

War having been declared by the constituted authorities of the country, we submit to the constitutional requisitions; but we still deem it our duty freely to notice the remarkable circumstances attending it, that by a change of men and measures the evils we fear may be averted.

It is a remarkable fact that an offensive war under any circumstances should be commenced by a nation professing a love of peace, against the nation whose means are best adapted to injure us of any nation on earth.

It is a remarkable fact, that without any new cause of war, and soon after the adjustment of a principal cause of complaint, viz. the affair of the Chesapeake, war should be declared by our government, at a time when our whole sea coast is defenceless, and our principal cities without any considerable fortifications, and before it is known whether 10,000 regular troops can be enlisted.

It is a remarkable fact that war should be declared at a time when we have probably a hundred millions of property in the hands of the nation whom we declare an enemy, or exposed to capture by her fleets.

It is remarkable that war should be declared when our treasury is exhausted, and when our finances are not sufficient for the ordinary expenses of government.

It is remarkable that war should be declared the moment it was ascertained that government could not procure credit for \$10,000,000.

It is a remarkable fact that war should be declared to protect our commerce and regain our seamen when our whole marine force, (besides a host of useless gun-boats) is hardly sufficient to send our ministers and messengers to France, and when Great-Britain has more than one thousand armed vessels.

It is a remarkable fact that war should be declared for the protection of commerce or the benefit of the commercial states, when all the northern commercial states are decidedly opposed to it, and when there was more than two votes to one in the house of representatives from the states north of Pennsylvania against a war.

It is a remarkable fact that war should be declared just after dispatches were received from Mr. Barlow, that he met with unexpected obstacles in making a treaty with France.

It is still more remarkable that war should be declared in the very form prescribed by the Duke of Cadore some time since, in his letter to Mr. Armstrong—"War exists between Great-Britain and the United States."

The means proposed to carry on this war are not less extraordinary, viz. the revenue derived by commerce with the very country with which we are at war—and by an emission of paper money.

To such a war we can only say that it was commenced in folly, it is proposed to be carried on with madness, and (unless speedily terminated) will end in ruin.

A benevolent heart will sadden at the prospect of any war; how hard then must be the heart and how callous the feelings of that man, who by a profane allusion to the announcement of a Saviour's birth, could welcome the intelligence of such a war as BLESSED TIDINGS—we can only pity the weakness or detest the madness which could produce such extravagance.

Is it blessed tidings that thousands of our fellow citizens on the ocean, that millions of our property, that all our little navy may soon fall a prey to a foreign nation?—Is it blessed tidings that our sons may be called from their farms to garrison our forts, to become the subjects of martial law, and to learn morals in a camp?—Is it blessed tidings that we are about to have direct taxes, double duties, loans, continental money, and a suppression of commerce?—Is it blessed tidings that our cities may be sacked, our houses burned, our wives be made widows and our children fatherless, by virtue of our own laws? Is the prospect of French alliances, of French assistance, of French armies, of French officers, of French masters blessed tidings? Open the book of history, turn but a few pages back—read the fate of Switzerland. O our country, behold thy own.

The Council of this State, at the request of Gov. Griswold, met in this city yesterday.

ORDINATION.—At Rowley, (Ms.) Rev. JAMES W. TUCKER. Sermon by Rev. Professor Stuart, of Andover.

MARRIED.—At Chatham, Mr. Jedidiah Brainerd to Miss Silvia Wells, aged 27.—At Middletown, Thomas H. Hubbard, Esq. of Hamilton, (N. Y.) to Miss Phoebe Hubbard, daughter of Mr. Micah Hubbard; Mr. Nicholas M. Lane to Miss Patty Danforth.—At Hebron, Mr. John C. Cone, of Colchester, to Miss Esther Foot.—At Franklin, Mr. Gilbert Chappell, of Lebanon, to Miss Rebecca Fillmore.—At Windham, Mr. Elisha Chester to Miss Hannah Noy; Mr. William Simons to Miss Sally Hebard.—At Natick, (Ms.) Rev. Jesse Fisher, of Windham, in this State, to Miss Rebecca Dana.—At East-Windsor, Capt. Ezekiel Wadsworth, of Avon, (N. Y.) to Miss Elizabeth Newberry.

DIED.—At Colchester, Mr. James Stark, aged 45; Miss Hazy Wells, aged 27.—At New-Haven, on the 20th inst. Mr. Mills Day, senior tator in Yale College, aged 23; Col. Stephen Maltby, aged 42.—At Washington, Mrs. Irene Brinsmade, aged 26, wife of Daniel Brinsmade, jr. Esq.—At Sharon, Mrs. Desire Beecher, aged 66, wife of Mr. Abraham Beecher.—At Windham, Miss Clarissa Kennedy, daughter of Mr. David Kennedy.—At Mansfield, Mr. Nathan Martin, aged 52.—At Trenton, (N. Y.) deacon Joshua Stors, aged 37, formerly of Mansfield, in this State.—At Ashford, Mr. Abel Clark.—At Canterbury, Miss Cynthia Morgan, aged 20, daughter of Mr. Shabael Morgan.

At Kingsfield, Miss Delight Benedict, aged 53.—At Trumbull, Mrs. Charity Nichols, aged 33, wife of Mr. John Nichols; Mr. Elisha Beardley, aged 44.—At Fairfield, George Burr, Esq. aged 76.—At Hadson, Mr. Ezra Sargeant, bookseller, of New-York.

Messrs. HUNTER & GOODWIN, A REPORT having circulated respecting the sickness in Sharon, and particularly in the society of Ellsworth, calculated to give unfavorable impressions on the public mind, and also to afford unjust alarm in the minds of those parents who have their children placed at my school, I deem it proper that correct information should be given on the subject.—Although the sickness in the limits of Sharon has been very considerable, especially in the first society, and probably about the number of twenty-five have died of the prevailing fever in that parish, yet in the society of Ellsworth, there has been but a few cases of the fever.—Two deaths only have been occasioned by it in Ellsworth, so far as my knowledge has extended, and those about two months since, and also in that part of the parish bordering on neighbouring societies, where the fever first made its appearance.—From the bill of mortality in the Society of Ellsworth, it will be readily perceived, that health must have been remarkably prevalent. During fifteen months past there have been but seven deaths in the parish, if my record is correct—whereas the deaths for the nine preceding years would average at ten or eleven each year.

It is worthy of particular remark, that from the commencement of my school, which is nearly five years, the members of which have been very numerous, I do not recollect but one instance of any member having a settled fever, and that but slight.—The members of the school are at present very healthy, and we feel ourselves as secure from sickness in this vicinity, as in any other part of the country.—I feel the fullest assurance, that no parent would, on the real knowledge of facts, entertain any more alarm for the health of his child here, than in any other section of our country, and that no one would be deterred from entering the school on account of the late sickness in the town.

By giving publicity to this information, you will, Gentlemen, oblige probably many anxious parents, as well as

Yours, very respectfully,
DANIEL PARKER.
Sharon, (Ellsworth Society) June 16.

SALEM, June 26.
At a town-meeting held on Wednesday it was voted to memorialize the Representatives of the people of this State, praying them to use all the means which the constitution has placed in their hands to avert the impending calamity of war, and to assure them of the most zealous support of this town.

Danvers, Beverly and Ipswich, in this county, have called meetings of the people.
800 Seamen of Salem are at this time exposed to the enemy, and 300 from Beverly. The Marblehead fishermen, generally, are on the banks, but a despatch vessel has sailed to notify them of the war.

The Declaration of war was received in this quarter as the doom of the Northern States.—Whether any means of self-preservation exist, may be an important question.

BOSTON, June 27.
Capt. MARRS from Providence, reports that on Thursday evening Capt. JENCKS arrived there from the West-Indies, and informed, that on Tuesday last, at 5 P. M. he saw several ships in close action, 15 leagues S. E. of Black-Island—that the firing lasted about two hours and 45 minutes; that the next morning he saw four ships standing to the northward, and that some of them appeared to have lost their topmasts. He was about ten miles from the ships when engaged, but it being calm, the smoke prevented his distinguishing any thing.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.
ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE
Yesterday the Senate adopted without debate an Address to the People of the State, in support of War; and ordered Ten Thousand copies to be printed for circulation.

Among the Resolves which have passed the House, since our last, is one requesting the Governor, with advice of Council, to appoint a day of Public Fasting and Prayer, on account of the aspect of the times, and in conformity to the usage of our pious Forefathers.—Another resolve authorizing the Governor to employ vessels to notify shipping on the coast of the war; and another to allow such of the militia as the Governor may have occasion to embody for the defence of the State, ten dollars per month wages.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.
The Committee on the Message of the Governor covering the Declaration of War, reported an ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE of the Commonwealth, disapproving of the War. It is a dignified, eloquent and constitutional State Paper. This report was debated until 8 o'clock last evening when it passed:—

Yeas, 165 } Majority 109.
Nays, 56 }

Five thousand copies were then ordered to be printed and distributed.
The General Court will probably have a recess this day, to meet again in October or November.

READ THIS.
Extract of a letter from a Senator in Congress from Vermont, to his friend in Massachusetts—dated

"WASHINGTON, June 19, 1812.
"To my utter astonishment the Senate have passed the Bill from the House of Representatives, declaring war against England only.—The votes were 19 pro 13 con. If the members had all been present it would have been 15 against. Thus you see the shipping of Massachusetts is now left to the mercy or rather vengeance of the British Navy. The State may lay the account principally to one of their own members, and I candidly believe he would go with the party with whom he has enlisted at the expense of every vessel, even to the fishing vessels in Massachusetts. No person could have been more engaged for an immediate declaration of war; and went so far as even to elector for it. Where a man has four sons all employed in office under the President, with an income of seven or eight thousand dollars, you may easily conjecture how such a man's patriotism would stand in any question when the will of the Executive was well understood. It is time for the Eastern States to lay aside that cursed spirit of party, and unite in men of talents and political virtue, or prepare to sink into the lowest state of degradation and meanness. In the Senate, there were only three votes for war cast of the North River, to wit, Robinson, Varnum, and Cutts.—The two last ought to have been the last in the Senate to have voted for such a measure, considering the interest they represent. I will give you more in detail of the intrigues in some future letter."

AMERICAN SHIPPING.
A great proportion of the American shipping now at sea, or in the foreign ports exposed to

capture. It is next to impossible to estimate the number.—But they amount to many hundreds, and some of them immensely valuable. Why were they not permitted to return home before war was declared? Why interdicted? We have information that at one island in the West-Indies there were no less than 150 sail on the 7th June; and upwards of sixty American vessels arrived in Liverpool early in May last. The numbers in Lisbon, Cadiz, &c. are great. Many of them are now on their return. God grant them a safe arrival.

DRAFTED MILITIA.
We understand that Gen. DRAHOUR yesterday renewed his request on the subject of the detachment of Drafted Militia to do duty on the sea-board. On this head we learn that immediately on receiving the first request, His Excellency the commander in Chief directed the adjutant-General to give him a return of the drafted militia of the State; and that it was not until yesterday he received it, and then merely an abstract of the returns of nine or ten brigades, out of the twenty-eight of which the militia is composed. Whatever then may be the Constitutional provisions on the subject, it is out of the power of the Commander in Chief to comply with the request; and probably will so be for several weeks.—In case, however, of expected invasion, a sufficiency of militia, which are not drafted, will be ready to defend the country. Such, we repeat, has been the effect of the disorganising militia system of the past year, that no drafts have been made in some divisions; and we know that in some parts of the War-Senator's division (Middlesex) the draft was not made until last week.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.
The Minority of the Legislature of Maryland have published a very eloquent and powerful Address to their constituents on the awful situation of our public affairs. Addresses have also emanated from meetings convened in New-Jersey, New-York, and other States on the same subject.—The spirit of the Fathers of America is rapidly pervading the United States—and with God's blessing will hurl from their seats the blind and infatuated Men who appear to delight in unnecessary WAR, and the destruction of the property of their fellow countrymen; and will fill their vacant places with the Disciples of Peace, Commerce, true Independence and impartial Neutrality by whatever political name they may be called. They will be hailed—"Blessed are the Peace Makers."

Meetings have been held at Salem, Newburyport, Gloucester, &c. in which protests have been entered against the existing inconsiderate and impolitic War. In Springfield, all political parties have joined in an application for a meeting. And on the 14th July, a convention of the whole of the Old County of Hampshire is to be held in Northampton to consult on the common good, and to adopt peaceable and constitutional measures on public affairs.

The vaults of the Banks at Nantucket have been emptied of their specie, which was brought to this town yesterday. That belonging to the Nantucket Bank was deposited in the Union Bank, and that to the Pacific Bank in the State Bank. We also learn, that several families were moving off from the island.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
CALEB STRONG, ESQ.
GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
A PROCLAMATION,
FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER,
WHEREAS it has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the world in his righteous Providence to permit us to be engaged in war against the nation from which we are descended, and which for many generations has been the bulwark of the religion we profess:—and whereas by this awful and alarming change in our circumstances the People of this Commonwealth are in a peculiar manner exposed to personal suffering, and the loss of a great proportion of their substance:—It becomes us, in imitation of our fathers, in their times of perplexity and danger, with deep repentance to humble ourselves before Him for our sins, and the ungrateful returns we have made to Him for His mercies:—To ascribe righteousness to our Maker, when He threatens us with most severe of all temporal calamities, and to beseech Him to avert the tokens of his anger, and remember for us His former loving kindness and tender mercy.

I do therefore by and with the advice and consent of the Council, and at the request of the House of Representatives, appoint THURSDAY, the 28th day of July next, to be observed by the people of this State, as a day of FASTING, HUMILIATION, and PRAYER, that with penitent hearts we may assemble in our places of public worship and unite in humble supplications to the GOD of our Fathers, who was their defence in danger and to whom they never sought in vain; and beseech Him through the merit of His Son, that He would forgive our ingratitude, and the innumerable transgressions of which we have been guilty.—That He would give wisdom, integrity and patriotism to our national and State governments, that the leaders of the people may not cause them to err.—That He would inspire the President and Congress, and the Government of Great-Britain with just and pacific sentiments; that He would humble the pride and subdue the lust and passions of men, from whence Wars proceed, and that Peace may speedily be restored to us, upon safe and equitable terms.

That He would guard the lives of our Soldiers and Mariners, and protect our commerce and navigation from the dangers with which they are encompassed;—that He would preserve us from intestine violence and foreign invasion; That He would dispose the people of these States to do justice to the Indian tribes, to enlighten and not to exterminate them.—And that He would protect our frontier settlements from their ravages:—That He would preserve us from entangling and fatal alliances with those governments which are hostile to the safety and happiness of mankind.—That He would regard with tender compassion the nations whose most essential rights have been wrested from them by fraud and violence, and who are groaning under the cruel hand of oppression, and that He would break in pieces the power of the oppressor, and scatter the people that delight in war.

That the inhabitants of this State may be the objects of His peculiar favor.—That He would take them under His holy protection, and hide them in His pavilion until these calamities be overpast:—That the chastisements with which He may think proper to afflict us, may serve to humble us, and do us good; and that we may not be like those who are hardened by His corrections, and who in the time of their trouble multiply their transgressions against Him:—That he would save us from the baleful influence of party spirit, and that whatever enemies may rise up against us from abroad, we may have peace and mutual confidence among ourselves, and know by experience, how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

That He would accomplish the promises of His mercy concerning the future repose and prosper-

ity of the human race, when men shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and learn war no more; when fraud and violence shall cease forever, and righteousness and peace prevail through the earth; when the Kingdom of the Redeemer shall triumph over all opposition, and the heaven shall be given Him for His inheritance; and when the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.

And the people are requested to abstain from unnecessary labour and recreation on the said day. Given at the Council Chamber in Boston, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the thirty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

CALEB STRONG,
By his Excellency's Command, with the advice and consent of the Council,
ALDEN BRADFORD, Secretary.
God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

From the Trenton Federalist.
The important and unwelcome event has at length taken place, which the political disciples of our Washington have long feared and deprecated as the consequence of the elevation of certain characters to the head of this nation. Ever since the promotion of Thomas Jefferson to the presidency, a course of policy has been pursued which, step by step, has led from one degree of irritation to another, till the consummation of the passions and prejudices, the hopes and desires, of himself and all who love France and hate England, is completely realized.

When we look around upon "the armour and the attitude" of this nation, at this important crisis, we are overwhelmed with the mingled emotions of astonishment and indignation. We can scarcely realize that we see and hear, and pause to examine whether it be not the illusions of fancy or dreams of imagination.

In what situation is this devoted country to meet the storm of war, and what are the preparations for this awful calamity?

A large extent of sea-coast, lined with flourishing cities and populous towns, and scarcely a port sufficiently fortified to withstand the fire of a British fleet for a single hour.—

In the country a few half raised regiments of raw, undisciplined troops—offered by men of little or no experience, and for the most part, miserably selected.—

A wide extended commerce, spread over every sea, just returning to our ports freighted with the rich rewards of industry and laudable enterprise, totally defenceless—thrown into the very jaws of destruction.—

In England, the country thus made our enemy, a vast amount of property, which the almost ruined owners have solicited in vain, week after week, through this long and tedious session of Congress, the privilege of bringing home to our shores.—

At a time when our country is overflowing with the products of our soil, and the best of markets abroad are offering a rich reward for the labor of our industrious farmers, and every prospect of continued and flourishing trade.—

Under all these circumstances of exposure to immense loss and ruinous attack, our revenues annihilated—our treasury exhausted, are we hurried into a war with a power armed at all points and capable more than any other nation, at a moment's warning, of commencing the most ruinous and destructive hostility—What infatuation—what madness!—naked and defenceless—thus to abandon our neutrality, and plunge into the vortex of European folly, ambition, and blood-shed.

This war we conscientiously believe to be both unjust and without an adequate object. There is no reasonable prospect that the end in view will be attained by it.—But if it is, in all human probability, the consequences will be ten times more disastrous to the country than if we fail.

Yeas and Nays on the War Question.
IN THE SENATE.
YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Ten. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Leib, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Howel, Hunter, Lambert, Loyd, Pope, Reed and Worthington—13.

IN THE HOUSE
YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bard, Basset, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Carr, Cheves, Cochran, Clouton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinwiddie, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Ghoshon, Goodwin, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hayes, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacey, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright—79.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Bartlett, Bleeker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Huffy, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Maxwell, M'Ride, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchell, Mosely, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Sammons, Stanford, Stuart, Stow, Sturges, Sullivan, Targart, Tallmadge, Tallman, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Wilson—49.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette of June 24.
The State of the City.—"Under an impression that the citizens who assembled yesterday at the Mayor's office would have made a statement, somewhat like official of the transactions of Monday evening, we postponed giving an account of that very extraordinary and alarming proceeding.

It is our painful duty to record, that on Monday last, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, a number of persons, citizens of Baltimore, armed with axes, hooks and other instruments of destruction, assembled at the office of the Federal Republican, in Gay-street, a wooden building belonging to Mr. John Oliver of this city, broke into the house, threw the types, printing presses, paper, &c. into the street, and destroyed them, and levelled the house to its foundation. One of the persons thus engaged, while in the act of knocking out a window, fell with it into the street and was killed on the spot. The Mayor of the city, the Judge of Baltimore County Court, the Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and several magistrates and military officers were present, and witnessed this dreadful outrage, which their peaceful efforts were insufficient to prevent, although it was generally known during the preceding day that the attack was meditated.

Such are the simple facts, upon which any comment we are capable of making must be weak and inadequate. In a land alleged to be the only one where true liberty exists, whose citizens boast that they are the "freest and most enlightened in the world," in the very centre of the city famed for its police, and emphatically styled "the most republican" in the United States, in the presence of its Judges, its Magistrates and Military Officers, in open defiance of the dictates of reason and of all laws divine and human, the property of a man the most respectable, the most benevolent which the city can boast, has been wantonly destroyed."

Last evening the ship America, ship Dumfries, brig New Columbia, and a Portuguese brig, being loaded, were unrigged, or so far dismantled, as to prevent their quitting port.

A Physician having a patient under his care, entirely mistook the mode of curing his malady; and the more he prescribed, the worse grew the patient. At length the sick man was reduced so low that it became absolutely necessary for the Physician, either candidly to acknowledge his error, and change his mode of practice, or by one powerful dose of his specific, to close his lips in eternal silence. An experienced medical man had foretold that the mode pursued would reduce the patient to the state in which he actually found him, and this circumstance operated as a powerful motive on the mind of the visiting doctor, to deny that he had been wrong, and to persist in his course.—Now, gentle reader what course do you suppose the Physician took? If he was an honest, upright man, he changed his practise acknowledged his error and saved the patient; but if he was a proud quack, he persisted in his course, and by plunging into greater iniquity, endeavoured to conceal his first error—and so killed the patient.

But what, pray, Sir, what course of practice was pursued? Ask our state doctors?
Gleaner

MESSRS HUNSON AND GOODWIN,
By inserting the following you will oblige your humble servant,
T. OSGOOD.

To the friends of Science and Religion in Hartford and its vicinity.

THE subscriber has, for several years past devoted his services to the destitute on our frontiers. And by the donations received, in books and money, he has been enabled to distribute many tracts and establish a number of small libraries in different towns and settlements.

He has the best evidence to believe, that much good has been done by the feeble attempts already made. And, as he contemplates devoting another year to the same employment, and wishes to obtain the most ample means of doing good, he respectfully solicits the aid of all the wealthy and benevolent of this city and vicinity. And whatever may be given, either in books or money, towards promoting this object, if sent to the care of Messrs Hudson and Goodwin, or Mr. Cook's book-store, will be thankfully received and faithfully applied by the public's humble servant,
THA'DDEUS OSGOOD.

Each Printer in this City is respectfully desired to give the above one insertion.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY.
IN UNION COLLEGE LOTTERY, now drawing, one Ticket may draw

30,000 Dollars!
Two Tickets may draw

50,000 Dollars!
Three Tickets may draw the enormous sum of

75,000 Dollars!!!
Although the drawing of the Lottery is nearly half over the \$0,000, 25,000, 20,000, 10,000, 3 of 2,000 and 4 of 1,000 Dollars, remain in the Wheel!!! Orders for a few more WARRANTS TO DRAW Tickets and Shares, will be executed at SHEPARD'S Lottery-Office.

Thirty-four days drawing are received, and may be examined gratis.
Those who have drawn small Prizes may do well to renew them for undrawn Tickets.
Tickets advance to \$10 each on Thursday next in New-York.
Hartford, June 30. 1w

WANTED—one SHARE in the Hartford Bank. Inquire at this office.
June 30. 75

GERMAN STEEL.
4000 lbs. German Steel, packed in boxes of about 500 lb. each—and is recommended by Mr. Benjamin Jenkins, of Winchester, to be of the very first quality—for sale by
MOSES TRYON, Jr.
June 27 75

Linseed Oil.
L INSEED OIL by the barrel, of the best quality, kept constantly for sale by
KIMBERLY & BRACE.
June 29. 75

Rum, Sugar, Molasses, &c.
JOSEPH BELDEN,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
10 Hogsheds sweet flavoured Rum.
2 do. Molasses.
8 do. Brown Sugar (various qualities)
6 do. Lump do.
2 Pipes Holland Gin. (pure and good.)
1 do. Cognac Brandy—1 pipe Spanish do. Madeira, L. P. Tenerife, Lisbon and Malaga Wine.

40 Chests and Boxes Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; fresh and good.
20 Bags Pepper and Pimento.
10 do. green Coffee.
15 Kegs first quality Ginger.
4 Boxes Chocolate—5 Tierces New Rice.
1 Ton Shott.
50 Boxes 9 by 7 and 8 by 6 Window Glass.
10 Kegs Tobacco.
Maccuboy and Scotch Snuff.
Lorillard's long and short cut Paper Tobacco.
Spanish and American Segars.
6 Casks fresh Raisins.
200 lbs. Spanish Flote Indigo (first quality.)
50 do. Nutmegs and Cloves.
50 Mats Cassia—Cinnamon
40 Bbls. Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
100 bbls. and half bbls. mess and Prime Shad.
100 Bushels Juniper Berries.
White Lead, Red Lead, and Venetian Red.
Spanish Brown, Spanish White—Lamp Black.
Spirits Turpentine, Paint Brushes, English Glac.
1 Ton Chalk—30ds of every description.
6 Casks 10 and 20ds wrought Nails.
Hartford, June 29. 75

STRAYED from the pasture of EZEKIEL WOODFORD in Winsted, Conn. on the 27th instant, a brown Horse, about fourteen hands and a half high, with a small bunch of white hairs on his breast, and a scar on each thigh, made by being kicked; said Horse is six years old, shod all round. Whoever will take up said Horse and return him to the subscriber, or give information where he may be had, shall be generously rewarded and all necessary charges paid by
ELISHA WADSWORTH, Jr.
Hartford, June 29. 75

Cash paid for clean cotton and linen RAGS, by
HUDSON and GOODWIN.