

Connecticut Courant,

AND

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

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

ELIAS MORGAN,

(OPPOSITE THE STATE-HOUSE)

Has just received a fresh and general assortment of seasonable and winter Goods, which he is determined to dispose of on as moderate terms as can be bought in this state, (for Cash only)---consisting of

SCARLET,	Ladies White Kid Gloves,
Black,	Men's Beaver do.
Bottle Green,	Rib'd and Plain Worsted
London Smoke	Hose,
Blue and	Patent Cotton do.
Drab	Do. Twill
Elastic do.	White Silk do.
Twill'd and plain Coatings,	Black Lace,
Ladies' Beaver do.	Dutch do.
Baizes,	Ribbands, Tastes,
Flannels,	Wire do.
Cassimeres,	Callimancoes,
Swansdowns,	Shalloons,
Manilla Toilets,	Durants,
Olive, Green, & Mud Thick-	Tammys,
setts,	Moreens,
Olive, twill'd and plain	Jones,
Velvets,	Wild bores,
Royal Rib, & Rib Delure,	Bird Eye Stuff,
Vest Patterns,	Camblets,
Lastings,	Linnens,
Callicoes and Chintzes,	Buttons,
Cambrics,	Buckles,
Lawns,	Knives and Forks,
Book Muslin,	Frying Pans,
Do. Handkerchiefs,	Warming do.
Chintz & Purple Shawls,	8 by 6, and 9 by 7 Win-
Bandanna and Black Bar-	dow Glafs.
celona Handkerchiefs,	Crockery Ware, &c. &c.
Cotton and Linnen do.	
Black Silk Mitts,	

Likewise, a few very elegant Ladies CHIP HATS and TOSSELS, and a large number of other articles, too extensive to be enumerated.

Hartford, October 30, 1790.

GAD COWLES,

Has just received at his CASH STORE, six rods north of the Tavern of Mr. ASAHEL WADSWORTH, in Farmington, a large assortment of

European Goods,

suitable for the present and approaching season---Likewise Oil Vitriol and Dye Stuffs of all kinds. He requests all persons who wish to furnish themselves with Goods to call on him, as he is determined to sell them as cheap as any merchant in the state, for Cash only.

Farmington, October 20, 1790.

A GREABLE to an order of Court Probate held in Hartford, within and for the County of Hartford, on the third day of January 1752, pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New-Haven in said state, on the second Thursday of October 1751, this Court directs the administrators on the estate of Ephraim Jones, late of Somers, in said district, deceased, to make sale of so much of the rear end of the homestead of the deceased in said Somers, as will raise 228l. of 7d. old tenor, and the necessary charges arising---and there still remaining 48l. of 7d. of said sum of 228l. of 7d. for which land as yet has not been sold to discharge the debts due from said estate---I do therefore, pursuant to the orders of said Court of Probate, hereby give public notice, that so much of the rear end of the homestead of said deceased in said Somers, as will raise the sum of 48l. of 7d. old tenor, with necessary charges, will be sold at Public Vendue as the law directs, at the dwelling-house of Charles Kibbee, innholder in said Somers, on the sixth day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. Dated at Somers, October 4th, A.D. 1790.

ELISHA KIBBEE, the only surviving Administrator on said estate.

WANTED 1 or 2 honest well disposed active Boys, 12 or 14 years old, as Apprentices to the Book-binding business. Enquire of

Hartford, October 1790.

CASH or good SALT given for
FLAX-SEED,
By DANIEL JONES.

Hartford, Sept. 27, 1790.

The following Address and Answer is inserted at the request of a number of our Readers.

The ADDRESS of the Committee of the United Baptist Churches, in Virginia, assembled in the City of Richmond, August 8, 1789:

To the President of the United States of America.

SIR, AMONG the many shouts of congratulation, that you receive from cities, societies, states, and the whole world; we wish to take an active part in the universal chorus, in expressing our great satisfaction in your appointment to the first office in the nation: When America, on a former occasion, was reduced to the necessity of appealing to arms, to defend her natural and civil rights, a WASHINGTON was found fully adequate to the exigencies of the dangerous attempt: Who by the philanthropy of his heart, and prudence of his head, led forth her untutored troops into the field of battle; and by the skillfulness of his hands (under the King of Heaven) baffled the projects of the insulting foe, and pointed out the road to independence; even at a time when the energy of the cabinet was not sufficient to bring into action the natural aid of the confederation, from its respective sources. The grand object being obtained, the independence of the States acknowledged, free from ambition, devoid of sanguine thirst of blood; our hero returned, with those he commanded, and laid down his sword at the feet of those who gave it him: "Such an example to the world is new." Like other nations we experience, that it requires as great valor and wisdom, to make an advantage of a conquest, as to gain one.

The want of efficacy in the confederation, the redundancy of laws, and their partial administration in the States, called aloud for a new arrangement of our system. The wisdom of the States for that purpose was collected, in a grand Convention over which you, Sir, had the honor to preside. A national government in all its parts was recommended, as the only preservative of the Union; which plan of government is actually in operation. When the constitution first made its appearance in Virginia, we as a society, had unusual strugglings of mind, fearing that the liberty of conscience (dearer to us than property or life) was not sufficiently secured. Perhaps our jealousies were heightened, on account of the usage we received in Virginia, under the regal government; when mobs, bonds, fines and prisons, were our frequent repasts.

Convinced on the one hand, that without an effective national government, the States would fall into disunion, and all the consequent evils; and on the other hand, fearing we should be accessory to some religious oppression, should any one society in the Union preponderate over all the rest: But amidst all the inquietudes of mind, our consolation arose from this consideration; the plan must be good, for it bears the signature of a tried trusty friend. And if religious liberty is doubtless insecure in the constitution, "the administration will doubtless prevent all oppression, for a WASHINGTON will preside." According to our wishes, the unanimous voice of the Union has called you, Sir, from your beloved retreat, to launch forth again into the faithless seas of human affairs, to guide the helm of the States. May that munificence which covered your head in battle, make you yet a greater blessing to your admiring country in time of peace. Should the horrid evils that have been so pestiferous in Asia and Europe, faction, ambition, war, perfidy, fraud, and persecution for conscience sake, ever approach the borders of our happy nation; may the name and administration of our beloved President, like the radiant source of day, scatter all those dark clouds from the American hemisphere.

And while we speak freely the language of our hearts, we are satisfied that we express the sentiments of our brethren, whom we represent; for every heart, at the name of WASHINGTON, transpires with praise, and glows with gratitude; and altho the great evil in the States, is the want of mutual confidence between rulers and people; yet we all have the utmost confidence in the President of the United States; and it is our fervent prayer to Almighty God, that the federal government and the governments of the respective States, without rivalry may co-operate together, as to make the numerous people over whom they preside, the happiest nation on earth; and you, Sir, the happiest man, in seeing the people who by the smiles of Providence, you saved from vassalage by your martial valor, and made wife by your maxims, settling securely under their vines and fig-trees, enjoying the perfection of human felicity. May God long preserve your life and health, for a blessing to the world in general, and the United States in particular; and when like the sun, you have finished your course of great and unparalleled services, and you go the way of all the earth, may the divine Being, who will reward every man according to his works, grant unto you a glorious admission into his everlasting kingdom, through JESUS CHRIST: This, Great Sir, is the prayer of your happy admirers.

By order of the committee,
SAMUEL HARRIS, Chairman.
REUBEN FORD, Clerk.

The PRESIDENT's Reply.

To the General Committee, representing the United Baptist Churches, in Virginia.

GENTLEMEN, I REQUEST that you will accept my best acknowledgments for your congratulations on my appointment to the first office in the nation. The kind manner in which you mention my past conduct, equally claim the expression of my gratitude.

After we had by the smiles of Divine Providence on our exertions, obtained the object for which we contended, I retired at the conclusion of the war, with an idea that my country could have no farther occasion for my services, and with the intention of never entering again into public life. But when the exigencies of my country seemed to require me once more to engage in

public affairs, an honest conviction of duty superceded my former resolution and became my apology for deviating from the happy plan which I had adopted.

If I could have entertained the slightest apprehension that the constitution framed in the convention where I had the honor to preside, might possibly endanger the religious rights of any ecclesiastical society, certainly I would have never placed my signature to it: and if I could now conceive that the general government might be ever so administered as to render the liberty of conscience insecure, I beg you will be persuaded, that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectual barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny, and every species of religious persecution.

For, you doubtless remember, I have often expressed my sentiments, that every man, conducting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience.

While I recollect with satisfaction that the religious society of which you are members, have been throughout America, uniformly and almost universally the firm friends to the liberty and the persevering promoters of our glorious revolution; I cannot hesitate to believe that they will be the faithful supporters of a free, yet efficient general government. Under this pleasing expectation, I rejoice to assure them, that they may rely upon my best wishes and endeavors to advance their prosperity.

In the mean time, be assured, gentlemen, that I entertain a proper sense of your fervent supplications to God for my temporal and eternal happiness. I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The above address to the President was presented by a committee delegated from nine of the Baptist associations in the State of Virginia, which together with two others not included, represent two hundred and two regular churches, consisting of about 25,000 members.

Curious Traits in the CHARACTER of the present King of Naples; by Mrs. PLOZZI.

THE king of Naples rides and rows, and hunts the wild boar, and catches fish in the bay, and sells it in the market, as dear as he can too; but gives away the money they pay him for it, and that directly: so that no suspicion of meanness, or of any thing worse than a little rough merriment, can be ever attached to his truly honest, open, undesigning character.

Stories of monarchs seldom give me pleasure, who seldom am persuaded to give credit to tales told of persons few people have any access to, and whose behaviour toward those few is circumscribed within the laws of insipid and dull routine; but this prince lives among his subjects with the old Roman idea of a window before his bosom. They know the worst of him is that he shoots at the birds, dances with the girls, eats macaroni, and helps himself to it with his fingers, and rows against the watermen in the bay, till one of them burst out a bleeding at the nose last week, with his uncourtly efforts to outdo the king, who won the trifling wager by this accident: conquered, laughed, and leaped on shore amid the acclamations of the populace, who huzzied him home to the palace, from whence he sent double the sum he had won to the waterman's wife and children, with other tokens of kindness. Mean time, while he resolves to be happy himself, he is equally determined to make no man miserable.

When the emperor and the grand duke talked to him of their new projects for reformation in the church; he told them he saw little advantage they brought into their states by these new-fangled notions; that when he was at Florence and Milan, the deuce a Neapolitan could he find in either, while his capital was crowded with refugees from thence; that in short they might do their way, but he would do his; that he had not now an enemy in the world, public or private; and that he would not make himself any for the sake of propagating doctrines he did not understand, and would not take the trouble to study: that he should say his prayers as he used to do, and had no doubt of their being heard, while he only begged blessings on his beloved people. So if these wife brothers-in-law would learn of him to enjoy life, instead of shortening it by unnecessary cares, he invited them to see him the next morning play a great match at tennis.

ON RELIGION.

(From "Rudiments of Taste.")

NOTHING is more talked of than Religion; nothing less understood. And yet nothing can be more obvious, than that religion is not a system of ceremonies, but a divine principle, influencing the whole moral conduct. Its simple, fixed, and determinate sense, is briefly love of God, and good will to mankind. This is the sum of all religion; without it, vain were the oblations of the Jewish church---vain are the ceremonies of the Christian.

The 'love of God,' is not a passion, but a rational principle; it is that sentiment of reverence and gratitude, which naturally arises in a generous mind, when reflecting on one supreme beneficent power, who is the immediate author of all good, and the fountain of all perfection.---This conviction is the parent of unfeigned piety; the soul cannot but adore the Being whom she believes to be all wise, almighty, and eternal. She cannot but love Him who is the source of unnumbered blessings, and dread to offend Him whose nature she believes so benevolent. Hence the source of moral virtue: sin is avoided, because displeasing to the will of the Deity; and virtuous dispositions acquired, because agreeable to a power who is able to reward every endeavour to please him, with eternal and unspeakable happiness.

Such a filial rational love, must be the fruit of every mind

that is not ignorant of the being and attributes of God; or that has not received from bigotry or superstition, any insidious notions of him. Remember there is an invariable tell by which you may know that you have the love of God. Ask your own heart, if it seek the favour of the Deity above every other consideration?—If it value this more than its dearest interests, and life itself, a ready affirmative puts the question out of all doubt.

I have been always of opinion, that the abuses of religion are more owing to the weakness than the knavery of mankind. Perhaps it would be no hard task to prove, that all the absurd doctrines which at this day disgrace her in certain sects—originated with persons, the warmth of whose imagination, exceeded the strength of their understanding;—but waving whatever tends to controversy, I shall only hint, that the practice of piety has received considerable injury from such devotees. Forgetful of what was just now advanced, that religion is not a passion, but a principle; these people have made it all consist in incoherent rhapsodies, and senseless jargon of devout impulses—holy consolations, and such like, which I believe they are more indebted for to particular tempers and constitution, than any revelation of divine favour—Persons of solid sense, have with reason been disgusted at this affected piety—but the world loves to run into extremes, and therefore it happens, that because the cant of hypocrisy or superstition, has been judged injurious to the dignity of religion—modern manners disclaim any acquaintance with her at all.

But be assured, that nothing so highly elevates and adorns the human character, as a steady rational piety—nor is any thing capable of yielding so pure and exalted a happiness to the soul, as a habit of devotion.—No one who has experienced the vicissitude of sublunary things, but must highly value the privilege of possessing a friend, ever ready to hear the complaints of affliction, and all powerful to relieve them.

Such a friend you may enjoy in the Divine Being. Of what consequence is it then that you acquire a taste for the exercises of devotion. That you cultivate a friendship with heaven, and accustom your hearts to talk with God! This is an emphatical expression of David, and gives you an idea of rational and sincere prayer; which consists not in formal addresses, but is the genuine language of the heart. Such a divine intimacy, has something in it extremely suitable to the noblest sensations of the soul; and, therefore, may well be sought after as a source of refined and exquisite felicity. In trouble, you will find it more precious than the balm of Gilead: it will shed a ray of sacred peace, when the dark clouds of adversity obscure your path. In death—but here my pen must stop—there can be no doubt but at that final, that awful period, it will afford that consolation, which can never be derived from the retrospects of worldly grandeur.

From Dr. Priestley's Lectures on History.
HISTORY tends to strengthen the sentiments of virtue, by the variety of views in which it exhibits the conduct of Divine Providence, and points out the hand of God in the affairs of men. For certainly whatever suggests to us the idea of a Divine Being, either in the end, or means, of great events, must be favourable to piety and virtue.

That the world has a governor or superintendent, is just as evident as that it has a maker. For no person does any thing without some design, or without intending to make some use of it. A telescope is made to be used for the better distinguishing distant objects, the eye itself for seeing things at a moderate distance from us, and no doubt, men, and the world, for some end or other.

And as the same Being that made the greatest things made the smallest things also, all being parts of the same system, some use, no doubt is made of every thing, even what appears to us the most inconsiderable.

Something is intended by every thing that happens, as well as every thing that is made. But in little things a design is not so apparent as in greater and more striking things. Though therefore, the hand of God be really in every thing that happens, and that is recorded in history, our attention is more forcibly drawn to it in great events, and especially in things which happen in a manner unexpected by us.

Great and important events are frequently brought about by seemingly trifling and inconsiderable means; or by means which seem to have little or no relation to the end; King James and both houses of Parliament were rescued from destruction, by a letter which a conspirator sent with a view to save one of the members of the House of Lords for whom he had a friendship.

Who would have imagined that the desire which Harry VIII had to be divorced from his wife, would have brought about the reformation in England? The indiscretion of a Portuguese priest, who would not give place to one of the King's officers in Japan, and the obstinacy of the Jesuits in refusing to give up the house which a nobleman had given them, when his son claimed it back again, occasioned the extirpation of the Roman Catholic religion in that country.

But what most of all shows the hand of Providence, and the weakness and short-sightedness of men, are great events being brought about contrary to the intention of the persons who were the chief instruments of them, and by the very means which were intended to produce a contrary event.

Thus, Athens, Lacedæmon, Carthage, and Rome, and many other States have been ruined by their own successes. Philip II. of Spain, by his intolerable oppression, was the cause of the freedom of the States of Holland. Such has often been the consequence of wicked men overacting their parts. Thus also the Senate of Rome was once saved by Cataline's making the signal for the massacre too soon.

With what satisfaction may a person who has an eye to divine Providence, read such a passage as the following in Machiavel, that Borgia had so well conducted his measures, that he must have been master of Rome, and of the whole ecclesiastical state, after the death of his father, but that it was impossible for him to foresee that he himself would be at the point of death at the very time that Alexander his father finished his life. They were both poisoned at an entertainment, by a mistake of the waiter, who served them with the wine which was to have taken off their enemies.

It is no common thing, in the History of Divine Providence, that persons being known to have abilities shall have been the means of keeping them in obscurity, while others have been advanced in consequence of their seeming insignificance. If Augustus had shown any capacity, as a statesman or general, any greatness of soul, or any thing in the least enterprising, at first, he would probably never have been master of the Roman Empire. But while Cicero and Antony, in their turns, thought to make a tool of him, they, unknown to themselves, increased his power and influence at the expence of their own.

ASIATIC ARMIES.
WITHOUT some explanation, it is difficult to conceive how a small body of Europeans should appear respectable in the field, when opposed to multitudes of Asiatics. It is also difficult to conceive how such vast multitudes as the Asiatic

armies frequently consist of, especially with so large a proportion of horse, can be subsisted, as every horseman has two servants, one to take care of his horse, the other to procure him forage; and all these are not only accompanied with their wives and children, but there always follows the camp a moveable town of shops, where every thing is to be sold as in their cities; some hundreds of elephants for state only, and a train of women (with their numberless retinue) belonging to the prince and great officers. To provide for all these, the whole country is put into motion, and the strictest orders are given for all provisions to be brought into the camp. By this means all the cities far and near are exhausted, but the camp, for the most part, is plentifully supplied.

The forage is procured in the following manner; every horseman is allowed a man for the purpose, who is constantly employed in cutting turf, and washing the roots of it; and this is a more hearty food for a horse than grass. A shower of rain produces another crop in a few days; and in case of a continuance of dry weather, they move their camp to fresh ground.

They also feed their horses in the rice fields; and when meat is plenty, they boil the offal to rags, and mixing it with butter and some sorts of grain, make balls of it, which they thrust down the horses' throats. In a scarcity of provisions they give them opium, which has the same effect both on the horses and the men, for at once it damps their appetites, and enables them to endure fatigue. The India horses are naturally so exceedingly vicious, that they are not to be broke in the menage, and cannot be brought to act with the same regularity in the field as a squadron of European cavalry. The Persian horses, being more gentle and docile, are greatly esteemed, and often valued at a thousand guineas. Those of India sell for sixty or a hundred.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.
Whilst Europe is convulsed to her centre, the United American States rest on the firm basis of liberty and security. A government has been established in our country, which has at length received a general approbation.

Candour must allow that much has already been effected.—Credit begins to emerge from the abyss into which the seemed ready to sink forever; Commerce, her inseparable ally, superintending laborious industry, directs the plough and pervades the various departments of national economy.

Rejoice, therefore, ye American citizens, in humble confidence, that if ye partake not of the luxuries which some parts of Europe or Asia enjoy, we shall long be exempted from the calamities which they suffer—that nature spreads her bounties before ye—that moderate industry will enable you to gather them into your stores—that beneficial commerce begins to invite ye to foreign shores, because ye have wisely established manufactures at home—that your National Government is supported by liberty, who has fixed her feet on the rock of Reason—and that Religious Toleration is your glory!

Yesterday arrived the Ship Grange, Capt. W. Roberts, from Liverpool, which place she left the 8th of September.

A hot press still continues in England—Ships daily putting into commission—and the Spanish and English fleets out. War still doubtful.

Voltaire was not the only eminent writer who predicted the present revolution in France. The late Earl of Chesterfield should likewise have his share of the honor of divination, for the Earl has pointed very strongly to the change that must shortly take place in the French government. A letter to his son, of the 19th of April 1752, has the following striking passage:—

"I do not know what the Lord's anointed, his Vice-greant upon earth, divinely appointed by him, and accountable to none but him for his actions, will either think or do, upon these symptoms of reason and good sense, which seem to be breaking out all over France; but this I foresee, that before the end of this century, the trade of both King and Priest will not be half so good a one as it has been. Du Clou, in his reflections, hath observed, and very truly, *qu'il y a au germe de raison qui commence a se developper en France*: A development that must prove fatal to Regal and Papal pretensions."

Herichell's amazing telescope, which promises to show us the man in the moon, is perhaps the largest machine erected in any country. This famous astronomer is assisted in his observations by his daughter, who has an apartment so situated, under the stage upon which he stands to view the reflected planets in his mirror, that she can hear the report of what he sees through a tube, and enters it into a book.

NEW-YORK, October 30, 1790.
By letters received in town, we learn that Capt. Burbeck, of the United States troops, has built a fort near the mouth of the river St. Mary's, opposite the Spanish lines, which he has called Fort Tammany.

Advices from Jamaica, as late as the 2d inst. say, that Admiral Affleck had issued another proclamation, containing the usual bounties for seamen, who entered into the King's service. Barracks were also building in that Island for ten thousand troops, which were daily expected from England and Ireland.

On the 20th of June last the Emperor of Morocco sent the following letter to M. Blount, the Dutch Consul in Barbary. In consequence of this letter the customary annual tribute was paid; so that it is certain the trade of the Hollanders will be in no sort obstructed in the Moorish Dominions for some time to come. The letter, literally translated, is thus:—"In the name of God—there is no force or power but comes from God.—To the Dutch Consul, BLOUNT—safety to those who follow the law—we have received your letter—a good understanding and perfect harmony subsists between your nation and us—we are desirous that it should continue—written this 22d of the moon, &c."

The above letter, in Europe, is admired as a model of laconic perfection; and his Moorish Majesty is thought, from this specimen, to be adept in the art of saying a great deal in a few words. Short as it is, however, we suspect his epistle is capable of being made still shorter, viz.—*Mynheer Blount—Pay the annual tribute immediately, or abide by the consequence!*

Spain, (says a European account) is the only nation with which the new Emperor of Morocco seems disposed to quarrel. He has demanded Ceuta to be given up to him, which has been refused, and he is now preparing to besiege that city—an undertaking to which he is not thought equal. An ambassador has been sent to him by the Spaniards with a rich present, but who has orders not to land till the Emperor gives up all pretensions to Ceuta.

The Portuguese squadron is stationed in the mouth of the Straights of Gibraltar, which effectually prevents the Algerine Corsairs from getting into the Atlantic. There is no prospect of peace being made between the United States of America and the kingdom, during the life of the present Dey:—However, as he is now near eighty years of age, his death may be expected daily, when, it is probable, a solid pacification upon reasonable terms may be effected with his successor.

NEW-LONDON, November 5.
Southampton, (Long-Island) October 24, 1790.
"On Wednesday last the following melancholy accident

happened in this town:—A young man of a worthy character, named Ezekiel Hallsey, in jumping from a load of hay with a pitchfork in his hand, the tines of which were up, and his hand in the crutch of the fork—when his feet struck the ground, one of the tines entered his body between the lower and second rib—he had only time to say: "I have killed myself," and instantly expired." "Man knoweth not his time."

MARINE LIST,
Kept by THOMAS ALLEN, at the CITY COFFEE-HOUSE,
NEW-LONDON.

Thursday, Oct. 28. Pleasant, hazy morning, wind W. S. W.
Friday 29. Pleasant, hazy, warm morning, wind S. W.—Arrived Schooner Suckey, C. Deffen, N. Carolina.

Saturday, 30. Pleasant, hazy, warm morning, (calm) 10 A. M. light wind S. S. W.

Sunday, 31. Pleasant, hazy morning, wind N.—Sailed Packet Juno, R. Niles, for New-York, with gentlemen passengers.—Packet Betsy, E. Chappel, for ditto, with ditto.—Schooner Clarissa, Chapman, for Gaudaloupe.—Schooner Nobby, E. Clark, for Port-au-Prince, with whom went Mr. Daniel Coit, of Norwich, merchant.—Sloop Polly, Elias Lord, for Martinico.

Monday, Nov. 1. Pleasant, hazy morning, wind S. S. W.—Arrived at Rhode-Island, Brig Sally, Wm. Caldwell, from Barbadoes and St. Martins.—Arrived here, Brig Fanny, Gilbert Ormby, St. Martins, 18 days; with whom came passengers Wm. Musgrave, Esq. and Daniel Carpenter, Esq. of Montserrat.—Schooner Polly, Savage, from Gaudaloupe and St. Martins, 18 days.—Packet Lady Washington, S. Culver, from New-York, with gentlemen passengers.

Tuesday, 2. Hazy, thick morning, wind S. W.—Touch'd in here, Sloop Diana, Hawley, from Newfield, bound to Martinico.—Sloop Julius Cesar, Wm. Hubble, do. bound to do.—Return'd from sea, Schooner Nobby, E. Clark, belonging to Norwich.—Do. Sloop Polly, E. Lord, do.

Wednesday, 3. Pleasant, hazy, cool morning, wind N. N. E.—Arrived here, Brig Sally, Wm. Caldwell, from Barbadoes, via Rhode-Island.

For Sale, at the Store of
SAMUEL W. POMEROY, & Co.
Near the Court-House, Hartford, a supply of GOODS, consisting of

COATINGS, Porrett Cl. the, Frizes, Baizes, Flannels, Broad Cloths, Rose Blankets, Velvets, Thick-fetts, Corduroys, Royal Rib, Cordure, Wildbore, Camblets, Cambleteens, Sattinets, Lappings, Moreens, Taboreens, Durants, Tammies, Callimancoes, Irish Lir-ens, Worsted Hosi, Calicoes, Chintzes, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Black and White Gauzes, Medes, Taffaties, Sarcenets, Strip'd V. Patterns, Ribbands, Tastes, Sewing Silk, Twist, Muslins, Cambric, Holland and Cambric Thread, Apron Tape, Stick Wire, 4 and 5lb. Pins, Iron Wire, Iron Shovels, &c. &c.—which will be sold as low as can be had in this State, by Wholesale and Retail.

Also—Bohea Tea per chest, Gun Powder by the ton or quarter-cask.

Hartford, Nov. 6, 1790.

ISAAC BULL,
Has for Sale, viz.

MADEIRA, Sherry, Tenerife, and Claret Wines, Gin, Metheglin, West-India Rum, Molasses, Sugar, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Snuff, Tamarinds, Junk Bottles, Vials, Gallypots, Corks, Lytharge, Oil of Vitriol, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Pearl Ash, White and Blue Vitriol, Putty, Otter, Writing Paper, Verdigrise, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Gum Lac Shell, Sal Rochell, Haerlem Oil, White Wax, Castile Soap, Shaving do. Powder and Shott, Sponge, Court Plaster, Leaf Gold, Zink, Webster's Spelling Book, Painters' Brushes, Cotton & Wool Cards, White and Red Lead, Spanish Brown, do. White, Spruce Yellow, Salt Petre, Almonds, &c. &c.

Also—DRUGS and MEDICINES as usual, which he will sell as low as any of his neighbours. He takes in pay, Flax-Seed, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Butter, Cheese, Lead, and Beefwax.—Cash and Interest Certificates will not be refused.

Hartford, Nov. 1790.

Cash, New Pewter, West-India
or any kind of Dry Goods given for any quantity of old Pewter, by
EDWARD DANFORTH.
Hartford, Nov. 1790.

WE the subscribers hereby give notice, that the Bridge across the River at the Falls between Simsbury and Granby is now completed: All those who have become subscribers for the building said Bridge, are requested to call and settle with Lemuel Kilbourn, of said Simsbury, immediately, as he is now obliged to settle with his workmen.

Eliphalet Mitchellson,
Daniel Holcomb,
Hezekiah Holcomb, jun.
Chauncy Pettibone,
Alexander V. Griswold,
Committee.

Simsbury, Nov. 5, 1790.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Farmington, to receive, examine, and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Stephen Chubb, jun. late of New-Hartford, deceased, represented insolvent: do hereby give notice that eight months from this date is allowed for the creditors to exhibit their claims. We shall attend the business of our appointment at the late dwelling house of said deceased, on the 2d Tuesdays of December and January, and the last Tuesday in April next. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested,
Aaron Austin,
Abraham Pettibone,
Josiah Moore.

New-Hartford, Sept. 16, 1790.

TO be sold, for want of employ, a healthy Nègre GIRL, twelve years old,
Enquire of the PRINTER.