

RUN away from the subscriber, a young Indian man, an apprentice, about 19 years old, named Hezekiah Joel. Whoever will take up said apprentice and bring him to the subscriber, shall have one dollar reward and no charges paid. I further forbid any person intrusting said apprentice one cent on my account; and whoever may or shall intrust him on my account, shall suffer the rigour of the law.

JOSEPH HUXFORD.

Gl. Stenbury, January 19, 1801, (12087)

The Connecticut Courant.

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VOL. XXXVI]

MONDAY MARCH 23, 1801.

[NUMBER 1887

JOSEPH HART,
Has just received from London, an assortment of
Ship Chandlery and Hard-Ware,
Which he is selling by retail.

A MONGT which are--8, 10 and 11 inch
Mariners Compasses, hour and half hour
Glasses, Speaking-Tumpets, Caulking-I-
rons, Hammers, Gimlets, Ships Scrapers,
and cook's Ladders, Tormentors, long and
short handle Frying-Pans, Tinder-Boxes,
Palm, Brushes of all kinds, Nails and Spikes,
Pump Tacks and Brads, Scales and Dividers,
Razors, Cutthroes, Penknives, Knives and
Forks, Snuffers, Candlesticks, Sad-Irons,
Blow-Irons, Jointer do, Coopers Axes and
Adzes, Compasses and Vices, Iron and Brass
Files and Butts, Farriers Raps, Files, Pad
and Chest Locks, Carry Combs, Horse
Shears, Drawing Knives, Hand-Saws, Grid-
Irons, Chasing-Dishes, Marking-Irons,
Tomb-Latches, Iron Shovels, best steel
pitched Mill-Saws, House Mops--All ground
in Oil and dry White Lead, do. Spanish
Brown, Whiting per cask or left, Sugar per
hhd. or bbl. He has likewise an assortment
of Broadcloths, Cashmeres, Calicoes, Chintzes,
Shalloons, Moreens, Cotton Handker-
chiefs, Lustrings, Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.
Said *Hart* wants to purchase
White Beans and Indian Corn.
Hartford, March 14. (86)

Strong's Patent Axle Tarniquet,
For sale at the store of
ASA & DANIEL HOPKINS.

I HAVE attended particularly to the con-
struction of the above instrument, and have
once used it in a case of Amputation. On
trial, my expectations, respecting its utility,
were fully answered; and I do not hesitate
to declare that I consider the improvement of
sufficient importance to demand the attention
of every practitioner in Surgery.

MASON F. COGSWELL,
Hartford, March 16, 1801. (86)

FOR SALE,
FIFTY-THREE acres of excellent Land,
7 miles north-west of Hartford State-
House, in the parish of Wintonbury, being
part of the lands on which Solomon Gris-
wold, Esq. lately lived, and is about equally
proportioned into timber-land, mowing, pas-
ture and plowing: Terms of sale are, one
one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid
down and the residue in three equal annual
payments on interest. An indispensible title
will be given. Enquire of Ephraim Root,
Esq. or Mr. Simon Clark of Hartford or of
the subscriber.

DANIEL BOARDMAN,
New-York, March 10, 1801. (4w86)
N. B. If the above Lands are not dis-
posed of at private sale before the 13th day
of April next, they on that day will be sold
at public auction, on the premises and on the
same terms of credit as above stated.

GARDEN SEEDS.
A Good assortment of **GARDEN SEEDS,**
also Clover Seed, to be sold by
JOSEPH LYNDE,
Hartford, March 16, 1801. (86)

WARD WOODBRIDGE, jun.
HAS lately received a supply of
black and plain striped Nankeens;
black do. colored silk striped do.; Mar-
celline Vesting, Dimities, Mullinets; a great
variety of 4 and 6 quarter Cambric, Jaconet
and book Mullins per piece or left; check
and striped do. (suitable for children's wear)
plain mulberry do. tambour'd book do.; mourning
Chintzes, a consignment of Irish Linens;
Ruffs, Sheeting, silver mounted Whips, No.
25 apron Tapes at 3d less than the usual
price, round and flat Bobbins.
Hartford, March 16, 1801. (86)

NATHANIEL PATTEN,
Opposite the north Meeting-house, Hartford,
where a general assortment of
English, East and West-India GOODS, Hard-
Ware, Books and Stationery, &c. may be had
on the lowest terms, for Cash only.
March 12, 1801. (86)

NOTICE is hereby given, that **ABIGAIL**
REYNOLDS of Bolton, in Tolland county,
both preferred her petition to the Superior Court
held at Tolland--stating that she was on the 7th day
of June 1787 married to **REUBEN REYNOLDS**
then of East-Windley, in Hartford County, and that
she willfully deserted from her in the month of June
1791, and has ever since continued absent with total
neglect of duty, praying that said marriage contract
may be dissolved; which petition is continued to the
Superior Court next to be holden at Tolland on the 4th
Tuesday of February next, at which Court said **Reuben**
may appear and shew to the prayer of said petition.
Dated Tolland, March 6, A. D. 1801.
(6w86) **EPHRAIM GRANT, Clerk.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Hon. Court
of Probate for the district of Hartford, has
advised for the estate of **NATHANIEL MESSENGER,**
late of Granby, deceased, to exhibit their claims
against said estate or be debarred a recovery agree-
able to law. All persons indebted to said estate are re-
quested to make immediate payment to
DAVID MESSENGER, Administrator.
Granby, March 3, 1801. (86)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Hon. Court
of Probate for the district of Hartford, has
advised for the estate of **ERAZA HORTON,**
late of Union, deceased, to exhibit their claims
against said estate or be debarred a recovery.
All persons indebted to said estate are re-
quested to make immediate payment to
ERAZA HORTON, Collector.
Union, March 10, 1801.

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All persons indebted to said estate are re-
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ERAZA HORTON, Collector.
Union, March 10, 1801.

Bills of Exchange,
On the Office of Discount and Deposit in
New-York, payable at sight, for sale, by
March 16. **WM. IMLAY.**

Cash for CORN.
CHARLES SEYMOUR, jr. & Co.
WILL pay cash for 500 bushels CORN,
delivered in the course of the present
week. March 16. (86)

BLUE DYING
Done as usual, the ensuing season, by
ARCHIBALD CROSWELL,
At the fourth end of West-Hartford.
March 16, 1801. (76)

FOR SALE,
ABOUT 600 acres of Land in a square piece,
in the fourth west corner of Hartland, ab-
out one sixth part cleared up, divided nearly
in the middle by the Farmington river, and a
new turnpike road leading from Hartford to
Albany, about 16 miles from Hartford; a good
stand for tavern-keeping, on it a young orchard
of apple-trees beginning to bear, and other fruit
trees. Said tract may be divided and sold in
three or four separate lots capable of making
good farms each, or all together, as may suit the
purchaser, by **RALPH POMEROY,** living on the
premises. March 14. (86)

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ERAZA HORTON, Collector.
Union, January 29, 1801. (86)

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Union, March 10, 1801.

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All persons indebted to said estate are re-
quested to make immediate payment to
ERAZA HORTON, Collector.
Union, March 10, 1801.

Fresh GARDEN SEEDS.

ISAAC BULL,
HAS this day received from New-Haven,
a fresh and general supply of **GARDEN**
SEEDS, which are ready for sale. He has a
quantity of the best **ONION Seed** very cheap.
He has also as usual a good supply of the
best **Teas,** at the most reduced prices, Loaf
and brown Sugars, old Spirits, Rum of var-
ious qualities and prices; Brandy, Gin,
Wines; Painters Colours and Brushes, Lin-
seed Oil, fresh Raisins by the cask, Figs,
Currants, Tamarinds, Lemmons, Rosewater,
Spices of every kind, Citron, Poland Starch,
English Mustard of a good kind, London
Porter and Hibberns Brown Stout, Liquid
Blue, Gold Leaf by the ounce, dozen or
single book, Silver do. Copal and common
Varnish, &c. &c. Also, a very general sup-
ply of genuine **DRUGS and MEDICINE,**
wholesale and retail. March 12. (86)

JOHN FOWLE,
HAS for sale at his Hat-store, opposite Col.
Wadsworth's, Main-Street, an assort-
ment of **HATS,** of all kinds, which he of-
fers wholesale and retail on the lowest terms.
Gentlemen may be furnished with Hats by
the quarter or year on reasonable terms.
HATS, of any description, made on the
shortest notice at his Manufactory in Hart-
ford. March 16, 1801. (86)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A Journeyman Tinner and Corrier, to
whom good wages will be given. Ap-
ply to
ASABEL OLMSTED.
He has for sale 1000 well tanned Sheep
Skins. East-Hartford, March 16. (86)

30 DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber
in the town of Livingston, Columbia coun-
ty, on the night of the 12th inst. a yellow bay
HORSE, hardly fourteen hands high, eight or
nine years old last fall, marked with a black
spot over his back and a bright star in his forehead,
black mane and legs, his jawbone was broken
when young. Said horse is supposed to have
been stolen by an Irishman who calls his name
John Brown, forty or fifty years of age and
very much pock broken, dressed in an old light
colored coat, blue overalls, and a swan-down
vest, somewhat the worse for wear. Whoever
will apprehend said Thief and Horse, and se-
cure them so that the owner may recover his
property and the thief be brought to justice, shall
receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for
the horse only and all necessary charges paid
by
JOHN WILSEY.
N. B. The above mentioned John Brown
took with the horse a new saddle, marked Pe-
ter A. Pulver under the bit. (86)

RULEY, SAVAGE & Co.
WILL pay cash for the following articles,
if delivered soon, viz. all kinds of
Grain or Flour; Butter, Lard, white Beans,
white oak hhd. Staves and Heading, hhd.
and bbl. Hoop-Poles. They have for sale a
few hhd. of Ram, Lump and Brown Sugar,
and other Groceries, as usual.
Hartford, March 16, 1801. (86)

GAMALIEL CLARK,
(POST RIDER)
EARNESTLY requests all who are indebt-
ed to him for News-Papers, for one
quarter or more, to make immediate pay-
ment--His situation is such that it renders it
absolutely necessary that such payment should
be made. March 12, 1801.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
TO be sold in the pleasant village of Shar-
ton, one hundred and thirty acres of Land,
and possession given by the first of May next;
it lies upon the stage road that leads from New-
York to Bennington; upon said Farm is cut
between 30 and 40 tons of good hay, three or-
chards that will make one hundred barrels of
cyder the bearing years and every year a great
plenty, four pasture and wheat lots, there is
upon said farm fifty acres of wood-land, tho'
not adjoining the homestead, but within one
mile of said homestead, ten of which is a beau-
tiful young grove of white pine, some fit to
law, the only pine grove in said town; the
buildings on the farm consists of a two story
house 44 by 32 feet, a framed kitchen 20 by 20
feet, a large cistern sunk in the ground by the
kitchen stoop, a wood-house 24 by 24 feet, a
stone smoke-house, one barn 46 by 36 feet, and
a small one at the east end of the other, and
other out-buildings, all the above buildings are
covered with short pine shingles, a well of never-
failing water near the door; said house
stands upon the crotch of two public roads, and
is and has been kept at a public house for six-
teen years past. Any gentleman farmer from the
Eastward that has sold and wishes to live in
this state, would do well to view in Sharon,
for it has the name of raising and sending more
wheat to market than any town in the State.
Price *Twenty Hundred Pounds,* two thousand
Dollars must be paid down at signing the Deed,
the remainder may be paid as will best suit the
purchaser, with security.

APOLLOS SMITH.
Sharon, March 9, 1801. (86)

THE subscribers, a committee to contract
for making a road from New-London to
Hartford, hereby give notice that they will re-
ceive proposals for performing the same either
in whole or in five mile distances, beginning at
New-London, and to be completed by the first
day of September, 1801, one eighth of the pay-
ment to be made at the commencement of the
contract, the remainder quarterly yearly in eighths--
Said Proposals will be received by either of
the subscribers in writing sealed, before the 2d
day of April next, or on that day, at the dwel-
ling-house of John Isham, 3d in Calchester.

CHARLES BURKLEY, of N. London.
ROGER BURKLEY, of Colchester.
JOHN MORGAN, of Hartford.

N. B. The road will be staked out in five mile
distances as soon as the weather will permit--
The proprietors will remember their meeting
stands adjourned to the 2d day of April next.
March 9, 1801. (86)



BY AUTHORITY.
SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
at the second Session, begun and held at
the City of Washington, in the Territory
of Columbia, on Monday the seventeenth
of November, one thousand eight hun-
dred.

An Act making the Port of Biddeford and
Pepperelborough, and the Port of New Bed-
ford in Massachusetts, Ports of Entry
for Ships or Vessels, arriving from the Cape
of Good Hope, and from places beyond the
same.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America, in Congress assembled, That the
Port of Biddeford and Pepperelborough, and
the port of New Bedford, in the Common-
wealth of Massachusetts, be and they are he-
reby made, ports of entry for Ships or Vessels
arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and
from places beyond the same.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
TH: JEFFERSON
Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
Approved, February 18, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

An act for the relief of Solomon Boston.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America, in Congress assembled, That **SOL-**
OMON BOSTON, now confined in the public
goal of Kent County, in the State of Dela-
ware, be released and discharged, and he
hereby is released and discharged from all
claim and demand of the United States, to a
certain judgment, for a penalty of one thou-
sand dollars recovered at their suit in the
District Court of the District of Delaware;
saving and reserving nevertheless, the right
and interest which belongs to any third per-
son, if any such exist.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
Approved, January 30, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

An act to provide for the erection and sup-
port of a Light House on Cape Poge, at
the North-easterly part of Martha's Vine-
yard.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That the
Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is
hereby authorized and directed to cause a
sufficient light-house to be erected on Cape
Poge (so called) on Martha's Vineyard, in
the State of Massachusetts, and to appoint a
keeper, and otherwise to provide for the sup-
port of such light house at the expence of the
United States; Provided, that sufficient land for
the accommodation of such light-house, to-
gether with the jurisdiction thereof, shall be
duly and legally granted to, and vested in
the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there
shall be, and hereby is appropriated for the
erection of said light-house on Cape Poge, a
sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars, to
be paid out of any monies which may be in
the Treasury of the United States, not other-
wise appropriated.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker
of the House of Representatives,
TH: JEFFERSON, Vice President of
the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved, January 30, 1801.
JOHN ADAMS, President of the
United States.

A LETTER from Robert Goodloe Har-
per, of S. Carolina, to his Constituents.
Washington, Feb. 26, 1801.
The occurrence, my dear Sir, which I con-
sider as next in importance, is the treaty with
France; which was signed at Paris on the
30th of September last, and arrived here
some time in November. It is almost whol-
ly of a commercial nature, and places our
trade with that country on a footing as eligi-
ble as that whereon it stands with other na-
tions.

The ratification of this treaty met with
some difficulties in the Senate, but was at
length agreed to, under two conditions,
which are not considered as being of a na-
ture to create objection on the part of France.
The first is to expunge an article, which we
supposed to imply what we did not intend
ever to stipulate; and the second, to limit
the duration of the treaty to eight years; a
precaution usual in commercial treaties, and
particularly necessary in the present varying
and uncertain state of the world. Some fur-
ther objections which I thought well founded
were made to the treaty; but as it has been
accepted by the constitutional authority, no
good can result from stating them.

regulating the courts of the United States.
According to the former plan, there was one
supreme court, consisting of six judges, and
a circuit court in each state. These circuit
courts were held by the judges of the supreme
court, one of whom attended at each of them
for that purpose; and as they were held
twice a year, the six judges were obliged in
the performance of this duty, to travel per-
petually from one end of the continent to
the other. In such long and frequent jour-
neys, accidents would happen to prevent
their attendance; and then no court could
be held. Hence a great delay of business
and much loss and inconvenience to the lit-
igants, jurors and witnesses--As the supreme
court, moreover, is the high court of appeals,
and the last resort, in all cases subject to
the judicial authority of the United States, which
includes matters of the utmost importance
both to the nation and individuals; it is ne-
cessary to have in that court, men of great
learning and experience, and of that weight
of character which is rarely acquired till an
advanced age. Such men must ever be un-
able to support, for any length of time,
journeys of such frequency and extent as
those which the former system required. If
qualified at a middle age for the duties of the
office, and able to support its fatigues, they
must gradually become unequal to the latter;
in proportion as they become more fit for
the former; and at length must be driven
from the bench, at the time when they had
become its greatest ornaments.

The inevitable tendency of such a system,
must have been to degrade, ultimately, the
supreme tribunal of the nation, by filling it
either with young men of little character and
experience or with needy old men who would
hold their seats for the sake of bread. Those
seats must have been gradually abandoned by
men who could live without them, and had
attained the eminence and age necessary for
filling them as they ought to be filled. Every
sound politician will feel the necessity of
changing a system, which must have produ-
ced such effect on the administration of justice.

The new system relieves the judges from
this intolerable labor, reduces their number
to five, and assigns them no other duty but
that of holding the supreme court at the seat
of government. The post will now become
eligible as to be accepted and retained by
the most eminent characters in the nation;
which will gradually render the supreme
court of the United States what it ought to
be, and what surely the pride of every Amer-
ican must induce him to wish that it may be
one of the first tribunals in the world, for
the ability, learning and dignity of its mem-
bers.

The former system was not only thus in-
convenient in practice, but wholly inade-
quate to the proper administration of justice.
The circuit courts of the United States have
cognizance not only of civil actions and suits
to a great extent and value, but of offences
against the laws of the United States. These
courts therefore are of great importance,
and indeed of absolute necessity to the sup-
port of the government; which can never be
respected or obeyed, unless it holds in its
own hands the means of punishing infrac-
tions of its laws.

There are two states, Tennessee and Ken-
tucky, in which, on account of their very
remote situation, no circuit courts could be
held; it being impossible for the judges of the
supreme court to go into them for that pur-
pose. The important duties of the circuit
court in those states, were, therefore, dele-
gated of necessity, to other courts, instituted
for a different purpose, and very unfit, from
the mode of their construction, for the dis-
charge of those duties. The district of Maine,
a very important part of the union was in
the same predicament. New settlements and
states are perpetually forming in our frontier
territories; and they must all have been in
the same situation with Maine, Kentucky,
and Tennessee. They must have been left
destitute of circuit courts.

In several of the states where circuit courts
were actually held, their great extent ren-
dered one court wholly inadequate to the bu-
siness. In Virginia, Pennsylvania and New-
York, for instance, in each of which there
was but one circuit court, persons who were
obliged to attend it, as parties, jurors and
witnesses, were under the necessity of travel-
ing in very many cases, two, three, and even
four hundred miles. The inconvenience
expence, and loss of time hence resulting,
were so great as to deprive individuals of the
benefit of the court, in many cases where it
might be highly important to them; and in
a great degree, to deprive the government of
its aid in executing the laws; for persons
would seldom inform against offenders, when
the information was to lay them under the
necessity of attending as witnesses, at such a
distance.

These various inconveniences it was im-
possible to remove by the aid of the old sys-
tem; for the judges of the supreme court
could hardly go through the task, of holding
the circuit courts already established. Any
increase of their duty, was, therefore, out
of the question.

Nothing remained but to adopt a new
system whose principles might be suitable
to the present state of the country, and ca-
pable of extension according to its future cir-
cumstances. It was therefore provided by
the new bill, that such of the states as by
their great extent or peculiar situation, were ex-
posed to the greatest inconvenience from hav-
ing but one court should be divided into two
districts each; that each of the remaining
states should constitute one district; that all
these districts should be classed into circuits
consisting each of 3 or 4 districts; and that
in each circuit there should be three circuit
Judges, one being commissioned as chief
judge, whose duty it should be to hold a cir-

cut court twice a year, in and for each of the districts composing the circuit. The States divided were Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee; Massachusetts, partly on account of its extent, and partly of the detached situation of the district of Maine, which belongs to it: New-York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, on account of their magnitude and extent of territory; and Tennessee, from the detached situation of its two principal settlements, which lie on different sides of a wide and uninhabited range of mountains. The territories of the United States beyond the Ohio, which do not belong to any State were also erected into a district called the district of Ohio; and the whole number of districts, was thus increased to 22. The number of circuits is six: the first consisting of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode-Island; the second of Connecticut, Vermont and the two districts of New-York; the third of Jersey, Delaware and the two districts of Pennsylvania; the fourth of Maryland and the two districts of Virginia; the fifth of North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia; and the sixth of Ohio, Kentucky, and the two districts of Tennessee.

Those circuit judges receive a salary of 2000 dollars each; except those of the sixth circuit, who have but 1500. The difference was made on account of the difference between the western and the Atlantic States, in the expense of living and the value of money; 1500 dollars in the former, being considered as equal to two thousand in the latter.

The whole additional expence occasioned by this system is about 3000 dollars at present; but as one judge is to be taken, at the next vacancy, from the supreme court, his salary amounting to 3500 dollars, will be saved; and being deducted from the increased expence, will reduce it to about 3500 dollars. This is a small expence, which amounts to less than the support of a single frigate of 33 guns, in my judgment, a most considerable object, when compared with the importance of providing for an able, punctual and efficient administration of justice. Without such an administration, it is clear that no government can long be respected or maintained.

This system received a most persevering and violent opposition from those, whose main object and endeavor it is, to keep the federal government as feeble, and as dependent on the State governments, as possible. As nothing tends more to defeat this plan than to give the federal government a complete and well organized set of courts, where its laws may be duly enforced; so nothing promotes the plan more effectually, than to keep that government destitute of such courts, and thus lay it under the necessity of depending in a great degree, on the State courts for the execution of its laws. Hence the zealous opposition to this system; about the expence of which so much is said, while the real objection to it, consists in its tendency to give stability and dignity to the general Government, and to render it independent of State influence and control.

Among the remaining acts of the session, one of the most interesting is that by which the jurisdiction over the ten miles square, ceded by the States of Virginia and Maryland for the permanent seat of the federal government is assumed pursuant to the constitution. The act leaves in Congress the legislative power over this district and provides for the execution of the laws and the administration of justice, by a proper establishment of courts, and the appointment of judicial and executive officers.

The law prohibiting intercourse with France expires on the fourth of March. As the treaty with that power cannot be considered as complete, till the final have agreed to the conditions under which we consented to its ratification, many members, of whom I was one, were of opinion, that, till such consent shall have been given, we ought not to abandon our measures, nor trust in her power such quantities of the property of our citizens, as will be sent to her ports, as soon as the intercourse is restored. The majority, however, thought otherwise, and the law is suffered to expire. The chief reason for this step, was to enable the growers of tobacco, vast quantities of which are consumed in France, to obtain for that commodity, the high price, which it is supposed that it will bear in her ports, as soon as they are opened.

Thus, as on too many other occasions, ill understood views of local interest and partial advantage were suffered to decide a question of national policy. I say ill understood, because it is demonstrable on the clearest principles, and is admitted by every person who understands the nature of trade, that to open the intercourse will not occasion any solid or lasting increase in the price of tobacco; though it no doubt will create a temporary rise, which may tempt the merchants to purchase at a high price, and ruin themselves by the speculation. The price of every commodity must ever depend on the demand for it. While this demand continues, as the demand for tobacco always does in France, to increase the difficulty of supplying it, will increase the price to the consumers; who must pay not only for the commodity, but for the risk and expence of the circuitous transportation. Remove these difficulties and the price immediately falls. The consumers get the commodity cheaper and that is the whole effect. The prohibition of direct intercourse between this country and France, rendered the supply of tobacco difficult, hazardous and expensive. The French still got it; but as it came to them thro' the ports of other nations, the price in their country rose very much, and they were forced to pay very dear for the commodity. Restore the intercourse; and the supply immediately becomes direct and easy, and the price in France falls in proportion. This measure, therefore, by which the planters of tobacco expected to benefit themselves, will afford no lasting or real benefit to any body but the French; whom it will enable to purchase tobacco cheaper than at present.

I have explained this point somewhat in detail; because a great out cry was raised against those who wished to continue the law till the treaty should be agreed to; as if they were willing, and even desirous to deprive our own citizens of the fair price of their produce.

An attempt was also made to renew and continue in force the sedition act, which ex-

pires on the fourth of March—I voted for its continuation and supported it with all my might; because I considered the law as highly proper and beneficial in respect both to the government and the people: for while, on the one hand, it provides for the punishment of those who publish false, scandalous and malicious libels against the government; on the other, it enables persons who are indicted for libels, to give the truth of the matter in evidence for their justification, which the common law forbids, and limits the fine and imprisonment, which by the common law is wholly in the discretion of the court. As to the objections to the constitutionality of this law, they have been fully considered and overruled in the only place where they could be properly urged, that is, the courts of justice, whose province it is to decide on the constitutionality of laws.

The prosperous state of our finances, of which I shall have occasion to speak more fully hereafter, a state prosperous beyond example or expectation, has rendered it unnecessary to continue the direct tax, or to adopt any other new tax. The present revenue with the increase which it must receive from the additions made to the impost last session, and from the natural increase of wealth and population, will be amply sufficient for all the exigencies of our affairs, should they be conducted with skill and success.

Provision was made for completing the six 74's, voted at a former session of congress, for which purpose 300,000 d. were appropriated. The peace establishment of the navy was also regulated in the following manner; all the public ships now in service, except 13 frigates, are to be sold; their guns, arms and military stores, being first taken out and laid up for future use. Of those frigates 6 are to be kept in constant employment, for the protection of our coast and some parts of our distant commerce, from piratical and unauthorized depredation. Nine captains 36 lieutenants and 150 midshipmen, are also to be retained in service; but are to have half pay only, when not actually employed. This number is greater by one half, than would be necessary for the 6 frigates but it was thought advisable to retain them, so that there may be always officers ready for 3 or 4 of the other vessels should it become necessary, as in the present state of the world it well may, to arm and send to sea an additional number. The reduction, in the mean time, will produce a saving of about a million in the navy expences of this year. To the officers who are discharged from service, an advance of 4 months pay is to be allowed; a reward to which their patriotism and alacrity in entering the service, have well entitled them; and which will operate as an encouragement to similar conduct hereafter, when the country may stand in need of the personal services and sacrifices of its citizens.

It was also proposed to provide for procuring annually and preserving for future use, the timber for one ship of the line and one frigate—but this was declined from an opinion, I presume that finish the 6 74's, will be progressing with our navy as fast as our situation admits of or requires. This was not my opinion, I confess, but perhaps it may be a correct one. I thought, and still think that our resources would justify greater exertions, and that our political interests, and the efficacious protection of our dignity and our rights, against the injustice of other nations, required them. I therefore was decidedly in favor of the measure.

March 5th, 1801.—These, my dear sir, are all the acts of any considerable importance, that have been adopted during the session which closed on the night of the 3d instant. It will remain for another letter, to give you some account of the general state of our affairs.

Till which I remain sincerely your's,
ROBERT G. HARTER.

NEW-YORK, March 13.

We yesterday had the pleasure to converse a few moments with Mr. Hillhouse, the late President pro-tempore of the Senate of the United States, on his passage home through this city; and are happy in the opportunity thence arising, to assure the public, that the assertion of Duane respecting the Bill to have been brought into the Senate by that Gentleman, making provision for a temporary administration of the Executive powers of the government, in case no choice had been made by the House of Representatives, is absolutely FORGED and FALSE. On the contrary the first knowledge he received of such his intention was in the Aurora itself. How base a calumniator must he be, who can deliberately invent and publish fabrications such as this to the wondering eyes of a too credulous multitude.—“But his wane is near.”

The U. S. schr. Experiment, saved 60 persons from the Danish vessel Eliza, from St. Domingo for Porto-Rico, which was wrecked on a reef. The passengers were Spanish officers and their families, who had commanded at St. Domingo, which place was about to be surrendered to Toussaint, and the Spaniards were moving off.

The latest accounts from St. Thomas, state, that the Island is invested by two British frigates of 64 guns each, who capture all vessels bound thence, and send them into Tortola. A Danish vessel loaded principally with doubloons and joes was chased by one of these frigates. She came so near as to order the Danish captain to strike or he should be sunk by a broadside. The Dane defied his pursuer, and arrived at St. Thomas, after receiving several shot, in a shattered and disabled condition.—It is reported that the British will attack the Island.

We have seen a letter from Washington, dated one day later than the accounts in our last—it states, confidently, that Mr. Dexter will resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury in May next, and that Mr. Gallatin, citizen of Geneva, is appointed to succeed him.

It is also understood, that Mr. Stoddert, of the Navy Department, will soon resign, and that General Smith will be his successor. The appointment was offered to Mr. Langdon, of the Senate, but he refused it. (Phil. Gaz.)

March 16.
We cannot be persuaded to give credit to the report, that Mr. Jefferson means to appoint Gallatin Secretary of the Treasury. That any foreigner should be placed in office is as dangerous as it is degrading. The jealousy of Americans ought to rise up against it. But that a foreigner who cannot even articulate our language, whose principles are so suspicious, and whose character is so generally obnoxious, should be selected for a post in the Government so conspicuous and of such high trust, cannot, we presume, be seriously contemplated. It would be so palpable a departure from that conciliatory, wise and dignified line of conduct which Mr. Jefferson, in the presence of the assembled representatives of the nation and on the altar of the laws, has voluntarily sworn to pursue, that we do not hesitate to pronounce it an infamous libel engendered in the fruitful brain of some disappointed and enraged Jacobin who trembles at the prospect of a prudent and mild administration. We are happy to find that the moderate men of the Republican party generally disapprove of it and indeed, all those of them who have any regard to consistency of character, must, at least, be silent on the subject.

March 17.
We received a letter from our correspondent at Philadelphia, dated Saturday at one o'clock, which says, “A letter received here from Jacquemel, (C. P.) of the 25th ult. says, “The port of Jacquemel is shut against the Americans.”

The same letter states, that “the jury in the case of Pickering against Reynolds, for a libel, have not been able to agree, and were discharged this morning by the Court.”

James Blake, Esq. Consul of the United States for Santo Domingo, arrived at Philadelphia, on Thursday in the brig Boston, from Cape Francois.

Mr. Blake has furnished the Editor of the Philad. Gazette with the “Bulletin Official, de St. Dominge,” of the 29th Pluviose, (18th February) from which is translated Toussaint's account of his having possessed himself of the Spanish part of the Island. Mr. B. also informs that a Convention from the different Departments was shortly to meet at Port au Prince, in order to form a code of laws for the government of the Colony. These laws are to be submitted, first, for the approbation of the Black General himself, and afterwards sent home for the concurrence of the French Government.

COLONIES OF FRANCE.
LIBERTY. EQUALITY.
St. Domingo, 23th Pluviose, 9th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Toussaint Louverture, Gen. in chief of the Army of St. Domingo, to his fellow citizens of the French part of St. Domingo.

CITIZENS,
I announce to you with great satisfaction that I have taken possession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, in the name of the French Republic.

A column commanded by the general of brigade, Moyse, marched to the north against St. Yago, a second column commanded by the chief of brigade Paul L'Ouverture, to the south against Santo Domingo. Each of them were attacked by the Spaniards, who seemed determined to oppose our taking possession. The columns notwithstanding pursued their route. The measures of wisdom, of prudence, and of humanity, which I had taken, prevented the effusion of blood; and with very little loss gained possession of the whole Island. Persuasions alone, after the first attack, were the only means I made use of. My enterprise was crowned by the most brilliant success.

The general of brigade Moyse, conducted himself with that courage, that moderation and that bravery, which always characterize a French General. He executed with precision all my orders. He has rendered me a clear and precise account of all his operations, and the conduct of the officers and soldiers under his command has given me infinite pleasure. Discipline and subordination have been observed with a scrupulous attention, and persons and property rigidly respected.

The adjutant general Hebecourt, whom I sent to the Spanish Governor Joaquim Garcia with my instructions to negotiate the taking possession of the Island, has fulfilled his mission with honour, wisdom and prudence.”

[Here follows a particular detail of the marches of the troops.]
“In consequence of this detail, which it gives me pleasure to make public, because it is true, I declare that the officers and soldiers composing the army of St. Domingo have deserved well of their country.

“Salut et fraternelle amitie.
“Le General en Chef,
TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.”

Extract of a letter from Capt. Callender, of the Brig Amelia, of Philadelphia, dated Algerias Bay, 8th December, 1800.

“With inexpressible regret I confirm to you the capture of the Amelia, of which you have certainly heard ere this. On the 10th Oct. at the entrance of the Straights of Gibraltar, at noon, discovered two small sail under the coast of Spain, standing out for us. At half past one o'clock we discovered them to have French colours, and that they were wearing us fast, with the assistance of their sweeps. Being little wind we prepared to receive them. At half past two they commenced firing, endeavoring to get under our stern, which for want of wind we could not prevent. They were soon within musket shot when we returned the fire. The action continued with some warmth (the largest privateer stern, the other on the starboard quarter) till five o'clock, when the ammunition for our iron ships began to fail. We continued to lead them with bolts, chisels, and the grape from the enemy, which having gone through our sails, had fallen on deck in great numbers. At half past five we had expended all the bolts, &c. and found it impossible to escape, or make further resistance. We were then obliged to strike, and were immediately taken possession of.

“They proved to be French privateers, L'Adolphe, Capt. Mordelle, of 4 guns, 2 twelve and 2 eight pounders, with 84 men, and La Belle Peule, Capt. Dronaux, of 3 guns, 1 eighteen and 1 four pounder, with 45 men. I had 3 men and myself wounded. They denied having any captures, which I am certain was true. When Mr. Humphries got on board the privateer, the doctor was putting away some bandages which they had had occasion for. The Amelia received considerable damages—the fore top-mast shot away, all the braces, bowlines, &c. which, together with its being calm, rendered her unmanageable for the greater part of the action, and gave them greater advantage than their superior force.

“The Amelia's rigging is much injured, and her sails are nearly irreparable. She has 83 shot in her hull.

“On her passage I made 14 wood guns, fitted waistcloths fore and aft, and had painted the brig as warlike as possible. If I had wind enough to have governed her, I should certainly have escaped. She made so formidable an appearance, that they never would have attempted boarding. They heisted the bloody flag (which is a signal for boarding and to give no quarters) two and an half hours before we struck, which is a proof of their being afraid to attempt it. I was blinded by a musket ball passing too near the eye; at the same time another grazed my left ear. I was near being cropp'd and blinded at the same instant. The chief mate was slightly wounded. One seaman was struck with a splinter on the shoulder, which stunned and bruised him much. He lay for a considerable time, as if to rise no more; but on recovering a little assisted to work his gun till we struck. Another seaman had a piece taken out of his arm by a grape, and was the only person who quitted the deck.

“I cannot say too much in praise of the whole crew; all behaved with undaunted bravery, particularly Mr. Humphries.

“The Frenchmen were scarcely on board ere they enquired for me. On answering they commenced beating me with their cutlasses—I remonstrated, saying I was blinded and did not see, which to christians would have been unnecessary, having my eyes bound up. This had no effect; they continued to knock me down as fast as I could rise.—One of my people would have followed to pick me up, but he was soon under the necessity of retiring for safety. I was then dragged along the deck and thrown over the bow, where there was a boat to receive me. I was soon alongside of the privateer, where, at last, I expected better treatment; in which I was deceived, having to undergo another beating from as many as could get within reach of me.

“They then stripped me of my watch, hat, neck and pocket handkerchiefs, emptied my pockets, and took the handkerchief which bound up my eyes.—The crew were not exempt from a share in this correction; but no person was used in so unmanly and shameful a manner as myself. They spit in my face, and made use of the most opprobrious epithets in the French language. I had been on board about an hour, when one of the officers gave me a hat; and that night, as I lay in a berth in the cabin, one of the officers came down and in a very humane and friendly manner enquired how I was? and then took my sleeve buttons out of my sleeves. He then searched me all over, and found 40 dollars in gold, which I had saved from the first robbers—four and a half dollars were all that I had saved, which I got out and shut in one hand while he was taking the sleeve button from the other.

“The next morning we were towed into this port in as shattered a condition as ever a vessel was bro't in. The wounded were attended to after we had been on board the privateer 22 hours, by a good deal of persuasion on the part of Mr. Humphries.

“We remained on board her two days, and then were sent on board the Amelia to perform a quarantine. Found our trunks broken open, and emptied; the instruments, &c. with all the cabin furniture gone; left us nothing but our beds. Five or six days afterwards Mr. Humphries and the officer were driven out of the cabin into the fore-cabin to live with the seamen, and there closely confined every night.

“I was blinded for three weeks—indeed it was doubtful whether I should ever see. They told us that all the Americans were obliged to leave Paris and that a prison would be our portion as soon as we were landed. They would not suffer us to write to any person on shore, or speak to any of our countrymen who were passing by.

“Our quarantine terminated on the 19th of November, when things changed their appearance; and there is at present very little doubt of our being liberated.

“Accounts have arrived from Paris, that the 3d, 4th and 23d articles of the Treaty between the two Republics, are to be put into execution previous to the ratification; in consequence of which we daily expect our vessels to be given up.”

Will be sold at public vendue in Hartford, on Monday the 6th of April next, a handsome assortment of

Dry GOODS and HARD-WARE.
March 16, 1801. (87)

West-India RUM—
A few hds. for sale by
P. W. GALLAUDET, south of the Court-house, in Main-street.
Hartford, March 23, 1801. (187)

Call will be paid for
BUTTER and LARD, in firkins, & 500 bushels CORN, in good shipping order to be delivered in 15 days by
J. MORGAN,
Wethersfield, March 23, 1801. (6w87)

Who is likewise in want of twenty good Saddle HORSES.
Hartford, March 23, 1801. (87)

SIMON BELDEN & SON,
OFFER for sale their stock in trade, consisting of an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Also 12 hds. fine flavoured Spirits; 6 hds. excellent Sugar; likewise a supply of Garden Peas, Early Charlton, Early Twiner, North-Haven, Sweet Sugar, Marrow Fats.
Wethersfield, March 23, 1801. (6w87)

DAVID DOANE,
MAKES and sells Saddles and Bridles of every description; also, Sleighs and carrying Harness; game Collars, iron and wooden Hames, Trunks, horsemen's Caps, Holsters & Furniture, in the best and neatest manner at the north end of Farmington street, opposite the Post-Office, where every article in his line may be had on the shortest notice and warranted to be of the best quality and in the newest fashions. His acquaintance with all branches of his business enables him to invite customers and to assure them that none shall go away dissatisfied.

He will have constantly for sale Bridle and Harness Buckles, Bits, and Trimmings of all kinds, on good terms.
Farmington, March 16, 1801. (87)

THE Honorable Court of Probate for the district of East-Haddam, having allowed six months from this date to the creditors of the estate of Daniel Chapman, late of East-Haddam, deceased, to exhibit their claims properly attested, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
SEYMOUR CHAPMAN, Admin'r.
East-Haddam, March 11, 1801. (87)

ESSENCE of SPRUCE
In kegs of 100wt. or retail, warranted genuine, by
ASA W. DANIEL HOPKINS.
Hartford, March 23, 1801. (87)

MOLASSES.
First received and for sale by the subscriber, a few Hds. of
Good retailing MOLASSES.
DAVID WATKINSON.
Hartford, 23d March, 1801. (87)

TO BE LET,
And possession given the first of May,
THE Store in State-Street now occupied by Aaron Gaylord. Apply to
CHARLES MATHER.
Hartford, March 21.

A FARM to be SOLD.
A FARM lying in Lenox in the county of Berkshire, containing 50 acres, is for sale. Said Farm lies one and a half mile south-easterly of the Court-house, and three-fourths of a mile from Lenox Furnace—it is well situated on a public road, with a house and barn accommodated to the size of the farm; with a suitable proportion of plowing, mowing, pasturing and wood-land, and is a state of good cultivation and improvement, and well watered. On said farm is a thrifty young orchard of about 60 or 70 trees which now are beginning to bear;—all which will be sold at a reasonable price for good pay. Inquire of the subscriber living in said Lenox.
ENOS STONE.
Lenox, March 17, 1801. (6w87)

FOR SALE,
A Valuable farm, lying in Canaan on THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Hartford, Farm-pike road leading to Hudson, and on the road to Salisbury leading to Catkill Landing, which make a fine corner for a tavern or merchant, said farm contains about one hundred and seventy acres of land with a convenient dwelling-house, barn, cider-mill, and other out-houses, well situated with mowing, plowing, pasturing and wood land, with a large supply of orcharding, &c. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.
JOSEPH MORGAN.
Canaan, March 10, 1801. (87)

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Hartford hath allowed six months from this date for the creditors of the estate of JOAB LOVELAND, late of Glosterbury, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber—those who neglect will be debarred a recovery. All indebted are requested to make immediate payment to
LUIGY LOVLAND, Administrator.
Glosterbury, February 25, 1801. (87)

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Farmington, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of the estate of Alexander Gridley, late of Farmington, deceased, represented insolvent; hereby give notice that we shall attend to the business of our appointment at the dwelling-house of Levi Clark, in said Farmington, on the first Mondays of April, June and August next, at one o'clock P. M. on each of said days. Six months from the date is limited for the creditors to bring in their claims properly attested.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
LEVI CLARK, Administrator.
Farmington, March 3, 1801. (87)

Lands in New-Connecticut.
THE subscribers have four Townships of Land, in New-Connecticut, which are surveyed into Lots, and accommodated with good Waggon Roads, and Mills; there are a number of families settled in each Town, some of whom have been there two years, others one, and more are going into them this spring. The soil is of the first quality, and free from stone, the water is good. Lands in either of said towns will be exchanged for farms in this state, or sold at a low price, on a short credit. They have an improvement in one of the towns, of about sixty acres, consisting of mowing, pasturing, grain, corn land, &c. which they will lease for one or two years.

EPHRAIM ROOT,
URIEL HOLMES, Jun.
Litchfield, March 4, 1801.

N. B. Two or three good workmen, can have good wages in land. (87)

CALEB POND,
Pays Cash for
FLAX, Red Clover and Herds Grass SEED,
and all kinds of
SHIPPING FURS.
Hartford, March 23, 1801. (87)

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE FARM lying in Egremont, two miles from the meeting-house, containing about four hundred acres of excellent land; a large proportion of it is covered with a good supply of wood, a large supply of plow-land, and one of the best orchards in the county. It being the farm that was lately owned by Simon Willard, and will be sold at a moderate price, and a reasonable time of payment given by the subscriber, who lives on the premises.
SAMUEL HAYS.
March 12, 1801. (87)

TO be let and entered upon the first day of May next, 4 or 5 DWELLING-HOUSES with necessary land, for one year or longer as may be agreed, at and near Wethersfield-Point. For further particulars enquire of STEPHEN HEATH, living near the premises.
Wethersfield, March 16, 1801.

N. B. Cash and the highest price paid for 1000 bushels of CORN. (87)

SHARK,
An elegant and as good a fish as ever travelled through America, is for sale or to be let for the season, by
LEVI BUTLER.
Wethersfield, March 20, 1801. (87)

RUN away from the subscriber, a young Indian man, an apprentice, about 19 years old, named Hezekiah Joel. Whoever will take up said apprentice and bring him to the subscriber, shall receive one dollar reward and no charges paid. I further forbid any person intrusting said apprentice on my account; and whoever may shall forfeit him on my account, shall suffer the rigour of the law.
JOSEPH HUXFORD.
Cliffbury, February 19, 1801. (1w87)

TO BE SOLD, at Middletown,
A fine toned Harpsicord by Kirkman in good condition, also many articles of household Furniture, of different kinds, the property of an English family returning to Europe. For further particulars enquire of
The PRINTERS.
March 23, 1801. (87)

IMPORTANT SUMMARY.

YESTERDAY we received Paris Journals to the 21st instant inclusive. They are full of important matter, which, together with other intelligence, we have to communicate, will not fail to rouse the national spirit, and recall the true character of Englishmen.

The official paper of the French government announces the signature of the neutral Convention at St. Petersburg on the 16th of December, by the ministers of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, as principals; and by those of Prussia the next day, as assenting to the treaty.

The Monitor contains an order of government prohibiting any further captures to be made of Russian vessels, and enjoining those of the Republic to give aid and assistance to the Russian flag. The same paper announces in an official letter from the commander in chief in Italy, that he will subscribe to no armistice for that country, which shall not be preceded by the surrender of Mantua, Pefchiera, Ferrara and Ancona.

The official paper of the 21st instant contains also a translation of the late order in council for the detention of Swedish and Danish ships, which the new ally of Paul the first does not blush to call "the greatest violation of the rights of nations and of sovereigns; that the madness of ambition, avarice, and despotism ever dictated to any government."

If there were any difficulty in understanding the observation of the Monitor, it would be in our power to remove its obscurity, by making known what we have for some time been informed of, the intentions of the king of Prussia to occupy both the electorate of Hanover and the more important city of Hamburg, our late ally to the continent of Europe.

Hamburg, as we have more than once ventured to intimate, might be occupied by the Prussians as guardians of the neutrality of the north of Germany, and our connection might be more safe and permanent with the continent under the king's auspices, than it can be considered from the good will and weakness of the senate.

Such is the information which it is our duty to communicate to the public, and it would be misplaced and unprofitable to attempt to throw any veil over the importance or the unhappiness of its contents. The French government, profiting of the unaccountable madness and depravity which disfigure, disgrace and dislocate the continent, will evidently succeed in their project, of shutting us out from the rest of Europe, unless the court of Berlin shall faithfully and vigorously defend the neutrality of Hamburg.

It will be said that we have disseminated in this statement any part of the unhappy circumstances which threaten us at the present moment from a conspiracy, more unusual if it be possible than unwise; and more unprecedented even than it is unjust.

The Arch Duke Charles has received his commission as Field Marshal, and President of the Chief Council of War. The united Imperial Parliament of Great-Britain and Ireland, was convened on the 22d Jan. and the new members sworn. On the 27th the King was to meet both houses of Parliament, and deliver his speech from the throne.

Jan 23. The price of wheat continues to rise; and the price of flour is now from 128 to 154; fine flour, this morning was at 125 to 130; second quality 120 to 125.

Jan 24. Sugar per cent fell this day from 56 to 52. A report is now prevailing, that the American Commodore is stopped, in consequence of the Treaty's not being ratified.

Wednesday March 11. The ship Paragon, S. P. Eith, master, arrived at Martinique 5th February. Friday, 13. Arrived U. S. ship Traveller, David Fenwick, Esq. commander, from a cruise. Saturday, 14. Arrived brig Betsy, M. Benjamin, 30 days from Demerara. Soloner Danna, Tinker, was spoken with on the 15th, with 1000, all well.

that the combination will long survive the first losses and disappointments of the allies. If we have nothing to fear from weakness and dilution at home, there will be little to apprehend from the strength and union of the enemy. There can be nothing desperate in our circumstances, but from our own needs and unpardonable despair!

Hamburg, Jan 9. Advice from Constantinople of the 12th ult. state, that the Algerine and Turkish Ambassadors have been detained there as hostages, till the Sovereigns shall justify themselves, and give satisfaction to the Porte for the treaty which Algiers lately made with France, and for the capture of several ships by the Algerine and Tunisian cruizers.

London, Jan 23. The Imperial Parliament, on its opening yesterday, was chiefly occupied on business pro forma. The Right Hon Henry Addington, was unanimously re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

It was yesterday stated in this Paper, that the Channel Fleet had sustained some damage in the late gales of wind; and the consequence has been as we learn from our Torbay letter of yesterday, that it has returned to port—a squadron of observation is however, left cruising off Ushant, to watch the movements of the enemy.

Among other reports on Wednesday, it was said that Government intends proposing to Parliament a levy of 150,000 men for the defence of the country.

It is generally believed that Sir Ralph Abercrombie will not attempt a landing in Egypt sooner than the month of March, in order to give time for the Bombay army to co-operate with him on the side of Suez.

Lord St. Vincent keeps up a very severe discipline in the channel fleet, both at sea and on shore. No officer is suffered to go three miles from his ship while on shore, nor will the Noble Commander himself trespass beyond these limits.

The merchants in the city, and the gentlemen at Eloyd's Coffee-house, entertain the idea of fitting out a great number of private ships of war, for the purpose of annoying the Northern coast, and more particularly the Dunes and swedes, in their foreign possessions, that Government may be able to draw together a larger body of our naval force for the defence of the United Kingdom.

A plan will, it is said, be shortly submitted to Parliament, requiring the several districts of the United Kingdom, to levy both for the services of the navy and the means of internal defence a certain number of men. An addition of 20,000 men will be made to our Navy Establishment. It is confidently reported too, that a Proclamation will be issued ordering all foreigners, who have not resided in this country for four years to quit the Kingdom.

In pursuance of orders from government the commander and crew of the Russian vessel Agathon seized at Liverpool have been liberated. This liberal act was not necessary to liberate by contrast the gross violation of humanity and the rights of nations by the Emperor Paul.

BOSTON, March 19. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Eliza, Capt. Folger, from London, and the brig Alert, Capt. Fisher, from Amsterdam, we have received papers from the respective places, to the 26th of Jan. which is six days later than the former accounts from Europe. In addition to the articles which are placed under our foreign head, they state, that letters from Berlin continue to authorize hopes, that his Prussian Majesty will adhere firmly to his resolution of defending the neutrality of Germany, without suffering his accession to the northern treaty to terminate in direct hostility to England.

The Arch Duke Charles has received his commission as Field Marshal, and President of the Chief Council of War.

The united Imperial Parliament of Great-Britain and Ireland, was convened on the 22d Jan. and the new members sworn. On the 27th the King was to meet both houses of Parliament, and deliver his speech from the throne.

Jan 23. The price of wheat continues to rise; and the price of flour is now from 128 to 154; fine flour, this morning was at 125 to 130; second quality 120 to 125.

Jan 24. Sugar per cent fell this day from 56 to 52. A report is now prevailing, that the American Commodore is stopped, in consequence of the Treaty's not being ratified.

Wednesday March 11. The ship Paragon, S. P. Eith, master, arrived at Martinique 5th February. Friday, 13. Arrived U. S. ship Traveller, David Fenwick, Esq. commander, from a cruise.

Wednesday March 11. The ship Paragon, S. P. Eith, master, arrived at Martinique 5th February. Friday, 13. Arrived U. S. ship Traveller, David Fenwick, Esq. commander, from a cruise. Saturday, 14. Arrived brig Betsy, M. Benjamin, 30 days from Demerara. Soloner Danna, Tinker, was spoken with on the 15th, with 1000, all well.

HARTFORD, March 23. Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated March 16.

"I have this moment seen a letter from Mr. —, at Wallington. He says, John Hall, Marshal of this District, is removed, and Gen. Shee, of the Northern Liberties, has his place. Mr. Hodgden is removed, who was Superintendent of Military Stores, and Gen. Irvin has his place. The Marshal and District Attorney of Vermont, are both removed, but Mr. — does not know who are appointed. The Marshals and Attorneys of Pennsylvania and Vermont, are removed by the laws, on the complaints and prayers of the two suffering patriots, Lyon and Cooper.—Dafas is appointed District Attorney here, upon the removal of Kittera, who had been about an hour on the duties of his office, when superseded and removed. The office of Secretary of the Navy, has been offered to Wm. Jones, the representative of this city in Congress, but one of his near connexions told me about an hour since, that Jones had refused, and sent his written refusal to Mr. Jefferson.—Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, and Wade Hampton, Post-Master General in room of Habersham removed, are said to have taken place; but Mr. — writes nothing of it, and his letter is the last possible date from Wallington. That they will take place, if they have not already, I am convinced."

By reason of the heavy rains during the week past, the streams in this part of the country, as far as we have heard, in every direction, have risen to an unexampled height, and caused an immense destruction of property, public and private. Bridges, mills, fences, buildings of all descriptions, dwelling-houses, barns, &c. &c. are swept away, many families reduced to distress, by either being driven from their habitations for a season, or in having them completely destroyed.

In this town, there is no mark of so high a flood in Connecticut River, since the year 1692. The rise was so rapid, as that people were scarcely able to secure their most valuable property in stores, and houses, before the buildings were filled with water. Every family in that part of the town which lies near to the river, has been forced to flee for refuge among their neighbours; many of the families were taken from the windows, into boats, and carried away; some of the one story houses, are in water to the roofs; the lower stories of all are nearly filled; and the scene wears the appearance of extreme desolation, and melancholy.

In this town, we have not experienced the lots of any lives. Several gentlemen in the town, have signalled themselves in great acts of humanity, in relieving the people, especially the poor, who were involved in the calamity. We shall feel ourselves indebted to any of our correspondents, in the country, who will collect accurate particulars of the damage done by the water, in their neighbourhood. Doubtless, as many of those, who are the greatest sufferers, especially in this town, are ill able to bear their misfortunes, the charitable will feel it their duty to relieve their wants, as far as may lie in their power, by supplies of food, &c. Driven from their houses, and employments, they must suffer immediately, unless supplied by the generous and humane, with the necessaries of life.

DIED—at Warren, the 12th inst. Mrs. KEZIA WESTON, consort of Mr. Samuel Weston, (formerly of Harwinton) aged 75 years.

At Chatham, on the morning of the 1st inst. Mrs. LUCY ARNOLD, wife of Deac. Gideon Arnold, in the 63d year of her age.—She was a person of strict morals; faithful in the duties of every relation; exemplary in her Christian profession and walk; endured a long and distressing sickness with uncommon patience and resignation, and died in hopes of the Christian salvation.

In this city, last Thursday, Miss BETSEY CLAPP, daughter of Mr. Roger Clapp, aged 16 years.

SUFFERED, 16th March, 1802. THE Election of THOMAS JEFFERSON, to the Presidency of the United States, was this day celebrated, by the citizens of this, and several of the neighbouring towns; At 12 o'clock, a procession, preceded by a Band of Music—moved from Austin's tavern to the East Meeting-house.—The public exercises were; Music, vocal and instrumental, Lecture of the President's Inaugural Speech—Music—An Oration by John Smith, Esq.—Ode, "Jefferson and Liberty."—The procession again formed, and returned.—About 150 Gentlemen partook of an elegant entertainment furnished by Mr. Austin.—After dinner Alexander King, Esq. took the Chair—and the following Toasts were drank, accompanied by "Hail Columbia"—and other Republican Airs, by the Band of Music.

- 1. The people of the United States.—The best guardians of their Liberty.
2. The Constitution of the United States.—"A cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night."
3. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States.—First in the esteem of his Fellow-Citizens.
4. Aaron Barr, Vice-President of the United States.—Great, Wise, and Patriotic.
5. Administration.—May it unite all parties.
6. Religion, the first foundation of man.—Equal rights, secured to all its professors.
7. Equal Liberty.—May its Lustre, extinguish the dim Tapers of Aristocracy.
8. The State of Connecticut.—May she be esteemed, for Science, Virtue, and Love of Liberty.
9. A well regulated Militia.—The best defence of the Constitution and "too high minded to surrender our Rights."
10. Agriculture.—"May plenty cheer the Humblest Cot, and Smite on every Village Green."
11. Commerce.—Justice from those who "Feel power and forget right."
12. Republican Rulers and Tax-bearers.—Just as the Twig is bent, the Tree's inclined.—May the rising Generation, defend the tree of Liberty, planted by their Fathers.
13. Principles, not Men.
14. Moderation.—Already burned to the Stake.
15. Aristocracy.—"Weighed in the balance and found wanting."
16. The whole family of Man.—Peace, Love and Good Will to them.

In the evening Mr. Austin's house, and the new School house a handsome building on the green, were completely illuminated, at 6 o'clock the company retired in perfect good order, having witnessed a scene of social harmony—decent hilarity, and rational satisfaction naturally inspired by the great event, to celebrate which they assembled.

A LETTER from a Democrat at Wallingford, dated 16th of March 1802, to his friend in Hartford.

YOU will doubtless be anxious to know the particulars of our Thanksgiving-day.—You must not expect a very minute narrative, for the events of this occasion are so numerous and great, that language would fail in recounting them.

The committee appointed to superintend the celebration, made very great preparations. It was expected that the assemblage of people would be immense—in this we were somewhat disappointed. New-Haven was to have furnished 300 of her most respectable citizens, but the right hand cypher may be cut off, and the true number will be shewn. Cheshire furnished about 20; and Col. Hitchcock, one of the most respectable of the republican party, disapproved of the measure and refused to attend. Hamden sent about 6; and Guilford about as many.—There were about 20 from the county of Fairfield—30 or 40 from Middlesex—nearly the same number from the county of Hartford—viz. J. W. and D. P. Esquires, of Litchfield, and from the counties of Tolland, Windham, and New-London, I believe not one. Thus our State was represented.

A large iron cannon was brought from N. Haven, and Sam. B. watched it three nights to prevent the wicked aristocrats from spiking it up. A Liberty-Pole "more than 50 cubits high" was erected. Beef, Poultry, Eggs, Butter and Cheese in great abundance, were prepared for bodily refreshment, and liquors, sky-rockets, and an oration for a mental feast.

The Clergyman favored us with a Sermon which was relished by many, but for my part, I thought it was too pacific and conciliatory for the day and the other exhibitions. After this the committee, with some of the principal democrats from other towns, dined together at Capt. Carrington's—drank toasts and received the discharge from — cannon. The rest of the company dined about at various private and public houses. Now this mode of dining was rather too much like "well-born, and privileged orders." I tell you plainly I thought we were all "hail-fellow well met," and that such distinctions were inconsistent with the spirit of the times, but however I see that democrats have a little pride as well as federalists.

About seven o'clock we all went to the meeting-house, where a stage was erected, covered with none of your aristocratic carpets, but with plain Republican Blankets of '76. On this stage thus covered, stood appeared Bishop, while D. P. Esq. of Litchfield, stood on one corner of the blanket to countenance and animate the orator by the dignity of his presence and character. In the pulpit—yes in the pulpit of this meeting-house—this sacred temple, sat, in great majesty, Dr. P. of Wallingford, and A. W. Esq. of Windsor or Hartford!!! What a pulpit! What a stage! What blankets! What fringe!

After a suitable pause, the Orator rose—Yes he rose upon his feet and legs—those very feet and legs which travelled through France in 1787, and through Massachusetts in 1789; Never shall I forget how he appeared. Easy, grace and dignity marked every action. His face fair and ruddy as the morning, was a perfect index of his heart. To such a person, when my mind suggested, the addition of a whole life of the most uniform, noble and virtuous conduct, I could not but exclaim, O highly favored stage!—O, thrice happy blankets!!! But his eloquence!—Here language fails me—

"O for a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues, And throats of brass inspired with iron lungs." His voice, naturally harmonious, was rendered doubly musical and delightful, by the free use of metaphors or some other figure. He spoke in all the nicely varied tones from the "music of the spheres" to a JEWS-HARP.—No awkward gestures—no harlequin tricks—no attempts at buffoonry; but a dignified and majestic deportment, inspiring respect and awe, affection and reverence, and, at the same time, evincing his own firmness and sincerity in his professions of esteem and love for his fellow men. Never did the liberties of the people receive such supports—never was a mouth opened for more useful and worthy purposes and to utter more honorable sentiments.—Never did an audience hang on the lip of the speaker more affectionately, yet they clung to his lips as a tumbler or wine-glass is accustomed to hang on that same lip. The matter of this oration I cannot speak of—suffice it to say that by the most cogent reasoning—by the most exalted and towering eloquence, yet an eloquence more lofty than yonder volant liberty-pole, he proved that Priests, Lawyers, and all lovers of order, were precisely of the same character with the murderers at Calvary. To such men, as you would suppose, he directed all the miteries which democratic fury can inflict, and was about to add many more plagues, when his canals went out, and left him in the dark, uttering this memorable sentence, "The Sun of Federalism is set forever," and then the Orator and the stage, and the blankets, buzzing and sky-rockets and squibs, introduced the glorious night of demerolity.

I cannot omit to mention a circumstance rather unpleasant respecting the expenditures. The committee, in their various arrangements, had expended between three and four hundred dollars. A contribution was had, immediately after the sermon, which produced 66. On deliberation, a second collection was made of the audience assembled to hear the oration.—Here 33 dollars 24 cents was raised. Next morning a number of gentlemen again contributed so as to reduce the balance left on the committee to about two hundred dollars. A sinking fund is established to destroy this debt by the avails of Parson Griswold's sermon, for which purpose it is expected he will deliver the copy. This you will not mention, for I suppose the committee will not like to hear of these accounts and payments—indeed I think it probable that the papers respecting this transaction will be burnt, as the treasury office has

been to cover federal villainy. I know that it is no laughing matter, but I could not help smiling when I saw the coppers and four penny-half-penny pieces in the contribution boxes—they were as thick as pigeon-shot, and full as soundly to the committee; but they cannot complain—it was a day of liberty and equality, and this committee were the People's servants, and salaries and wages should be low, and republican should operate in contributions as well as in other things, and if the committee cannot afford to serve another time why they can resign, for we can always find those who will accept of offices, and if they murmur we will turn them out.

Your friend, &c. P. S. The Liberty-Pole is cut down—the cannon gone, and everything settled except that two hundred dollars of the bill. * Commonly called lying Sam. † An ancient measure. MESSRS. PRINTERS, YOU have doubtless heard of the Democratic Thanksgiving which was held in this town on the 12th instant, for the pretended purpose of celebrating the election of President Jefferson. My object, however, is not to describe, or recount the ceremonies of that day, either what they called preaching and praying, or hearing Abraham Bishop leer at things sacred, or dancing in the Meeting-House to the tune of Tankeo-Deadle. These things may be noticed hereafter, by somebody abler than I am to do them justice. But I wish the people of this state to remember, that thanksgiving was only a secondary object of this meeting. The real business was to organize the affairs of the State for the Freeman's meeting in April next. You may rest assured, that the whole was agreed upon, and every one had his or her's how to act, who to vote for, and who to neglect. The particulars of the plan I shall not mention. Suffice it to say, that they are determined to attempt to run out Gov. TRUMBULL, and Gov. TREADWELL, from their seats, two of the Council, and the SECRETARY, and TREASURER. It is hoped that the Freeman will be on the watch, and not suffer themselves to be lulled to sleep by any arts that may be used for that purpose. All our civil, moral, and religious blessings are at stake. Let us not yield them up without a struggle. Last fall we discomfited the Jacobins, by coming out in great numbers, tho' they boasted that they were perfectly secure against defeat. SEVEN THOUSAND FREEMAN GAVE their votes last fall for the nomination for Council. Let us shew our enemies that we have more than 7000, if they will drive us to exert ourselves. Let every honest man attend to his duty on Freeman's meeting day, and not leave his place, until the last vote is given in. Let us shew the world that CONNECTICUT remains firm, while the rest of the world is in convulsions; that she is still attached to GOOD ORDER, to GOOD GOVERNMENT, to MORALS, and RELIGION. A FREEMAN & FARMER. Wallingford, March 16, 1802.

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GARDEN SEEDS.

A Great variety of the last year's growth carefully saved, put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the door between the stores of Mr. M. Craven and Mr. Perkins.—Those who purchased last year have had opportunity to judge of the goodness of his seeds. ASHBEL WELLS, Jun. Hartford, March 19. (87)

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of East-Windford having allowed six months from the date hereof to the creditors of the estate of ROBERT WATSON, late of East-Windford, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the subscriber; this is to notify the creditors to said estate to exhibit their claims accordingly, within the said time limited by said court, or they will be barred a recovery. All indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN WATSON, Administrator. East-Windford, March 13, 1802. (87)

THE meeting of the Proprietors of the Hartford and New-London Turnpike Company will be adjourned to the 7th of April next, at 2 o'clock, at the house of John Adam, at Colchester. The committee will receive proposals that day instead of the 2d of April. March 23, 1802. (87)

THE Hon. Court of Probate having allowed nine months for the settlement of the estate of ELMATHAN SMITH, jun. late of Berlin, deceased, represented involuntarily all who have claims on said estate are notified to exhibit them properly attested to the subscribers within the time or they will be barred: We shall attend on the business of our appointment on the second Monday of April, May, June, July, August and November next, at the dwelling-house of said deceased, from 9 o'clock A. M. on each day. ROGER RILEY, } Commissary AMOS HOSFORD, } JAMES NORTON, } Berlin, March 13, 1802.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those in possession of borrowed books the property of the deceased are desired to return them to ELMATHAN SMITH, Administrator. SAMUEL PORTER, } Berlin, March 13, 1802.

THE Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Stafford, has allowed six months from the date hereof to settle the estate of Capt. ZEPHANIAH ALDEN, late of Stafford, deceased—All who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring them in within said time or be barred a recovery. All who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to ABISHAI ALDEN, Executor. Wallingford, February 6, 1802. (87)

THE Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Simsbury, has allowed six months from the date for the creditors of the estate of BENONI GRIFFIN, late of Granby, deceased, to exhibit their claims—those who do not exhibit them to the subscriber within said time will be barred a recovery. HEZA HOLCOMB, } Executor. EBY GRIFFIN, } Granby, March 14, 1802. (87)

INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 44, Wall-street, New-York, WILLIAM LEFFINGWELL, (late Leffingwell & Pierpont) CONTINUES to effect Insurances at the low rates. Orders by post or otherwise, executed on the same terms as if personally present. N. York, Jan. 22, 1802. (175)

NATHANIEL BLAKE,

Near the Ferry, has for sale
A Few bbls. ad proof Well-India Rum, at
one dollar per gallon; Swedes and Russia
Iron by ton or less, Cod-Fish, Salt, salt Shad,
and many other articles in the Grocery line.
Wanted to purchase, Cattle Horns, and Horn
Tips, Corn, Rye, Iron, pot Metal, rope
Junk suitable for Oakum, and Fallow, also 500
bushels of Bran, from the kiln dried corn.
Storing and Commission Business done on
reasonable terms. (4784)

BROWN & KIMBERLY,

Wife to purchase a quantity
Rye-FLOUR, in bbls.
White BEANS, and a few tons good
CHEESE.
J. B. The Sloop BETSEY, D. Hindsale, mas-
ter, is now at New-York taking in freight for
Hartford, March 9. (6w85)

JOEL ROOT & Co.

WANT to purchase a quantity of Rye-
Flour in bbls. for which they will pay
cash on delivery at their store.
N. B. Those who have entered into contract
with said Root & Co. for Rye-Flour and have
not delivered it according to contract are re-
quested to attend to their engagements.
New-Haven, March 9, 1801. (85)

FOR SALE,

An excellent STAGE-COACH,
In complete order for running, on reasonable
terms. Apply to GLEASON & COWLES Hartford,
or SOL. & Z. COWLES Farmington.
March 9, 1801. (8w85)

FOR SALE,

THE FARM in the town of Norfolk, Litch-
field County, lately occupied by Mr. Noah
Cowles, situated one mile south of the meeting-
house, on the Litchfield road, containing 150
acres, with a small dwelling-house and large
barn standing thereon, suitably proportioned
for mowing, pasture, orchard, plow and wood
land, in a good neighborhood, a peaceable and
flourishing town; a good Farm for the Dairy
business. For terms enquire of William Butts,
Esq. Torrington, J. S. Battle, or Giles Pettibone,
jun. Norfolk, or Solomon Rockwell and Brothers,
of Winchester and Colebrook.
Also, for sale by said Rockwell's,
Four Lots of Land in the town of Colebrook,
one containing 250 acres, in the north-eastern
part of said town, near the Farmington river
Turnpike road, twenty acres of which is now a
productive pasture, and sixty acres more the
timber is dead and the land in good position for
a crop the next season. Two lots of land on
said turnpike road, one containing 156 acres,
with some improvements; the other a lot of 73
acres unimproved land; the other is a lot of 70
acres in the south-western part of said town,
near the turnpike road leading from Hartford
to Hudson, a very good piece of land. All said
lands will be offered on such terms as will suit
any reasonable purchaser.
February 18. (6w84)

TURNPIKE.

THE subscribers, a Committee for the Talbot
Mountain Turnpike Company, will meet at the
Dwelling-House of Capt. Abner Humphrey in Sim-
sbury on the 15th Tuesday of April next at 1 o'clock
in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving proposals
for keeping in repair a part or the whole of the Tal-
bot Mountain Turnpike road the ensuing season.
GEO. HUMPFREYS,
ISAAC COWLES,
SOL. MONROE, EPHRAIM WOODFORD,
Committee.
March 3, 1801. (85)

THE Managers of the School Fund intend-
ed to have completed the business of tak-
ing Security in the present month as the most
convenient time for the concerned; but as the
obligors, who have not yet secured the State,
neglected to come forward, the Managers have
been compelled to adjourn to the last Monday
of this month; probably the whole of the
month of April will be necessary to complete
the unfinished business; and it will be remem-
bered, that their powers to take security termi-
nate with that month. If the concerned
should still neglect to come forward, so that
further time should be lost, their business will
remain unfinished, and the advantages offered
them by the Legislature will be forfeited.
John Treadwell,
Thos. T. Seymour,
Shubal Abbe,
A. Kingsbury,
Managers of
School Funds.
Hartford, March 5, 1801. (85)

SMALL-POX.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the
public, that he will inoculate for the Small
Pox the ensuing Spring at his Hospital in New-
Britain, eight miles from Hartford. Those who
wish to receive the infection may well be ac-
commodated and attended, by
ADNA STANLEY.
Berlin, March 9. (85)

INOCULATION.

THE subscribers will open their Hospital,
situated one mile and a half east of Pratt's
Ferry, in Glensbury, on the 10th inst. where
convenient accommodations will be provided,
and constant attendance given by
Joseph Malt, and
Timothy Hall.
Glensbury, March 4, 1801. (85)

SIX MONTHS FROM THIS DATE

being allowed by
the Hon. Court of Probate for the district
of Woodbury, for the creditors to bring in their
claims against the estate of JOHN DAVIES, late
of Washington, deceased—all who have any
demands on said estate are desired to bring in
their claims within said time properly attested
to the subscriber, or they will be debarred.
Simon Mitchell, Administrator.
Washington, January 26, 1801. (85)

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of

Hartford has allowed six months from this
date for the creditors of the estate of GIDEON
CASE, late of Windsor, deceased, to exhibit their
claims to the subscriber for settlement; and he will at-
tend to adjust the same on the first Mondays of April
and June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon on each
day, in his Dwelling-House in said Windsor;—
Those who neglect will be debarred a recovery accord-
ing to law. All persons indebted to said estate are re-
quested to make immediate payment to me
RENONI CASE, Executor.
Windsor, March 9, 1801. (85)

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm, lying about two miles
from Hudson, on the main road to Claver-
ack, containing about an hundred and fifty
acres, the greatest proportion of which can be
made excellent for raising; there is a sufficient
supply of wood for the farm, and lying near a
ready market for the produce, must be consid-
ered a great object for the purchaser. Terms
may be known by applying to
ELISHA WELLES.
Hudson, (N.Y.) March 9, 1801. (85)

Russia and Swedes IRON.

A General assortment of Iron—Russia
and old Sable; Swedes assorted, flat
and square bars; thin drawn do. suitable for
sleigh shoes, and chaise or waggon tire.
Likewise, a small invoice of Dutch goods
just received, consisting of Slates, Letter
Paper, foolscap do. Wafers, Sealing Wax
and Quills; chamber Brooms, long handled
hearth Brushes, hand Brooms, scrubbing
Brushes, (the do. table do. tar do. plaster-
er's white washing, and corner do.; pocket
or shaving Glasses, memorandum Pocket-
books; Haarlem plain Tapes, No. 29 and
25; Oil Cloths, &c. For sale by
CHA: SIGOURNEY, jun.
At the Hard-Ware Store, corner of State-
street, and Main-street, N. W. of the
State-House.
Hartford, Jan. 5, 1801. (761)

JONATHAN ROOT, Taylor,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public and
his customers in particular that he has
been for some time absent from this place, but
has now returned and commenced business in
his former stand, west of the Court-house,
where he is in hopes to meet with the same en-
couragement as heretofore. Being not unmind-
ful of past favors, he would return his sincere
thanks for them, flattering himself by the great
improvements he has made in the art of cut-
ting clothes that he shall be able to please the
most particular;—he would be glad to make la-
dies habits, spencers, &c. and warrant them to
fit, and be made in the latest European fashions.
N. B. Said Root is in want of two Apprentices
to the above business if application is made
immediately.
Hartford, 9th March, 1801. (85)

WANTED immediately a few likely Ship-

ping HORSES, for which good pay will
be made. Apply to
ELIHALET STEEL.
Hartford, March 9.

NOTICE is hereby given to Abner Avery

Phoebe Andrews, heirs of Amasa Andrews;
Isaac Andrews, Oliver and Hannah Andrews;
Nicholas Andrews' heirs, John Booth, Afahel
Byington, Asa Bray, Josiah Buell, Eunice But-
ler's heirs, Elias Beckley, John Baldwin, Eliza
and Sharper Brackett, &c. Archibald Clark 2d.
&c. Archibald Clark, jun. Enoch Culver, Ben-
jamin Chittenden, &c. Porter Cook, Ephraim
Cook, jun. Philip Curtis, jun. Andrew Cur-
tiss, Nathaniel Cornwall, Charles Doolittle,
Solomon Doolittle and wife, William Denlow,
jun. Lois Dutton, Joseph Edwards' heirs, Jo-
seph Francis, Thomas Galpin, Joseph Galpin,
Daniel Galpin, Benjamin Galpin, Peat Galpin,
Elizabeth Griffin, Fanny Hall, Lyman Hall,
Street Hall, Abel Hall, Luther Hall, Daniel
Holt, Rue Hopson, Gideon Hills, Daniel Hur-
burd, Benjamin Hurburd, Eldad Hall, An-
drews Hall and Lois Tyler, Amos Ives, Joel
Ives, Reuben Ives, Elnathan Ives, jun. Chaun-
cey Johnston, Samuel and Chauncey Johnson,
William and Hannah Jones, Samuel Lewis,
Ether Lewis, Stephen and Constant Miller,
Hannah Mofs, Hunn Munson, Mary Mattoon,
&c. James Marks and wife, Benjamin Maltbie,
Abner Newton, Andrew Norton, Pebe Peck,
Charles Parker, Moses Rice, Moses and Amos
Rice, Joel Rice, Moses Rice, jun. Matthew
Rice, Moses Root, Wait Smith, David Sage,
James Scarrit, widow Scott's heirs, Isaac Shep-
ard, Lois Tyler, Abel Thompson and wife, Jo-
seph Tibbals, John Way's heirs, David and
Joseph Way, Caleb Wilcox, Eunice and John
Warner, Nath Yale, Sarah Yale, Theophilus
and Sarah Yale, John Yale, &c. Daniel Yeam-
ans, Peter Augur, Merriam Bradley, Ebenezer
Brackett, Thomas Barnes, James Butler, Jon-
athan Dickerman, Nathaniel Heaton, Philip and
Anna Hull, Benjamin Hull, Miller Hawley
and wife, William Ives, Enoch Jacob's heirs,
Thomas Jacobs, Eli Pierpont, Edmond Par-
ker, Mabel Stiles, William Sanford, Titus
Sanford, Thomas Sanford, Levi Tuttle, Reu-
ben Tuttle and wife, James Todd and wife,
&c. Simon Todd, Daniel Tharp, and William
Wilson, that so much of their respective Dwel-
ling-houses, Lands and Slaves in the 24th Col-
lection District, as will be sufficient to pay the
Taxes assessed on them respectively, in said Dis-
trict by virtue of an act of Congress approved
July 14th 1798, entitled "An act to lay and
collect a Direct Tax within the United States,"
and legal costs, will be sold at public vendue at
the sign-post in Wallingford on the 27th day of
April next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
Augustus Hall 2d, Collector for the
24th District.
Wallingford, 21st Feb. 1801. (85)

LOST or LENT, volume first of Blackstone's

Commentaries with plates, with the own-
er's name stamped on the first blank page, and
also at the foot of the fifth. The person in
whose possession it is, is requested to return it to
the subscriber, or the Printers hereof.
March 9. Wm. HOWE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following

persons non-resident proprietors of the
town of New-Hartford, that so much of the real
estate now or lately belonging to them will be
sold at the public sign-post in said New-Hart-
ford, on the 11th day of May next, as will pay
me the subscriber a town tax of one cent on the
dollar, and a society tax of one cent and six
mills on the dollar, said taxes made on the 11th
1799, together with incident charges, viz. Solom-
on Merrill, Sarah Loomis, and heirs of Gideon
Loomis.
Jonathan Merrill, Town and
Society's Collector.
New-Hartford, March 9, 1801.

To be sold at public auction agreeable to an Act of

Congress, approved July 14th 1798, so much
of the real estate of all those persons who have not
paid their Direct Tax in the 45th Collection District,
as will pay said taxes and cts. on the 18th day of
May next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon in the first society
in Woodstock; in the north society in said Wood-
stock at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; in the west society
in said Woodstock on the 19th day of May next at 2
o'clock in the afternoon; at Pamfret society on the
20th day of May next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon,
and at Abington society at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
DAVID HOLMES, Collector.
Woodstock, March 2, 1801. (8w85)

WHEREAS Wm. David Willcockson of

New-Milford, in the county of Litch-
field, brought his petition to the Superior Court
held in Litchfield, in said county, on the last
Tuesday of January 1801, praying for a bill
of divorce from his wife, Sarah Willcockson,
for the cause of adultery: The said Sarah be-
ing out of this state, the said petition was con-
tinued by said court to the Superior Court to be
held at Litchfield, within and for the county
of Litchfield, on the 3d Tuesday of
August next. That notification might be given
according to law, there are therefore to give
notice, to all concerned, of the pendency of
said petition; and that said Sarah may ap-
pear, if she sees cause, and defend said Peti-
tion. Dated at New-Milford, February 10,
1801. Wm. DAVID WILLCOCKSON.

Offered for SALE,

A FARM of Land, beautifully situated in
the west part of the town of Windfor;
containing about seventy acres, (five and a half
miles distant from the State-House in Hartford)
well fenced into fifteen divisions; with a pleas-
ant never-failing brook, running through the
west half; accommodated with a large and well
finished dwelling-house, two barns, a carriage-
house, wood-covering and other buildings, all
rendered convenient, within and without doors;
an orchard of more than one hundred apple-
trees, of the best chosen fruit; several hun-
dreds of plum and peach trees of various
and excellent kinds; two large gardens, which
with the arable and grass lands, are peculiarly pro-
ductive; thro' the midst of said Farm runs a
great road leading from the city of Hartford to
Simsbury and the western country; the situa-
tion would be extremely commodious and pre-
ferrable to a country merchant, or inn-keeper, or
both: The price is reasonable, and a part of
the purchase would be suspended, upon good
security, if desired; possession given on or be-
fore the first of April. For further particulars
enquire of the owner dwelling on the premises.
HEZEKIAH BISSELL.
March 2, 1801. (85)

NOTICE is hereby given to Ebenezer Allen,

Joseph Allen, Ruth Beers, Joel Beers,
Rebecca Beers, Hepzibah Burr, Benjamin
Brothwell, Josiah Burroughs and wife, Jabez
and Eunice Beach, Phillip Bennett, John Cur-
tiss 3d, Robert W. Curtis, Thomas Denny or
N. Beardsley, Eliakim Edwards, Samuel French,
James Fairweather, William Gorham, John
and Anne McGraw, Thomas Hawley's heirs,
Abraham Hawley, George Hawley, Isaac Haw-
ley, Richard Hawley, Leveer Hubbard's
heirs, Charity Hull's heirs, Jacob Hurd, Ela-
than and Abigail Jones, David Lacey, Duncan
McEwen, Thomas Nichols, William Orison,
E. and R. Peck or Benjamin Bennett, Eunice
Pendleton, William Patterson's heirs, Robert
Rofs, John Smith, James Shearman, Seth Scaly
and Son, John Selbey, David Thompson, jun.
Joseph Thompson's heirs, David Treadwell,
David and H. Treadwell, Abel Treadwell,
Benjamin Wheeler, Elnathan Wheeler, jun.
William Wheeler, John Wheeler, Samuel and
H. Wells, Hannah Wells, jun. Stephen Wells,
jun. Jerediah F. Wells, Jonathan Wakely,
William Wilcoxson, Joseph and T. Whiting,
Lewis Angevine, Israel Beach, Nehemiah Ben-
nett, Mary Brush, Thomas & H. Brothwell,
Basilia Curtis, Edward and Anna Duncum,
Benjamin Fairchild, Ellis Foot, Daniel and Ab-
igail Foot, Abigail Hawley, Eunice Hawley,
Charity Hawley, John H. Gregory, Josiah
Hamlin, Daniel S. Hubbard, Thaddeus Jen-
nings, Abram Middlebrook, Andrew Nichols's
heirs, Thomas Olcott, Michael Seely, Abigail
Sterling, Samuel Squire, Eunice Turney's heirs,
Jonathan and Eli Tongue, John Ufford, Samuel
Wheeler, Jeremiah Wakely, Micaiah Beard-
ley, Zephaniah Beardley, Ebenezer Black-
man's heirs, Archibald Beers, David Blackman,
Samuel Blackman, jun. Hovea Burr's heirs,
Ebenezer Bundy, John Clark, John Clark, jun.
& Co. S. Blagg Clark, George Cram, Jeremiah
Cary, Hezekiah DeForest, John Duncomb,
Isaac Downs, Isaac and Sarah Durand, James
French, John French's heirs, Lemuel Gilbert,
Agur Gilbert, Agur Hawley's heirs, Wallaston
Hawley, jun. Betty Hawley, Augustin Haw-
ley, Francis Hawley, Henry Hawley's heirs,
Betsey Hubbard, Gideon Hubbard's heirs, Rich-
ard Hubbard's heirs, William Hayze, Ebenezer
Hawley's heirs, Enos Hurd, Elijah Hotchkiss &
Co. Ezekiel Judson, Patty Jennison, Timothy
Jordan, William Jackson & Co. Benedick La-
borie, James Laborie, Mary Lester, Mahitable
Lester, Abigail Lester & Co. Sally Lester, Gid-
don Mallory, William Monson, John Merritt,
Richard Nichols, Isaiah Northrop and A. Haw-
ley, John Odle, Aaron Odle, Samuel Perry,
Abner Perry, Joseph Pickett's heirs, Edmond
and D. Pulford, David Seers and Co. Josiah
Smith, Silas N. Shearman, Lewis Shelton, Luke
Summers, Betty Seely's heirs, Jacob Stillson,
David Thompson, Nathan and D. Thomfon,
John Terrill, David Towsey, Abel Towsey,
Charles V. Ostrand, John and Isabella Wheel-
er, Rebecca Wheeler, Betty Wheeler, James
Winton, David Whiting's heirs, Josiah Whit-
more,—That so much of their respective dwel-
ling-houses, land, and slaves, in the 48th Col-
lection District, as will be sufficient to pay the
taxes assessed on them respectively in said Dis-
trict by virtue of an act of Congress, approv-
ed July 14, 1798, entitled "An Act to lay and
collect a Direct Tax within the United
States," and legal costs, will be sold at public
vendue at the sign-post in Huntington, in said
district, on the 31st day of March next at a
o'clock P. M. Samuel M. Monson, Collec-
tor for the 48th District.
Huntington, Jan. 29, 1801. (8w81)

WILL pay the highest price in cash for 6

or 8000 wt. of good and well dressed flax,
and also will pay cash and the highest price for
all the linen and tow yarn that shall be offered
him within one year. He has just received
1500 wt. of good flax; also has received an
additional supply of goods, which he will dis-
pose of to spinners, bleachers and weavers, at
cash price if their work is done well. He of-
fers the following encouragement to those who
wish to spin, bleach, and weave blue stripes
3-4ths wide. For No. 32, he will pay 18 a-
yard, No. 34 1/2, No. 36 1/2, No. 38 1/2,
No. 40, 1/4, he colouring the yarn and paying
them for the bleaching. He insists on having
the cloth wove smooth and tight, as there has
been a great complaint of his cloths being wove
thin; he also insists on all those that weave for
him to pick off all the ends, knots and loops,
and in case any person should not do it, he will
thank them not to call for any more work. He
flatters himself that the above encouragement
will be sufficient to induce them to do their
work well. He is sensible his stripes will cost
him 3d on a yard more than they ever have.
He will give good encouragement for one or
two men that can come well recommended to
build 2 or 3 mules for spinning cotton. He has
on hand 6 or 7000 yards of blue stripes very
low for the times, for cash. His blue dyeing
will begin in March.
N. B. All those that are indebted to him ei-
ther by book or note, that have become due
by contract, are requested to settle by the 20th
day of March next—and all those that have tak-
en flaxor yarn, and kept it one, two, or three
years, are desired to return the yarn or cloth
very soon, or their names will be in the next
advertisement.
Farmington, February 23, 1801. (6w83)

CORKS.

300 gross of the best Velvet CORKS, for
sale by Wm. DAVEY, near the Post-Office.
Hartford, March 2, 1801. (8w84)

SHIPPING FURS.

WARD WOODBRIDGE, jun.
WILL pay during this season a higher
price than ever has heretofore been
paid in this market for Fox, Mink, Otter,
Martin and Fisher SKINS.
For Sale, Martin, Fox, and Martinet
Muffs and Tippets, from the most common
to the most elegant; black Genet Skins suit-
able for Muffs; also, fine India Cottons in
short pieces (very low); silver mounted
sleigh, chaise, and riding Whips; a great
assortment of English Hats, from 18/6 to
48/; Warburtons, brown and bleached and
knitting Cotton, 100 yds. brown and white
Tow-Cloth, Bandanno Hkks. and a good as-
sortment of other Goods, as usual.
Hartford, January 1801. (1775)

HARD-WARE STORE.

Corner of State-street and Main-street, N. W. of
the State-House.
CHA. SIGOURNEY, jun.
INFORMS the public that, by the latest im-
portations from Europe, he has completed his
assortment of Goods in the HARD-WARE,
IRONMONGERY, and CUTLERY line. The
articles are all laid in upon the best terms, and
as they are received direct from the manufac-
turers at Birmingham, they can be afforded at the
most reasonable rates.
A large assortment of the best manufactured
brass, bell-metal, and copper Tea-Kettles; fry-
ing, bake, and warming-Pans; English Sleigh-
Balls; No. 1 to 4 Flat-Irons, best London Pew-
ter, &c. &c.
Likewise, Bristol Crown Glass, 10 by 8, 9
by 7, and 8 by 6; English blistered, German
heart and club, and Crawley Steel, sheet Iron
double and treble rolled, sheet Lead, patent
Shot, Nails of all sizes, cart and waggon Box-
es English, and of the best hardened Iron, a
large assortment of Nova Scotia Grindstones,
cod, mackerel and log Lincs; whipping, sew-
ing, and seine Twine, Laid Cord, &c. &c.
Hartford, Dec. 13, 1800. (1773)

WANTED,

200 bbls. prime BEEF,
100 do. do. PORK,
300 meal HIDS,
CORN and corn MEAL. Apply to
AARON GAYLORD, State-street.
Hartford, Jan. 5, 1801. (1776)

100 Firkins of BUTTER,

Wanted by
AARON GAYLORD.
Jan. 26. (791)

FOR SALE or LEASE,

A Convenient Dwelling-House, ten rods
north of the Bridge, Main-street. En-
quire of
DANIEL BUTLER.
Hartford, February 23, 1801. (1783)

WILLIAM WATSON,

Has this day received from New-York, a new
supply of GOODS, consisting of
BROADCLOTHS, Cassimers, superfine
and common Coatings, Swandowns,
striped elastic Cloths, Jane, clouded, striped,
twill'd and silk Nankeens, black glazed Du-
rants, cotton check'd Hamburg Sheeing,
Irish Linnens, Plaitilas; jaconet, tambor'd,
lappet book, cambric and black Mullins,
tambor'd muslin Shawls, colored bordered
do. purple do. cotton Cambric, men's Cra-
vats, extra long silk Gloves, white and black
silk Hosi, ribb'd cotton Hosi, patent do.
Chintzes, Calicoes, Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
black India Luffring, Tafety. Most of the
above Goods were bought at vendue and will
be sold very cheap for cash.
He has also on hand,
A large assortment of other Goods, viz.
Flannels, Baizes, Durants, Calimancoes, Ruf-
fels, black striped Velvet, Plain do, Olive do.
India Cottons, striped Italian Silks, silver
grey, white, pink, slate, and plumb colored
Luffring, black and white, English and India
Sattins, black, green, blue and pink Pelongs,
black silk velvet, Marcellis Vesting, Mullin-
net, Dimity, Camels Hair Shawls, white Kid
Gloves, Sattin and Chinese Ribbons, Threads,
Tapes, &c. Sugar, Coffee, Young Hylon,
Hylon Skin and Bohea Teas. A small as-
sortment of Hollow Ware and Hard Ware,
which will be sold at first cost.
Hartford, Feb. 7. (8w81)

RUTH BUNNELL hath a petition pending

in the Superior Court for the County of
Litchfield, charging her husband, Frederick
Bunnell late of Goshen in said county, now
absconded from this state, charging the said
Frederick with adultery, and praying for a bill
of divorce, which is continued to the next
term, which will be on the fourth Tuesday of
August next. The said Frederick may then ap-
pear, if he see cause, and make answer thereto.
F. WOLCOTT, Clerk S. C.
Litchfield, Feb. 2, 1801. (6w81)

NOSMORR NEHELS

WILL pay the highest price in cash for 6
or 8000 wt. of good and well dressed flax,
and also will pay cash and the highest price for
all the linen and tow yarn that shall be offered
him within one year. He has just received
1500 wt. of good flax; also has received an
additional supply of goods, which he will dis-
pose of to spinners, bleachers and weavers, at
cash price if their work is done well. He of-
fers the following encouragement to those who
wish to spin, bleach, and weave blue stripes
3-4ths wide. For No. 32, he will pay 18 a-
yard, No. 34 1/2, No. 36 1/2, No. 38 1/2,
No. 40, 1/4, he colouring the yarn and paying
them for the bleaching. He insists on having
the cloth wove smooth and tight, as there has
been a great complaint of his cloths being wove
thin; he also insists on all those that weave for
him to pick off all the ends, knots and loops,
and in case any person should not do it, he will
thank them not to call for any more work. He
flatters himself that the above encouragement
will be sufficient to induce them to do their
work well. He is sensible his stripes will cost
him 3d on a yard more than they ever have.
He will give good encouragement for one or
two men that can come well recommended to
build 2 or 3 mules for spinning cotton. He has
on hand 6 or 7000 yards of blue stripes very
low for the times, for cash. His blue dyeing
will begin in March.
N. B. All those that are indebted to him ei-
ther by book or note, that have become due
by contract, are requested to settle by the 20th
day of March next—and all those that have tak-
en flaxor yarn, and kept it one, two, or three
years, are desired to return the yarn or cloth
very soon, or their names will be in the next
advertisement.
Farmington, February 23, 1801. (6w83)

TISDALL and NICHOLS,

OFFER FOR SALE,
MOUNT and dipt CANDLES of differ-
ent sizes; Turpentine, Shaving, and
Soft SOAP, by large or small quantities.—
Also, a strong second hand Sleigh, with good
harness.—They are in want of FALLOW
and ASHES, for which they will give the
highest price in cash.
Hartford, Jan. 15, 1801. (1778)

CHA: SEYMOUR, jr. & Co.

HAVE received a quantity of Bloomy
Iron and Spike Rods, which with their
former supply, make a general assort-
ment of Iron and Steel as can be found in this
city.—Also have received an additional sup-
ply of many articles in the Grocery line,
which with those before on hand, make a
complete assortment of Liquors, Teas, Sug-
ars, and all the smaller articles belonging to
that branch of business, by wholesale or re-
tail. Warranted to be of the best quality
and extremely low. They have as usual a
large assortment of China, Glass and Crock-
ery Ware. Hartford, Feb. 9. (1781)

Just received and for sale by

ISAAC D. BULL,

TWENTY-FIVE Cases fresh Malaga Rai-
sins and Figs; 4th proof Brandy; Con-
fections in variety; soft and hard shell Al-
monds very fresh; double strong canister
Powder; Lamp Oil; brass and jappaned
Tin Lamps unusually low; Skates assorted;
Bellows various sizes; cloth, long handle
house, horse, shoe, and wax Brushes, assort-
ed sizes; Rock, chest, straight and S keyd
trunk, pad, bag, and till Locks; plated, pek-
ham, curb and snaffle Bits; dq. Bradoons
and Chains; Colt snaffle Bits.
ALSO—Direct from Sheffield and Birming-
ham further supply of Spectacles, reading
Glasses, and Goggles of every description;
50 doz. best cast steel Knives; cast Steel
fitted of every size commonly used; Iron
Shovels & sizes, &c. &c.
Most of the above articles are by whole-
sale.
Dec. 1, 1800. (1779)

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this (hoping it the cheap-
est) method once more to request between 6 and
700 of his customers, whose trifling due-bills, notes
and book accounts remain unsettled, without further
delay to call and settle them, or they will be put into
hands more adequate to the task of collecting them over
before the end of this month.
Hartford, March 9, 1801.
N. B. Said Bull will attend at Mr. George
Seymour's tavern during the present month for the pur-
pose of settling accounts. (85)

LANDS FOR SALE,

IN the state of New-York, and township of
Florence, (being part of the large town of
Camden). This township is the property of
Wm. Henderson of the city of New-York—the
title unincumbered, and the quality of the
land is generally excellent; and all well water-
ed with fine wholesome springs and brooks,
which united form a main branch of Fifth Creek,
and furnishing a plenty of Mill Seats and ex-
cellent fishery, both of Otwego, Bass and Sal-
mon—About forty lots are already sold to adu-
al settlers; more than half of whom are al-
ready on their lands, and the remainder will go
on as soon as the season for labour permits.
This township adjoins No. 7, of Scriba's pa-
tent; on which upwards of fifty families are
settled (all from New-England). No. 12, on
which about the like number of families now
reside, and No. 8, on which about thirty fami-
lies from New-Jersey, Long-Island and Con-
necticut are settled. Both saw and grist-mills
are now erected in No. 7 and 12, and a saw-
mill is erected in Florence, for the accommoda-
tion of the settlers. Two roads are completed
thro' Florence, (and a number of families re-
siding on them) one of which is the great road
thro' the town of Redfield, on to Sandy Creek.
The lands are now held at a cheaper rate than
any in that part of the country, and the terms
of payment made easy and accommodating.
For which terms apply to Capt. Nathan Sage,
(now at Hartford) residing on No. 12, on Salm-
on River, or to Peter Colt, (formerly of Hart-
ford) now residing at Fort Steawitz, in the coun-
ty of Oneida,—attorneys to the owner of this
township of land.
Also, Land for sale in the above named town
of Redfield, adjoining the town of Florence.
Enquire as above of Nathan Sage.
February 19, 1801. (24w84)

Hopkins's RAZOR STROPS

For sale by
Hudson & Goodwin.