatures. From a pre-

tence or affectation of extraordinary purity and excellence of character, their *word of honor* is the sanction under which these high courts in other countries have given their sentence—but with us, like the other judges of the Union, like the rest of the people, of which they are never to forget they are a part, it is required that they be on oath.

No ambitious, undervaluing, or inexperienced youth can acquire a seat in this house by means of the most enormous wealth, or most powerful connections, till thirty years have ripened his abilities, and fully discovered his merits to his country—a more rational ground of preference surely than mere property.

The senate, though more independent of the people, as to the free exercise of their judgement and abilities, than the house of representatives, by the longer term of their office, must be older and more experienced men; and the public treasures, the *finances of the state*, cannot be called forth by their original motion. They may restrain the profusion or errors of the house of representatives, but they cannot take the necessary measures to raise a national revenue.

The people, through the electors, prescribe them such a president as shall be best qualified to control them.

They can only, by conviction on impeachment, remove and incapacitate a dangerous offi-

cer, but the punishment of him as a criminal remains within the province of the courts of law, to be conducted under all the ordinary forms and precautions, which exceedingly diminishes the importance of their judicial powers. They are detached, as much as possible, from local prejudices in favour of their respective states, by having a separate and independent vote, for the sensible and conscientious use of which, every member will find his person, honor and character seriously bound—He cannot shelter himself, under a vote in behalf of his State, among his immediate colleagues. As there are only two, he cannot be voluntarily or involuntarily governed by the majority of the deputation—He will be obliged by wholesome provisions, to attend his public duty, and thus in great national questions, must give a vote, of the honesty of which, he will find it is necessary to convince his constituents.

The senate must always receive the exceptions of the president against any other legislative acts, which, without serious deliberation and sufficient reasons, they will seldom disregard. They will also feel a considerable check from the constitutional powers of the state legislatures, whose rights they will not be disposed to infringe, since they are bodies to which they owe their existence, and are moreover to remain the immaculate guardians of the people.

And lastly, the senate will

feel the mighty check of the *voice of representatives*—a body so pure in its election, so intimately connected, by its interest and connections with the people at large, so guarded against corruption and influence—so much from its nature above all apprehension that it must ever be able to maintain the high ground assigned to it by the federal constitution.

(To be continued.)

By his Excellency
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Esq.
Governor and Commander in
chief of the State of Con-
necticut.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS it hath pleased Al-
mighty GOD, in the dispen-
sations of his Providence, the
last year, graciously to bestow
upon the people of this state,
numberless favours and mercies
which demand our sincere gra-
titude and thankful acknow-
ledgements:

I HAVE therefore thought
fit, by and with the advice
of the council, and at the de-
sire of the representatives in
General Court assembled to ap-
point, and do hereby appoint,
Thursday, the 15th day of No-
vember next, to be religiously
observed as a day of Public
Thanksgiving throughout this
State; earnestly exhorting mi-
nisters and people of all deno-
minations, to assemble them-
selves for divine worship, and
with becoming devotion to ren-
der sincere praises unto Almighty

ty GOD, the Father of all mercies, for the various displays of his loving kindness; for the continuation of the blessings of peace; our religious and civil privileges; the advantages of the gospel and means of grace; for the general health enjoyed in most parts of the state, and competent supplies of the fruits of the earth the current year; and for all his other innumerable mercies, and manifestations of goodness.—

Also to offer up fervent supplications to the GOD of all grace that it may please him to bless the Federal Council in Congress assembled, and the people of these United States; inspire their several councils with wisdom and unanimity to discern and adopt the best means to promote the prosperity and happiness of the nation. That it may graciously please him to smile upon and bless the people of this state; succeed a preached gospel and means of grace, and cause pure religion to flourish abundantly: continue to us the blessings of peace, with the enjoyments of our civil and religious privileges; bless us in our husbandry, trade, navigation and fishery, and in all the labour of our hands; prosper the means of education, and I read said favour of divine knowledge and useful literature; extend the peaceful influence of the Redeemer's kingdom over all nations of the earth, and fill the world with

the knowledge and glory of GOD.

And all servile labour is forbidden on said day.

GIVEN at the council chamber in New-Haven, the 22d day of October in the twelfth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, Anno Domini, 1787.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON.

MR. PRINTER.

S I R,

AS we have (by the gracious interposition of Divine Providence) after a long and bloody struggle, obtained our independence, the question now very naturally arises, by what ways and means the same is to be supported: On consideration of this important and most interesting question, I perceive it the voice of almost every individual, by way of answer, that 'his necessary we should, as much as possible, curtail our importations, and create an extensive manufacture of such necessary articles, as we should otherwise be under a necessity of importing; this would give a great spring to industry, and make employ for thousands of our poor, who have neither ways nor means to busy themselves, and prove the salvation of the tottering Republic.

If these propositions are true, what can our Legislature do better, than to hold out some encouragement to excite the people to engage in the various manufactures necessary, and likewise to grant some small premiums as a reward to those Gentl. who have made any notable discoveries (subservient to such a manufacture, and for my own part, I could wish that Mr. Cope, who appeared in your paper of the 25th ult. might be held up to view among the first, as meritorious of the premium, on account of his liberal communication of a corrosive menstruum for the solution of Copper; 'tis well known to all that are acquainted with the use and medicinal use of the article of verdigrise, that very large sums of money are annually drawn out of this country for the importation of that one article; 'tis also equally notorious to those acquainted with the manufacture, that it is performed by corroding the copper with a

corrosive menstruum. Should it be objected that the menstruum is too corrosive, and reduces the metallic substance too far towards a coal, this may answer the public a valuable purpose, by precipitating the same with a calcareous substance from Danbury, which would produce a plenty of that valuable pigment called Verdigr.

I have only to go still further, that Mr. Cope might be desired to furnish the menstruum wherever the manufacture is set up, and that he might be desired to make it fully adequate to the solution of Copper.

A METALLURGIST.

At a GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of Connecticut, holden at New-Haven, on the second Thursday of October, Anno Domini 1787.

WHEREAS it is found necessary, in order to sell the western lands belonging to this state, that a survey and chart thereof be made, and there being no provision for the expence thereof but by an anticipation of the twenty-seven dollars in specie, ordered to be raised on the sale of each township, which is found to be inconvenient;

RESOLVED by this assembly, that the committee of Fay-Table be, and they are hereby authorized and directed upon application of any two of the committee appointed to sell said lands, to draw on the Treasurer of this state in favor of said committee, for such sum, from time to time, as they shall find needful for the purpose aforesaid, not exceed-

Good RUM OR SPIRITS
TO BE EXCHANGED FOR
CIDER,

At Kirby's Distillery in New-Haven.

New-Haven, Sept. 1, 1787.

Drugs and Medicines.

HEZEKIAH BEARDSLEY.

has received by the last Vessels from London and Amsterdam a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines. He has now on hand a large and general assortment, which he will sell wholesale and retail very cheap for ready pay—at his Store directly opposite Mr. J. on Males's Tavern.

Cash given for Bees wax.
NEW-HAVEN September 4th, 1717.

John Goodrich

Has for Sale, at his Store, near the College in New-Haven, an assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Among which are
CAMPHOR, Ipecacuanha,
Opium, Jallap
Rhubarb, Emetic Tar tar,
Jesuits Bark, Ens Veneris,
do. do. Red, Carolina pink root,
Calomel, Magnesia Alba.
Volatile Spirits of Sal Armoniac, and dulcify'd
Spirits of Nitre in Quantity, and cheap.
Anderfon's Scotch Pills, Baeman's Drops,
Hoopper's do. Hill's Balsam of Honey,
Keyler's do. Turlington's Balsam of
Dr. James's Fever Powder, Life,
Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil.

Also Oil of Turpentine,

Varnish, Rosin, Putty, Verdigris, Umber, India Red, Venetian Red, True Carmine, Sap Green, & other Painter's Colours, Dyers' Stuffs, Cordial Waters, Sugar Plumbs, Sugar Candy, &c.
New-Haven, August 21. 27 tf.

Choice Rocky-Point Salt,

To be sold, Wholesale or Retail, by
William & S. Haines.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
DRAKE & TODD.

Is to be dissolved on the first of December next, by mutual agreement.

THEY earnestly request all persons who are indebted, to make immediate payment and notify those who have unsettled accounts with them, that it is necessary a settlement should be made without delay, for which purpose constant attendance will be given at their store in State Street.

DRAKE & TODD.

N. B. They have on hand, Good St. Croix Rum and Sugars, best Holland Geneva, in Cases. Cotton Wool and Fustic, A few Pieces of course Broad-Cloth, Velvets and Velveets, Sewing Silk and Twists, Death Head and Basket Buttons, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, fine Mullin and Tiffany Do. Silk and thread laces, a few elegant looking glasses, Knives and Forks, Sad or Flat Irons, 8 by 10 Window glass, an assortment of Hard Ware &c.
All which will be sold by wholesale very low.

CHINA

CUPS and SAUCERS Enamel'd Pencil'd and blue.

HYSON TEA,

FRESH from INDIA, in the EAST SHIP.

JAPAN WATERS

Of Different SIZES and very low PRICED.

Glass & Earthen Ware,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL as USUAL, BY

JOHN NICOLL,

At his STORE in STATE-STREET. 29—t

At a Court of Probate, held at New-Haven, in the District of New-Haven, on the 12th day of Oct. 1787;

ON the motion of DUDLEY BALDWIN and ABRAHAM BALDWIN, Esquires, administrators on the Goods and Estate of Mr. MICHAEL BALDWIN, late of New-Haven, deceased:

This court do limit and allow the space of six Months from the Date for the Creditors of the estate of the said deceased to exhibit their claims against said estate, and direct said administrators to give public notice thereof according to law viz. by posting up a notification thereof in the most public places in the town where the deceased last dwelt, and also by advertising the same in one or more of the public newspapers in said New-Haven.

Certified by

Wm. J. WHITING, Clerk.

New-Haven, Oct. 12, 1787. [36]

TAKEN by Treasurer's Warrants and to be sold at public Vendue, at the Sign Post in New-Milford, for Hans Money, Soldier's notes out previous to 1785, or certificates for interest on Money loaned to this State, so much of the lands of

Jonathan Beesford of New Milford, and Benjamin Bostwick and Moses Johnson, Non Residents, do to pay their state Taxes made on the list 1785, and legal costs thereon risen on Tuesday, the First day of January next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, unless prevented by a previous settlement.

Elizur Warner, Collector.

New-Milford, Oct. 12, 1787.

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Greenfield School.

THREE, or four young Boys, if early application be made, will be received into the Family and School of TIMOTHY DWIGHT. Greenfield October 11 1787.

Yale-College, Oct. 22, 1787.

The Subscribers for a
Philosophical Apparatus

for YALE-COLLEGE, are hereby requested to pay to JAMES HILLHOUSE, Esq. Treasurer, their several Subscriptions, that the same may be invested in an apparatus as soon as possible.

EZRA STILES, President.

PELEG SANFORD

Has just received a good Assortment of Coatings, Frizes & Ratteens; 3-4, 7-8, and Yard wide IRISH LINNENS.

Which will be sold by wholesale, at the lowest Advances. Also GOOD

Bohea Tea, per Chest:
Gin, very low, by 5 Cases.

New-Haven Oct. 2, 1787. [33—t]

INOCULATION.

BY Desire of the Civil Authority and Inhabitants of the Town of East-Haven, the Subscriber has opened a

HOSPITAL,

about a Mile south of the lower FERRY, in an airy situation, affording a beautiful Prospect of the City, and Harbour of New-Haven, where careful Attendance will be given, by the Publick humble Servant.

JOHN SPALDING

New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1787.

[33—t]

New-Haven: Printed and Published by JOSIAH MEIGS, at the south Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum

Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable Terms.