

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.
It is to be hoped (says a correspondent) that the new government of the United States in the distribution of offices will not be governed by the priority of subsequent application, much less by the accidental circumstances that should determine the appointment of an officer of government. At these qualities are generally accompanied by diffidence, the persons who possess them should be drawn into public stations without their seeking them. It was thus that Cincinnati was taken from his plough to command an army, and David from his sheep fold, to rule a nation. The most obscure situation in life should not preclude men from sharing in the honours of their country provided they possess the qualifications that have been mentioned. If those qualifications are not required, our federal government will become as contemptible as the governments of the old world, and we shall have as great absurdities among us as a few with a living in the church or a clergyman with a share in the profits of a tide waiter's office.

MARCH 10.
On Saturday last, as the gaoler, attended by one of his rangers, was reconnoitring (according to his custom) the east wing of the goal in this city, they were both attacked & seized by 22 of the most daring villains that ever disgraced a prison, in any country. With many insulting expressions and biting taunts, they boasted of their new having down their power—and with the most blasphemous execrations, waved a large knife before their eyes and throat, threatening an instant revenge. After robbing him of his watch, money and hat, and the turnkey of his coat, hat, &c., and a pistol which he had in his pocket, these deliberate villains thrust them down stairs and confined them both in the dungeon for a considerable space of time. They then clothed one *Lupton*, a man exactly of the size of the turnkey, in the hat and coat, which they had robbed him of—he preceded the gang, and, to assist with the turnkeys, rattled the keys as a signal for the keeper of the outer door to come and let them out. The turnkey did not discover his mistake, until he had escaped, when he fortunately cried the grate upon the remainder.

During this time, Mr. Reynolds was in "durance vile" and endeavouring to rouse the officers of the house, by pounding against the door of the dungeon; when he found that the guard, which they had placed over him, had forbidden him to stir. His son, by accident, seeing his father's hat in the hands of some of the rangers, who were that in by the turnkey, suspected something, and ran round underneath to the dungeon, and by this means whistled thro' the crack of the door to him, liberated his father and his frightened companion.

Mr. Reynolds' coolness and intrepidity on this occasion, only confirm the public in their opinion, that to preside in a dangerous office, where nightly watchfulness and daily penetration are so necessary, requires a man of uncommon perseverance and alidity.

NEW-YORK, March 13.
ACCOUNT of goods exported from the port of New-York, between the 5th of July 1785, and the 5th July 1786.

80,000 Bushels Wheat	50	24,000
Indian Corn	30	4,399 18.
Rye, Buck-Wheat, Oats, none.		
72,000 Barrels Flour	30	112,500
3,152 Tierces Bread		16,285
500 Barrels Beef	50	2,500
2,441 Pork	70	30,247
3,730 Fish	25	4,602
5,187 Hundred Naval Stores	10	1,291 15
103 Tons of Potash	10	5,100
11,037 Hds of Flaxseed	60	33,111
172 Casks & bundles Skins	100	17,200
1,198 Firking Butter	60	3,414
617 Lard	45	1,542
332 Tons of bar Iron	25	8,300
700 Pig Iron	8	5,100
2,398 Boxes Soap and Candles	60	7,194
80 Casks of Cheese	10	800
		277,146 13
Amount of the fine articles exported from Philadelphia, from April 5, 1785, to April 5, 1786.		425,616 8 6
Amount of those articles exported from New-York, from January 1, 1783, to January 1, 1789.		618,101 10.

Besides what is contained in the account of exports from New-York in 1785 and 6, vessels were filled up with lumber and a great variety of other articles such as tallow, gammons, beefwax, genfeng, fariapella, beer, Rarch, &c. of which no particular account could be obtained, but there were exported in that period 80 tons copper ore, and 1,300 tons logwood.

We are informed, that there is a gang of villains in this City, who enquire for liquor at houses where they know it is not sold, for the purpose of making discoveries, by which they may profit afterwards. The Citizens are therefore cautioned with respect to their doors, windows, &c.

The present Assembly of Pennsylvania has been called a *partisan* Assembly by some—an *enlightened* Assembly and an *audacious* Assembly, by others—but all of these people agree, that it is the wisest and best Assembly that ever sat in Pennsylvania since the first year of the revolution.

On Tuesday, about dark, a fellow dressed in a tailor's habit called at a house in Water-street; meeting the master of the house at the door, he enquired, whether he sold spirits: on his being asked if he thought there was any appearance of a grocer's store in the house; he replied, that he did not know. He gave a name and

place of abode, on being demanded, and went off. At ten o'clock, the faction for locking up, the key of the door was missing, and has not yet been found. The citizens would do well by being careful how they admit unknown characters into their houses without watching them—the city is doubtless infested by many pilferers, who take refuge in the houses of bad fame.

A correspondent hopes that the day is not far distant when the plan for promoting manufactures in this city will be put in execution. The number of vagrants that now infest the town, as well as the honest poor who cannot procure work, may be employed in this city very advantageously to themselves and to the great good of the community. It is expected that our feelings will be no longer shocked with haggard looks, pinous sollicitations, or the moving tale. Those gentlemen who have subscribed to the plan will have the exquisite happiness of employing their money and their influence, to diffuse industry and comfort among hundreds.

MARCH 16.
On Friday arrived in town from Virginia, the Hon. JAMES MADISON, JOHN PAGE, and RICHARD BLAND LEE, Esquires, three of the Representatives of that State in the Congress of the United States.

B O S T O N, March 19.
The persons who are the great objects of attention through the Commonwealth, as candidates for the two first places in the government, are, His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. and the Hon. SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. by one party; and the Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. and his Honor B. LINCOLN, Esq. by the other.

Capt. Hilton who arrived at Salem, on Monday last, in 49 days from Cadix, brings intelligence of the DEATH OF CHARLES III. KING OF SPAIN, which took place about the 1st of January, his Majesty being about 72 years old. The public officers at Cadix were in mourning on the occasion.

A vessel which arrived here yesterday, from Lisbon, brings accounts that his Britannic Majesty was alive on the 14th of January last, but his life was despaired of and that the Prince of Wales was appointed Regent.

The Hon. Mr. GROUT, is chosen Representative for Worcester district, in the Upper District there is not a choice—the votes were, for the

Hon. THOMAS SEDGWICK, Esq. 1449
SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. 1557
Hon. T. J. SKINNER, Esq. 606
WILLIAM WHITING, Esq. 1035

We are told, that orders have been issued by his Excellency our worthy Governor to Col. TYLER, commandant of the first troop of Horse in Suffolk division, to hold his Troop in readiness to escort his Excellency the Vice President of the United States, when he shall set out for the seat of Federal Government.

H A R T F O R D, March 23.
Thursday the 7th day of May next, is appointed by Authority, to be observed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

DIED, last Evening, after a long and distressing illness, Mrs. ANNA STENO, the amiable consort of the Rev. NATHAN STENO, of this city, in the 30th year of her age.

For the CONNECTICUT COVANT.

NOTWITHSTANDING it was expected by some that our General Assembly would, before the close of their last session, have answered the letter from the Convention of New-York, I am ready to believe, that it was in the conscientiousness of her good sense that this State passed over that address in silence, and that her conduct appeared in this light to her sister States. I confess I did not expect that any Convention would have so far mistaken their importance, as to undertake to move all the Legislatures to apply to Congress for another Convention of the States, at this time—the proposal would have come with more force, and a better grace, from some other State than New-York—because, although we do not find in her list of amendments, the abolition of the power of imposing duties on importations, yet we know that that State has been obdurate to a continental impost; and I with there was no reason to fear, that whatever the ostensible design of the address may be, its real intention is to procrastinate for a long time, if not to defeat entirely, any government that shall have energy enough to control the States so far as to render their local advantages subservient to the general good. The professed design of the application is, to be here, to amend the Constitution lately adopted, —there are two modes of ascertaining the goodness and fitness of a frame of government: one is by reasoning on its principles and operation a priori, the other is by making a fair experiment of it—the measure proposed by the Convention of New-York precludes any trial—Does any one seriously believe that a Convention of the States, called at this time, will be under advantages, equally with the last, of reasoning and determining judiciously on the subject? I will give some reasons why I think it is impossible that they should be.—In the choice of delegates to the late general Convention, the electors in most if not all the States, were regardless of the political sentiments of the candidate—the object was to obtain men of the most distinguished abilities and integrity; their delegates met under circumstances most favorable to an upright conscientious discharge of their trust, as they were unembarrassed by intrigues and not biased by popular opinion—private opinions were suspended—the good understanding which prevailed among the members, although not without exception, exceeded expectation. What will be the completion of a Convention called at this time? Will not prejudice and party dictate the choice? Will not the delegates go

bound by infirmities? Does any one believe that they will ever agree on the points in difference?

Before I discuss the subject, I beg leave to add a few observations on the nature and use of compacts between governors and the governed: I think compacts become a law and testimony to which good rulers will refer themselves for direction in the line of their duty: I retract of this description, a few general principles are sufficient, the love of the people and knowledge of their circumstances, from time to time, will supply all that is wanting: but in vain will you endeavor to bind good rulers by disquisitions of this kind, frantically all the attempts prove by circumscribing them within lines drawn upon parchment—for the truth of this assertion, I appeal to a country, from whence we have taken many of our ideas, and an abundance of precedents.—What availed charters and bills of rights in England? The great charter was confirmed in Parliament thirty times; but after the foreign had infringed upon it, not only thirty times, but times without number—when King Charles was prevailed upon to give his sanction to the famous *petition of right*, both houses of Parliament and the people in general were intoxicated with joy: they supposed that the limits between the royal prerogative and the privileges of the people were marked with such caution and precision, that it was impossible the King should ever over-leap the bounds—a few years converted them of their mistake: several persons were imprisoned, and bail refused, in direct violation of the *petition of right*: by the way, that petition stood in nearly the same relation to the great charter, as the bill of rights contended for does to the new constitution, that was every way as efficient as this, and yet that was good for little or nothing. The bill of rights which took place at the revolution, it is true, has not met with less outrage, for which two reasons may be assigned; one, that the Sovereigns of that country have availed themselves of awful means of accomplishing their purpose: the other is, that they have been since that period, actuated by a spirit of moderation. It will then be asked, What security can there be for the people, when they have delegated power to their rulers, that their will not turn upon them and oppress them?—This, it is confessed, is an important question, and to which every man has a right to a satisfactory answer. If it may be had: I do not pretend to give it, the answer however, which I should give, is, that security, in the strict sense of the word, is not to be obtained: it is not in human wisdom to raise defenses that will be absolutely proof against the incroachments of power: the greatest degree of security attainable depends, in the first place, on the nature of the government, and, in the second place, on the disposition of the people themselves. When there is referred to the subject that share of power which is secured by the new constitution, in the article of *elections*, naturally and constantly exciting to vigilance and enquiry; in such a case, the government will be administered in the best manner; and although it may not be conclusively the best government, yet we may venture to pronounce it as good and as safe as is to be expected in the present imperfect condition of sublunary things.

TO BE SOLD.
One half of a GRIST-MILL,
by me the Subscriber, with two pair of stones under one roof, in Windsor, Winstenbury parish, well situated for business, about a mile from the meeting-house, on credit, with good security to my mind, and the other half of said Mill to be let out to the purchaser on his good recommendation, or a less share of said mill, as we can agree; to some prudent careful ingenious person, that can come well recommended to me, and a person well acquainted with tending mills—and will tend the whole of said mills, for a length of time. If a part of said mills are not sold, they are to be let out on shares, on these terms being recommended as aforesaid, by which, he may receive great wages.

Windsor, March 18, 1789.

OZIAS LOOMIS.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of East-Windsor, having allowed six months from the date to the creditors to the estate of Joseph Talcott, late of Glastenbury, deceased, to exhibit their claims for settlement.—All accounts against said estate must be exhibited within said time, or they will be legally debared.

JONATHAN TALCOTT, Administrator.
N. B. Attendance will be given on the last Mondays of April, May and June next, at the house of the deceased.

LANDS for SALE, cheap.
BENEZER ALLEN, of Enfield, wants to sell a Right of Land in Stamford, State of Vermont, about 347 acres—the whole or a part as most agreeable to the purchaser—two lots are laid out in a good place, the north west part towards Bennington—each lot contains 100 acres, number 3; and 41—payment made easy—Grain, Live Stock, English and Welsh Goods will be received.
March 20, 1789.

Fresh R A I S I N S,
By the Cask or Smaller Quantity, for Sale,
By ASA and DANIEL HOPKINS,
HARTFORD.

RED CLOVER-SEED.
WANTED A Quantity of Red Clover-Seed, white Brand, FINE-Seed, old Silver and Pewter, at the Store of JACOB OGDEN, at Hartford, and the highest price given, paid on delivery.
* * * * * Cash paid at said Store for Blooming Iron and Bee-Wax.