

Notwithstanding the clearness of the Connecticut title, the Court, they say unanimously, determined otherwise and adjudged the lands in controversy, to belong to the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

I have only to remark in a few words that some circumstances respecting this decree are very singular.

It was previously resolved by the commissioners that the opinion of the majority should be determined unanimously, and that their several opinions and the reasons on which they were built, should be kept private. Accordingly we find the decree is very concise, not supported by any public reasons, and called unanimously, though we are credibly informed that two of the five commissioners were in favour of Connecticut. We likewise have it from good authority, that a very respectable member of Congress, upon hearing the proceedings of the Court and the decree in favour of Pennsylvania, exclaimed, "God bless me! how could they give such a decision, when the stating on the part of Pennsylvania is sufficient to turn the question against her?" We have likewise good authority to assert that some material evidence in favour of Connecticut was suppressed; having unluckily fallen into the hands of some gentleman in Pennsylvania, interested in the controverted lands. What this evidence is, I will not attempt to explain; but it is a fact that some papers, relative to the disputed lands, are in the hands of our antagonists, who pretend they are ignorant of the matter. This is a strong legal proof against them, and would operate much in their prejudice in any judicial process. A wilful suppression of evidence by a party in litigation, is a strong presumptive proof that such evidence would militate against their cause. That there is such a suppression or concealment on the part of Pennsylvania in the present controversy, is a matter that I believe may be placed beyond a doubt.

In short the whole proceedings of the State of Pennsylvania, from the beginning of the controversy to the present time, appear to be the united efforts of force and dishonesty. The agents pretend, in their stating, that the Assembly had purchased the right of soil and jurisdiction of the proprietaries. This is far from being true, that they have peremptorily refused to accept the offers of the state; and even during the time of the trial at Trenton, the proprietaries refused to deliver up to the Court the deeds, which were the principal proofs on the part of that state, until a military command was sent to extort the papers from them by violence. And yet the agent had the audacity to state in court that the right of jurisdiction, soil and estate of the proprietaries is vested in the Commonwealth. The fact is, the Assembly has usurped the rights of the proprietaries; and their strength and violence constitute the sole legality of their title.

But this is not all. The conduct of that high Court at Trenton, stands without a precedent in the records of judicial proceedings. To enter into a previous agreement not to publish the grounds of their opinions—to resolve that the opinion of the majority should be denominated unanimously, are such singular, unprecedented proceedings as to raise, in the minds of impartial men, the most violent suspicions of the integrity of their views. These suspicions are strongly confirmed by the declaration of some of the commissioners, who avow their dissatisfaction with the decision. Two honest men out of five, is a very great proportion in the world at large; that it is a greater proportion than Pennsylvania can produce in the controversy, I believe the public will be convinced, when they have read the transactions of that state subsequent to the decree at Trenton.

The learned Dr. PRICH of London, has lately published a Book, entitled, "Observations on the importance of the American Revolution; and the means of making it a benefit to the world."

Under the following Heads, viz.

- I. Of the importance of the revolution which has established the Independence of the United States.
- II. Of the means of promoting human improvement and happiness in the United States.
- III. Of peace, and the means of perpetuating it.
- IV. Of Liberty.
- V. Of liberty of discussion.
- VI. Of liberty of conscience, and civil establishments of religion.
- VII. Of Education.
- VIII. Of the dangers to which the American States are exposed.
- IX. Of debts and internal wars.
- X. Of an unequal distribution of property.
- XI. Of trade, banks, and paper credit.
- XII. Of Oaths.
- XIII. Of the negro trade, and slavery.
- XIV. Conclusion.

It is presumed we cannot better entertain our Readers than by publishing some Extracts from a Work so valuable and interesting to these United States,—to the inhabitants of which it is dedicated.

Of the Importance of the Revolution which has established the Independence of the United States.

HAVING, from pure conviction, taken a warm part in favour of the British colonies (now the United States of America) during the late war; and being exposed, in consequence of this, to much abuse and some danger; it must be supposed that

I have been waiting for the issue with anxiety—I am thankful that my anxiety is removed; and that I have been spared to be a witness to that very issue of the war which has been all along the object of my wishes. With heart-felt satisfaction, I see the revolution in favour of universal liberty which has taken place in America;—a revolution which opens a new prospect in human affairs, and begins a new era in the history of mankind;—a revolution by which Britons themselves will be the greatest gainers, if wise enough to improve properly the check that has been given to the despotism of their ministers, and to catch the flame of virtuous liberty which has fayed their American brethren.

The late war, in its commencement and progress, did great good by disseminating just sentiments of the rights of mankind, and the nature of legitimate government; by exciting a spirit of resistance to tyranny, which has emancipated one European country, and is likely to emancipate others; and by occasioning the establishment in America of forms of government more equitable and more liberal than any that the world has yet known. But, in its termination, the war has done still greater good by preserving the new governments from that destruction in which they must have been involved, had Britain conquered; by providing, in a sequestered continent possessed of many singular advantages, a place of refuge for oppressed men in every region of the world; and by laying the foundation there of an empire which may be the seat of liberty, science and virtue, and from whence there is reason to hope these sacred blessings will spread, till they become universal and the time arrives when kings and priests shall have no more power to oppress, and that ignominious slavery which has hitherto destroyed the world is exterminated. I therefore, think I see the hand of Providence in the late war working for the general good; and can scarcely avoid crying out, *It was the Lord's doing.*

Reason, as well as tradition and revelation, lead us to expect that a more improved and happy state of human affairs will take place before the consummation of all things. The world has hitherto been gradually improving. Light and knowledge have been gaining ground, and human life at present, compared with what it once was, is much the same that a youth approaching to manhood is compared with an infant.

Such are the natures of things that this progress must continue. During particular intervals it may be interrupted, but it cannot be destroyed. Every present advance prepares the way for farther advances; and a single experiment or discovery may sometimes give rise to so many more as suddenly to raise the species higher, and to resemble the effects of opening a new sense, or of the fall of a spark on a train that springs a mine. For this reason, mankind may, at last arrive at degrees of improvement which we cannot now even suppose to be possible. A dark age may follow an enlightened age; but, in this case, the light, after being smothered for a time, will break out again with a brighter lustre. The present age of increased light, considered as succeeding the ages of Greece and Rome and an intermediate period of thick darkness, furnishes a proof of the truth of this observation. There are certain kinds of improvement which, when once made, cannot be entirely lost. During the dark ages, the improvements made in the ages that preceded them remained so far as to be recovered immediately at the resurrection of letters and to produce afterwards that more rapid progress in improvement which has distinguished modern times.

There can scarcely be a more pleasing and encouraging object of reflection than this. An accidental observation of the effects of gravity in a garden has been the means of discovering the laws that govern the solar system; and of enabling us to look down with pity on the ignorance of the most enlightened times among the ancients. What new dignity has been given to man, and what additions have been made to his powers, by the invention of optical glasses, printing, gun-powder, &c. and by the late discoveries in navigation, mathematics, natural philosophy, &c.?

But among the events in modern times tending to the elevation of mankind, there are none probably of so much consequence as the recent one which occasions these observations. Perhaps, I do not go too far when I say that, next to the introduction of Christianity among mankind, the American revolution may prove the most important step in the progressive course of human improvement. It is an event which may produce a general diffusion of the principles of humanity, and become the means of setting free mankind from the shackles of superstition and tyranny, by leading them to see and know "that nothing is so fundamental but impartial enquiry, an honest mind, and virtuous practice,—that state policy ought not to be applied to the support of speculative opinions and formalities of faith."

That the members of a civil community are confederates, not subjects; and their rulers, servants, not masters.—And that all legitimate government consists in the dominion of equal laws made with common consent; that this, in the dominion of man over themselves; and not in the dominion of communities over communities, or of any men over other men.

Happy will the world be when these truths shall be every where acknowledged and practised upon. Religious bigotry, that cruel demon, will be then laid asleep. Slavish governments and slavish Hierarchies will then sink; and the old prophecies be verified, "that the last universal empire upon earth shall be the empire of reason and virtue, under which the gospel of peace (better understood) shall have free course and be glorified, many will run to and fro and knowledge be increased, the wolf dwell with the lamb and the leopard with the kid, and nation no more lift up a sword against nation."

It is a conviction I cannot resist, that the independence of the English colonies in America is one of the steps ordained by Providence to introduce these times; and I can scarcely be deceived in this conviction, if the United States should escape some dangers which threaten them, and will take proper care to throw themselves open to future improvements, and to make the most of the advantages of their present situation. Should this happen, it will be true of them as it was of the people of the Jews, that in them all the families of the earth shall be blessed. It is scarcely possible they should think too lightly of their own consequence. Perhaps, there never existed a people on whose wisdom and virtue more depended; or to whom a station of more importance in the plan of Providence has been assigned. They have begun nobly. They have fought with success for themselves and for the world; and, in the midst of invasion and carnage, established forms of government favourable in the highest degree to the rights of mankind.—But they have much more to do; more indeed than it is possible properly to represent. In this address, my design is only to take notice of a few great points which seem particularly to require their attention, in order to render them permanently happy in themselves and useful to mankind. On these points, I shall deliver my sentiments with freedom, conscious I mean well; but, at the same time, with real diffidence, conscious of my own liabilities to error.

\* This refers to an account given of Sir Isaac Newton in the Preface to Dr. Pemberton's View of his Philosophy.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all persons who have any demands against the estate of Capt. John Glover, late of Newtown, deceased, That the time limited by the Hon. Court of Probate for the creditors to said estate to bring in their claims will expire on the 30th day of March next, and that no claims or accounts will be accepted unless exhibited to some one of the subscribers, executors on said estate, previous to that time.

JOHN GLOVER, } Executors,  
JAMES GLOVER, }  
DANIEL GLOVER, }

Newtown, January 1, 1785.

To be sold, by the Subscriber at his Store in

Durham,  
A Quantity of good clean dressed  
**OLD FLAX.**

A L S O,  
An assortment of European, East  
and West-India GOODS.  
ELNATHAN CAMP.

January 19, 1785.

THE subscriber, living at the South end of the Town, wants to purchase a Quantity of  
**Indian Corn and Rye,**

For which he will pay solid Coin, if delivered soon. Also, will exchange the best kind of Rock-Salt for Grain, on low terms,

THOMAS TISDALE,  
Hartford, January 25, 1785.

RUN-away from the subscriber the 19th instant, an apprentice Lad named WILLIAM ROBINSON, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark eyes, dark hair, commonly wears a bunch of very curly hair cut with a black ribbon, of a ruddy complexion, fair skin, well and strong made; had on and likely may wear dark brown sailor waistcoat and breeches, (visit unknown) one pair of seams'd grey stockings, one pair of white ditto, a black felt hat, one white holland shirt, two check'd woolen ditto,—pretends to be a joiner and may try to get work in that way; is a good workman considering his age. Whoever will take up and secure said apprentice, shall have One Shilling reward and no charges paid, by

DEMICK MORLEY.  
N. B. All Masters of vessels and others are forbid harbouring or carrying off said apprentice on penalty of the law.  
Glastenbury, January 26, 1785.

WHEREAS the General Assembly at their Session on the 10th day of January 1782, laid a tax of Nine Pence per acre, on all the lands of the non-residents that own land in the Society in West-Britain in Farmington, and appointed the Subscriber to collect said tax. Therefore, all those that do not pay by the first day of February, will have their lands sold on the first Monday of March next, at Public Vendue, at Zephulon Priests', innholder in said society, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, viz.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
John Darrow,	0	12	6	Ambrose Fuller,	0	9	0
John Robbins,	0	6	0	Thomas Canfield,	1	3	0
Cornelius Cornel,	1	7	0	John Stanley,	1	11	6
Timothy Andru,	3	0	0	Stephen and Richard,	0	15	0
William Davis,	1	2	6	Seymour,	0	11	0
Stiles Curtis,	0	14	0	Ala Clark,	0	11	0
Daniel Judd,	6	17	2	Anna Aukin & Hough,	1	18	0
John Hookers heirs,	1	2	9	Daniel Andrus' heirs,	1	8	6
John Hemingway,	0	12	6	William Pickers heirs,	1	17	6
Jabez Bacon,	0	13	6	Amos Shevey,	2	6	6
John Stanley,	0	3	6	Jonathan Smith's heirs,	2	6	6

BARTHOLOMEW DRIGGS, Collector.  
Farmington, January 15, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following persons, resident and non-resident proprietors of Haddam, that so much of their Lands will be sold at the Sign Post in said Haddam, on the 22d day of March next, at nine o'clock after noon, as will pay their State Taxes made on the 1st 1786, with charges thereon arising, viz: David Clark, Joseph Taylor, Isaac Chapman, Moses Wheeler, Oliver Johnson, Samuel Gate, Timothy Shailer, Thomas Atkins, William Pout, Jedidiah Harris, Linus Hopson, Francis Clark, James Olmsted, Humphry Lyon, Benjamin Henshaw, Joseph Ward, Nathaniel Ray, John Cone, Roger Thomas.

HEMAN BRAINARD, Collector.  
Haddam, January 18, 1785.

ESCAPED from the subscriber, on the night of the 14th instant, Col. ASA BARNES, of Lancaster, a prisoner for debt, being on the road to the Goal in Great-Barrington at the time he effected his escape. Said Barnes is a large sized, corpulent man, pretty red in the face. Whoever will apprehend said Barnes and deliver him to the keeper of the goal in said Great-Barrington, shall have Ten Dollars reward and necessary charges paid, by

JOHN FOOT, Dep. Sheriff.  
Great-Barrington, January 15, 1785.

BROKE out of the Goal in this town, on the evening of the 22d ult. JESSE SAWYER, imprisoned for counterfeiting money; he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, has a natural red mark on one of his cheeks. Also, on the night of the 24th instant, THOMAS INGERSOL, of this town, a prisoner for deficiency in collecting taxes; he is about 5 feet 11 inches high. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid Jafferol and Sawyer, and will return them to the Goal in this town, shall have five dollars reward for each and necessary charges paid, by

EBENEZER BREMENT, Goaler.  
Great-Barrington, January 15, 1785.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the 17th Day of March next.

So much of the real estate, together with a Dwelling House, lately in the possession of Mr. Jonathan Fowler, of Coventry, State of Connecticut, as will discharge said Fowler's State Taxes, on his Lists for August the 20th, 1782, and August 20th, 1783, together with lawful costs.  
Coventry, January 10, 1785.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Hartford having allowed six months for the creditors to the estate of Elisha Wells, late of Hartford, deceased, to bring in their claims against said estate; the administrator on said estate hereby gives notice, that he is ready to receive any claims against said estate properly attested, till the expiration of six months from the date, after which time no accounts can be received or allowed.

ELISHA WELLS, Administrator.  
Hartford, January 18, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that have any demands upon the estate of Obadiah Scott, late of Watertown, deceased, to bring them in for settlement to us the subscribers immediately.

ELIPHAZ SCOTT, } Administrators.  
BARNABAS SCOTT, }

Watertown, January 3, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs of Amos Dickinson, deceased, that so much of the real estate of the said deceased, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Sign Post in Haddam, on the 22d day of March next, as will be sufficient to pay his State Taxes due to me, with fees, &c.

DAVID BRAINARD, Collector.  
Haddam, January 22, 1785.

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**N E W - Y O R K**, January 18.  
Saturday evening arrived here the Greyhound Packet, Capt. Dunn, from Falmouth, by whom we have received papers as late as the 14th of November, from which we have extracted the following paragraphs, viz.

**L O N D O N**, November 2.  
We learn from a gentleman lately arrived from the Continent, that it is universally credited through France, that the Dutch have agreed, in case the Emperor forces them into a war, and that they are assisted by the Ministers of France, to admit them to garrison the Cape of Good-Hope. If this should prove true, our Indian possessions will be at the mercy of France, in case we shall be engaged in any disturbance that takes place upon the Continent.

*Extract of a letter from Elbing, October, 18.*  
"The Dutch vessels which lately sailed from hence struck their own colours previous to their leaving the harbour, and hoisted those of the Prussian Eagle: A practice which will become very common if a war goes on between the Republic of Holland and the Emperor. A frigate of twenty-four guns, called Le Heros de Prussia, is fitting out at Embden to protect our trade, and every thing looks here like war."

*Extract of a letter from the Hague, October 27.*  
"The following are some of the particulars of the movements and hostile preparations in the Austrian Netherlands:

"The principal rendezvous of the Austrian troops is Antwerp; the garrison of that city amounts to between 6 and 7000 men, and a considerable number of troops is stationed in the neighbouring villages, which will be augmented by detachments from the garrisons of Tournay, Namur, Lemburgh, Luxemburgh, and Brussels. However, all these corps cannot exceed 14 or 15,000 men, that being the whole number the Emperor has at present in the Netherlands; and there is no appearance of his being able to bring reinforcements from Austria and Germany till the spring; so that no action of importance can be expected before that time; and it is to be hoped that during the winter the neighbouring powers, whose interest it is to maintain tranquility, will find means to bring matters to an amicable issue.

"Though every movement bespeaks a settled purpose of war, it is dubious whether the Emperor intends them as preludes for an attack, or means at present only to stand on the defensive. The latter seems the more probable, as the garrisons of Slus, Sas de Grand, Hulst, Maestricht, Bois le Duc, &c., are too strong for any attempt of a small army. The fort of Lillo alone by its situation and proximity, seems a proper object for attack; but the preparations taken by the state will in a short time put that important fortress in a condition to resist any sudden attack; and we are still in hopes that things will not be carried to extremities."

The medal presented by the states of Provence to M. de Suffrein has on one side his portrait, and on the other the following inscription: "For the Cape protected; Trinqueemale taken; India defended; Gondolour delivered; six glorious engagements; the states of Provence have decreed this medal."

**Nov. 12.** So far to the commendation of both sides, all is secrecy, with regard to the purposes and plans of action, of the Imperial forces and the Dutch.

The perceivable difference in the sentiments of the United Provinces and the Netherlands, is, that the latter certainly talk much more boldly of the two.

The Emperor surely cannot augur to himself any benefit from a conquest of Holland, for no people on earth but phlegmatic Dutchmen would ever reside in such a boggy country, without timber or water. The only view then must be, to chastise that stiff-necked generation, and assert his natural right to a free and open trade upon his own river in his own beautiful country, and thereby enrich his own industrious subjects.

A gentleman lately returned from the continent reports his having been at Bruges the 29th of last month, where the Prince de Ligne then was. He saw the Austrian troops drawn out and reviewed by that General. He describes them as the finest forces in Europe, whether considered for the expertness of their manoeuvres or in their personal appearance. There are 4000 troops at Bruges; 4000 at Ostend; and 2,600 at Nieupoort. The general establishment of troops at Brussels, is 36,000, but it has, in the course of the two last years, been gradually augmented; and there are now supposed to be 60,000 effective men in that capital and its environs. All which seem to declare the certainty of the Emperor's intentions; and that he has not taken up the scheme of opening the Scheldt, on the random thought to abandon it on the first appearance of a serious opposition.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, November 6.*  
"The King is every day employed in the Cabinet with his Ministers for hours together. Nothing is talked of but the dispute between the Emperor and the Dutch; this affair will not, however, effect France, at least at present. Peace is the attention of our government, and a renovation of the finances, which may be reinstated, by five years of rest, on a very permanent footing. Scarce any thing, therefore, will alter the system which is laid down from measures of policy and necessity."

*Extract of a letter from Brussels, Oct. 26,*  
"The Court of Vienna is employed in sending manifestoes to all the powers of Europe, relative to the affront which the Austrian flag received on the Scheldt. Circular letters have been addressed to the Princes of the Empire to the same effect. General Reidzmont, at the head of 6000 men, is marching from Antwerp."

Some Flemish Agents have lately purchased several large ships for the service of his Imperial Majesty, and they are to be repaired with all possible expedition at the private yards for war.

*Extract of a letter from Dover, Oct. 30.*

"A gentleman landed this morning from the packet, who is set off post for Bristol, where he is going on agency business of no small import. This stranger left Paris on Wednesday, at which time it was reported a war between the Emperor and the Dutch was inevitable. France negotiates for them; Prussia assists them; at present all the other powers of Europe are neutral."

We are assured that the King of Prussia has intimated to the States General, that he is perfectly satisfied with their last answer to the Emperor of Germany, and that they may depend on his support; should the consequences of maintaining their arguments be a military contest.

By the Family Compact of the House of Bourbon, to which the Emperor acceded, the contracting parties declare, that "They will from thenceforth look upon as a common enemy, whatever power shall become so of any of the contracting sovereigns." The succours, consisting of ships of war and land forces, are then specified. It may therefore fairly be questioned, whether France, but just freed from a war, which, though successful, has cost her much blood and treasure, will or ought to take an active part against the Emperor, and by so doing violate the treaty of 1756, by which it is stipulated, that "the two contracting powers shall mutually assist each other with 24,000 men (18,000 foot and 6000 horse) in case either of them shall be attacked or threatened, which troops shall take the field in six weeks, or at most two months, after requisition made by the party attacked or threatened."

The balance of power which was the hobby-horse of the English politicians, at the commencement of the present century, is beginning to assume its original consequence. But the Englishmen know that the balance of power necessary to be preserved, is English freedom, pure and inviolate. Let this be done, and we need not fear any alteration of government upon the Continent. Freedom will always protect trade, and trade will ever give a national consequence beyond any other consideration.

They write from Brussels, that another vessel is shortly to sail down the Scheldt. She is an armed sloop of 16 guns, and prepared to resist the Dutch force; this is intended to bring on the grand question of war, which will immediately succeed after further insult to the Imperial flag.

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 26.*

"Yesterday at eleven o'clock the Delegates met from the different counties, cities, and towns, at the Exhibition-room in William street, they sat until six o'clock in the evening, and then adjourned till eleven o'clock this day."

"Mr. D'Arey delivered himself to the following effect: "Gentlemen, Previous to our entering into any business I shall move, that the gallery be cleared, and that every person who is not a Delegate be obliged to depart. The business upon which we are about to proceed, requires the utmost privacy;—cannot be kept too secret; I shall also move, if the former remedy be deemed insufficient, that every member be bound, on his honour, not to divulge any matters that may transpire. While we keep our affairs secret it will not be in the power of Government to counteract them. We have to deal with the most corrupt men, in the most corrupt times; in times, that for iniquity are without parallel, and far exceed those of the infernal Nero. It is easy, if any of our affairs require publication, to publish such, and such only. All men are not blessed with the same nerves—some possess strong—some weak; many Gentlemen might be deterred from delivering their sentiments, if they imagined they were to be submitted to the inspection of the world; an inviolable privacy will ensure freedom of debate, and success to your proceedings: I therefore move, "That every person who is not a Delegate, be requested to withdraw."

"The motion was agreed to without a division. Colonel Wm. Sharman, on the motion of Sir Edward Newenham, was unanimously elected President, and John Taldot Ashenhurst, Esq. was unanimously chosen Secretary of the Congress."

**PHILADELPHIA**, January 18.  
A gentleman lately from Jamaica informs, that all kinds of North American produce are so low in that island as scarcely to sell for more than the first cost. That rum, at the same time, cannot be purchased there at less than 3/9 and 4s. Pennsylvania currency, by the quantity, exclusive of 45s. Jamaica currency, for every puncheon. Sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. a proportionable high price.

**N E W - Y O R K**, January 20.

*Extract of a letter from London, dated Nov. 3.*

"A bloody Continental war is looked upon as inevitable. His Prussian Majesty has refused the

Imperial troops the liberty of marching through his dominions to the Low Countries, and the Emperor declares he will never recede from his just demand, the opening of the navigation of the Scheldt; he has also recalled his minister at the Hague, and making every warlike preparation, so that we expect the spring will open with as bloody scenes of horror, as the world ever beheld. Our politicians give out that a treaty is on foot between the courts of Vienna, Berlin, and Versailles, and that their ostensible view is to partition the provinces of the United States among them. This idea is too flimsy to be believed in America, where you have experienced too many proofs of the French monarch's goodness. Depend upon it, he is in a close league with the states, and will grant them every aid. We Englishmen, with a little sophistry of argument, swallow the most absurd ideas, and are too easily gulled into a belief of any thing."

On Thursday evening last, the Goal and Court-House of Dutchess county, in the town of Poughkeepsie, accidentally took fire, and was consumed to ashes, it being an entire wooden building.

**B O S T O N**, January 20.  
Yesterday the Honourable General Court convened at the State-House in this town, agreeable to adjournment.

**H A R T F O R D**, January 25.

On Saturday morning the 8th instant, died much lamented at Glastenbury, Mr. ASA TALCOTT, in the 35th year of his age. He had left a sorrowful widow and four children to bemoan their irreparable loss.

A correspondent, who has read Dr. PRICE'S Observations on the Revolution in America, desires that they may be published in every news paper on the continent. They ought not to be passed over with a slight perusal—they ought to be written before every man's eyes, in letters of gold—they ought to be imprinted on the mind of every American, and be immediately carried into practice by all the legislatures of the United States. It would perhaps be saying too much to assert that every idea is practicable; but certain it is that most of his remarks are sacred, and to us, interesting truths.

\* The description of a Slut is received and acknowledged to have merit—It will appear if the author will cloath some parts of it in a less slovenly dress.

The Third Part of  
**Webster's Grammatical Institute,**  
Is now in the Press, and in three weeks will be ready for sale.

THIS part will contain the rules of reading and speaking, with a selection of examples from the best writers, and several pieces never before published.

**Surveyors & Mariners Compasses,**  
MADE AND SOLD  
By **Enos Doolittle,**

Who continues the Watch business, as usual.  
Hartford, January 1785.

**CASH MAY BE HAD FOR**  
**Bees Wax and Shipping Furs.**  
Enquire at the Store of  
**A S A H O P K I N S** and Co.  
Hartford, January 1785. 44

**THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Middletown,** having allowed nine months from the third day of January instant for those who have demands on the estate of Ellice Rawson, late of Middletown, deceased, to bring in their claims, after which none will be allowed. As some of the debts are known to be very pressing against said estate, those whole debts due to the estate are ascertained by notes or bonds, are desired to make speedy payment and without further notice, otherwise they must expect to be saddled with cash.  
**MATHEW TALCOTT.**

January 6, 1785.  
To be sold very reasonably, if applied for within fifteen days,

**A most valuable tract of LAND,**

containing upwards of one hundred acres, with large convenient buildings thereon, within forty rods of the meeting-house in the first society in Glastenbury, bounded on Connecticut river. This farm in its situation and quality is equal to any one in the state for any kind of business. If sold within that time, one quarter of the payment will be expected at the sale, one quarter at the end of three months, the remaining half will be made easy to the purchaser. Enquire for particulars of William Moseley on the premises or William Moseley, Esq. of Hartford.

January 24, 1785.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
**A Farm of Land, with a small**

but convenient House thereon, lying in Sandisfield in the county of Berkshire, near to the meeting-house, and is suitable for a trader, tradesman or farmer, being exceeding good land, well divided for ploughing, pasture, mowing or wood land, contains about 90 acres, is an excellent stand for business as any in the town, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For which apply to the subscriber living near the premises.  
**ELIAZER STORRS.**

N. B. If any gentleman hath taken up a pale red and white Cow, nine or ten years old, with white between her horns, marked with a slit in the end of the right ear, and a halfpenny the upper side of the same. She strayed from me in Windsor in November last, an owner may be found by applying as above and a generous reward given.

Sandisfield, January 13, 1785. R. 2.