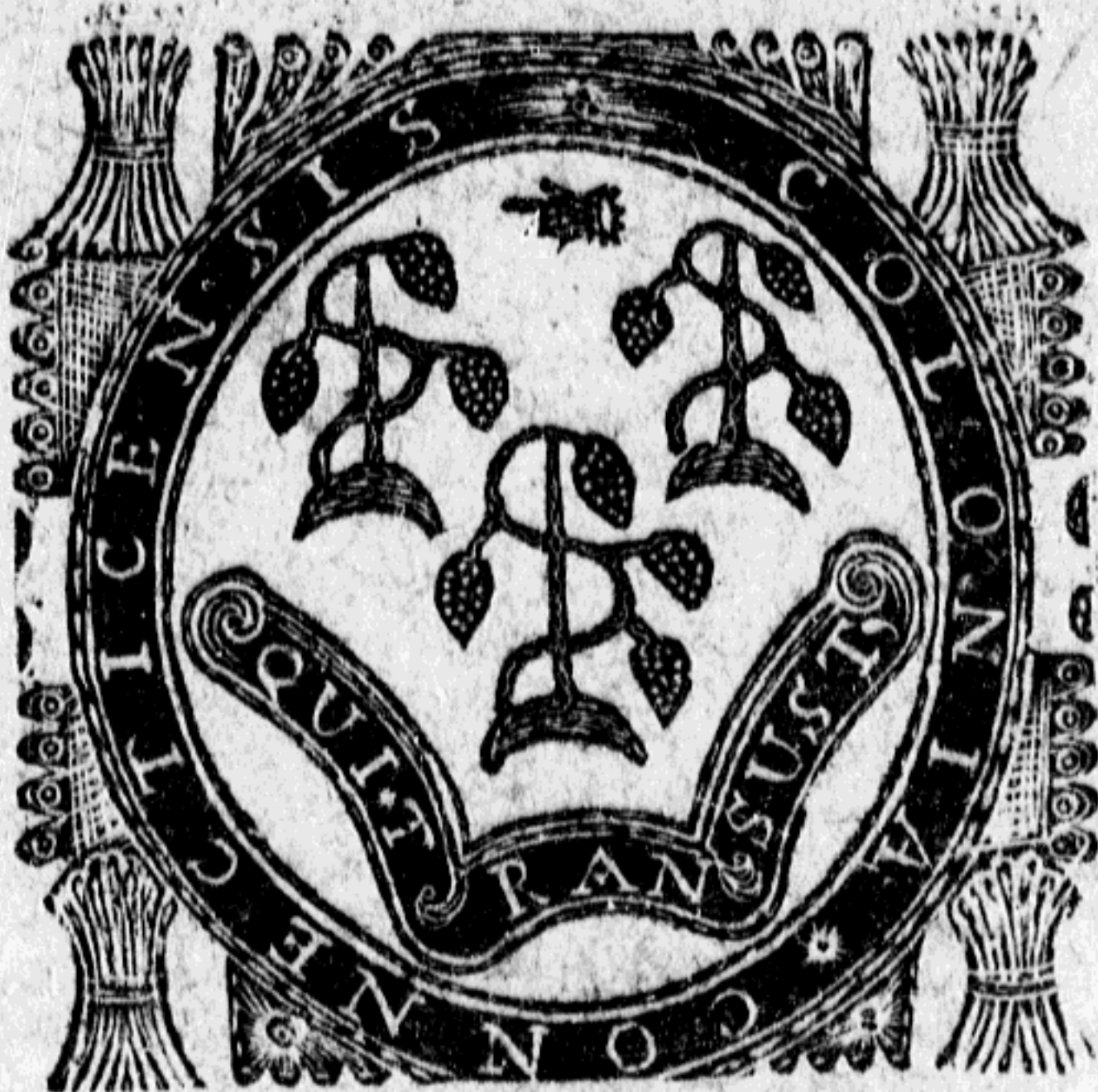


CONNECTICUT

AND

WEEKLY



COURANT,

HARTFORD

INTELLIGENCER.

Containing the Freshest ADVICES,

Both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY EBENEZER WATSON, NEAR THE GREAT BRIDGE.

PERSONS held up to PUBLIC VIEW, as ENEMIES to their COUNTRY.

JONATHAN HILL, Egramont, Massachusetts-Bay.

DODAT INGERSOL, Alford, ditto.

DAVID VAUGHN, Fericbo, Massachusetts-Bay.

JOHN BANCROFT, Westfield, ditto.

BENJAMIN KILLBORN, Litchfield, Connecticut.

ROGER MARSH, ditto, ditto.

DANIEL GRISWOLD, ditto, ditto.

MARK PRINDLE, Harwinton, ditto.

JOHN CLARK, Orford, New-Hampshire.

ALEXANDER BRINK, Hartford, New-York.

CONFESION, ONE DOLLAR.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTON'S SPEECH.

[Concluded from our last.]

THE honourable Gentleman has given us some account of the debilitated state of men in other provinces he had the honour to command, and hinted at means for subduing their spirit in a manner which induces me to think he has not left many more friends behind in that colony than in Jamaica. Administration has been so much misled by these partial and illiberal accounts of men in the gross, that I dare say they will be cautious how they trust to such men again. Neither my reading nor observation give me leave to think the people of Carolina will be behind any of the colonies in supporting and defending rights which are so essential to securing every thing that is dear to them as British subjects. The honourable Gentleman had occasion, to lead them to war on a certain occasion, I wish he would tell the House how they behaved. If Southern climates has such strange effects in enervating the human frame, give me leave to hope at least that the hon. Gentleman has escaped this contagion. The other scheme, he alludes to of calling forth the slaves, is too black and horrid to be adopted, neither would it answer, if Administration were wicked enough to make the attempt; the state of slavery cuts off all the great, magnanimous and inventive powers of the human mind, but it strengthens fidelity and attachment; the Roman history fully confirms this; amidst the multiplied treachery of friends and relations, amidst the greatest temptations, during the corruption of that government, the slave was seldom or ever unfaithful to his master. The principle lives in human nature. Where mankind are deprived of the means of getting subsistence, where they are accustomed to look up to another for food, raiment and protection, they insensibly forget the original injury they sustained, and become attached to their masters. In general, I must also observe, that masters are kind to their slaves. It is not he who uses the scourge and the whip, which the honourable gentleman has mentioned, that is the first to put the musket on his shoulders in such glorious contests as these. It is not he who tortures and drives his fellow creatures; but he who feels that universal benevolence which extends his affections to all men in their several stations; who feels the spirit of equality, who knows the principles of liberty, who understands the consequence of those rights, without which we are always worse men and worse subjects, and who is willing, for the benefit of children yet unborn, to seal the truth of his doctrine with his blood. It is not to men of this temper that slaves will prove unfaithful. I shall rather expect to see them flock round his standard, though I admit the experiment is too dangerous on either side. I say again, the whole of our blunders, oppressions and mistakes, in these unfortunate disputes, have arisen from ignorance in the first principles of government: gross ignorance in the several constitutions of the colonies; ignorance in the power we could apply to subdue them, and still greater ignorance of the end to be obtained by such an attempt. To each of those I will severally speak. I say, it demonstrates a perfect ignorance of the history of civil society, to assert (which is the captivating argument used in this House, for breaking down all the barriers of liberty in America) that two independent legislatures cannot exist in the same community, and therefore we are to destroy the whole fabric of those governments which have subsisted for so many years. Mankind are constantly quoting some trite maxims,

and appealing to their limited theory in politics, while they reject established facts. I say, a free government necessarily involves many clashing jurisdictions, if pushed to the extreme. I maintain, this species of government must ever depend more on the spirit of freedom, that first established it, than on all the parchment you can cover with words. I aver, that in the most active triumphant commonwealth, which ever appeared on the stage of the world, two distinct legislative authorities did exist. The *comitia tributa*, and *comitia centuriata*. The whole government of Athens would appear as containing so many ridiculous paradoxes to those wise politicians. The actual state of Holland, where every town is a distinct government, within itself. The deliberation of the States General, where no money can be raised unless the whole are unanimous. No new laws made, or any old repealed against one dissenting voice; all these would appear impossible to such politicians, who are ever supposing mankind ready to destroy themselves; nevertheless the facts are equally certain. If the best parts of our constitution were to be stated to a foreigner; the trial by jury, where twelve men must be unanimous in their opinion, in causes the most intricate and nice; where even the ablest council differ in opinion, he would be led to imagine justice might stand still, yet we all know nothing proves so easy in the execution.

The danger of pushing things to extreme, makes the good sense of men prevail, while the power of resisting in every individual jurymen prevents prejudice and injustice from trying their strength on matters that are not tenable. The springs of a free government are not obvious to every understanding, while the meanest foot soldier knows all the power of despotism. Here the supremacy of the magistrate solves every question. In the same manner the advantages derived from America, in the circle of commerce, are not so evident to a vulgar understanding, as so much palpable cash paid into the Exchequer. For this reason I am ready to forgive those who differ with me in opinion concerning this contest. It demands a process of reasoning to which common understandings are not generally accustomed. I should not be surprised if half the people in England should at first join against the Americans: national prejudice, pride, false glory, and false arithmetic, all contribute to deceive them; but that any man, assuming the character of a statesman, should proceed in this mad career, to destroy in a few years that beautiful system of empire our ancestors have been raising with so much pains and glory, first, under the false pretence of raising a revenue; and next, under a more false pretence, that America wishes to throw off her just dependence on Great Britain. This, I confess, does surprize me. For this reason my indignation chiefly rises against the noble Lord on the floor; I am willing to acquit all his colleagues, and most of his followers, even if they had not the interested motives of places and pensions to bias their judgment; but that the noble Lord who yearly considers the riches that come into the public treasury, who knows and can trace all the circuitous channels, by which riches flow into this country, that he should place no more to the credit of America, than the paltry sum collected by his insignificant Commissioners and endeavour to mislead others by such assertions. This indeed is beyond belief. When the noble Lord is pleased to take the other side of the argument, what abundance of wealth does he sometimes pour forth in the most copious flow of eloquence. When he supports this rugged coercive system, how he labours and flags, nothing but sounding words and unmeaning phrases. *The dignity of Parliament!* Now, I say this is best supported by humanity and justice, and maintaining the freedom of the subject. The supremacy of the legislative authority of Great Britain! This I call unintelligible jargon; instead of running the different privileges, belonging to the various parts of the empire into one common mass of power, gentlemen should consider, that the very first principles of good government in this wide extended dominion, consist in subdividing the empire into many parts, and giving to each individual an immediate interest in the community to which he belongs that it should be well regulated. This is the principle upon which our ancestors established those different colonies or communities; this is the principle on which alone they have flourished so long and so prosperously;

this is the principle alone on which they can be well governed at such a distance from the seat of the empire.

Yet we are breaking through all those sacred maxims of our forefathers and giving the alarm to every wise man on the continent of America, that all his rights depends on the will of men whose corruption are notorious, who regard him as an enemy, and who have no interest in his prosperity, and feel no controul from him as a constituent. The most learned writer on government has defined civil and political liberty to consist in a perfect security as to a man's rights; after the acts of Parliament of last year, can any man on the great continent of America say that he feels that security? Could any thing less than dread of losing every essential privilege, have united a people so divided in customs, manners, climate and communications? Could any thing less than an entire want of policy, a species of political frenzy here, have produced this wonderful effect? You blame the Americans, but do not consider the next step which your conduct drives them to. You assert they aim at independency; I assert they wish for nothing more than a constitutional dependence on Great Britain, according as they have subsisted from their first establishments, and according as Ireland depends on the British legislature at this moment. Can any man who knows the power of the Crown in the legislative and executive parts of our colony government, who understands the force of the several acts of navigation, who knows the incitements and attachments by the education of youth in this country, who knows what would be the effects of mixing the colonists in our fleets and armies, and every other office in our government; who considers the effects of appeals in the last resort to his Majesty in Council, who knows the power of his Majesty in annulling laws made in the colonies within three years; who perceives the advantages that every part of the empire derives from the prosperity of the other: Who is there, I say, capable of digesting those thoughts, and can entertain the ignoble jealousies daily expressed against the Americans, or shew any motive why the people in America should break the bond of union with this country for ages yet to come, unless driven to that extremity by following Mr Hutchinson's advice, in *abridging their liberties*, which is as much a part of their birth right as of any man living or born in England. The nature of government will not allow us to define what are the precise points where resistance may be made to the governing powers; but will any man conclude from thence, that acts of Kings, Lords, and Commons ought not to be resisted, if they should sap the fundamental principles of the constitution? Nothing but the general feeling of the community can determine the point; and was ever the sense of a people so unanimous on any subject? I declare upon my honour, I have not conversed with one man from America (and I have chiefly sought out friends of Administration) who have not universally agreed, that all America is unanimous in resisting the power of taxing them by the British Parliament, where they have no representatives; that they will never yield this point; that in case they were made easy on this point, and secure as to their charters, on which their property depends; they would immediately return to their duty and obedience.

This I aver to be the universal report and opinion of all men with whom I have conversed from America. If any one disputes the truth of my assertions, I now defy him to bring any evidence to contradict me; and I now undertake to bring men of the best characters to prove what I aver. But respecting general opinion, I still go farther; I maintain that the sense of the best and wisest men of this country are on the side of the Americans; that three to one in Ireland are on their side; that the soldiers and sailors feel an unwillingness to the service; that you will never find the same exertions in this as in any other wars. I speak it to the credit of the fleet and army; they do not like to butcher men whom the greatest characters in this country consider as contending in the glorious cause of preserving those institutions, which are necessary to the happiness, security, and elevation of the human mind.

I am well informed that four field officers, in the four regiments now going from Ireland, have desired leave to retire or sell out. I do not mean to say, that the soldiers or sailors in America have shewn any signs

of cowardice, this is below their spirit; I only assert, they in effect proclaim it a disagreeable service; most of the army feel it as such; that numbers have not deserted, is owing to their situation. There is a wide difference between the English officer or soldier, who barely does his duty, and the New-England army, where every man is thinking what farther service he can perform; where every soldier is a Scævola. To a mind who loves to contemplate the glorious spirit of freedom, no spectacle can be more affecting than the action at Bunker's Hill. To see an irregular peasantry commanded by a Physician, inferior in number, opposed by every circumstance of cannon and bombs, that could terrify timid minds, calmly waiting the attack of the gallant Howe, leading on the best troops in the world, with an excellent train of artillery, and twice repulsed those troops, who had often chased the chosen battalions of France; and at last retiring for want of ammunition, but in so respectable a manner, that they were not even pursued. Who can reflect on such scenes, and not adore the constitution of government, which could breed such men! who will not pause and examine, before he destroys institutions that have reared such elevated spirits! Who is there that can dismiss all doubts on the justice of a cause which can inspire such conscious rectitude! The conduct of the people of New-England for wisdom, courage, temperance, fortitude, and all those qualities that can command the admiration of noble minds, is not surpassed in the history of any nation under the sun. Instead of wrecking our vengeance against that colony, their heroism alone should plead their forgiveness.

What my worthy friend (Mr. Burke) said last year of their industry, may now be applied to their warlike achievements. Consider the power of such materials in the hands of a minister who knew how to encourage their industry, and apply their courage to the purposes of national defence; but all the secret of our colony government is now reduced to mere force, the baneful engine of destructive despotism; nevertheless it is with pleasure I perceive the force of this country, when wielded in such a cause, is totally inadequate; your own army is not sufficient; your illegal application for foreign mercenaries at the beginning of the contest, sufficiently shews your weakness.

I come now to consider the consequence of all those measures, supposing we should succeed. If national strength is to be calculated from the fitness of every part to preserve and improve the advantage of their constitution, and to support their country in pursuit of its objects. If institutions that secure property and prevent oppression, encourage the settlements of families, and facilitate the rearing of children, are the most favourable to mankind, and therefore to be protected and preferred, as the best writer of government has asserted, surely the establishments of the English colonies, as excelling all others, which have appeared in the history of the world, deserve to be revered in this respect. But a success in the present war, after destroying all the principles which have produced those glorious effects in civil society, must leave the country desolate, must spread through that wild dominion, forfeitures, Executions, change of property, military oppression, and every misery that can engender hatred and distract mankind. But these are but temporary evils in comparison to the last dreadful catastrophe. We must establish a military despotism in the colonies, which the revenues of an oppressed people never can pay. An army, that the men of this country never can supply, which therefore foreign mercenaries must fill, and all this with additional powers in the Crown, that must end in the subversion of the constitution. I make no doubt many men labour in the support of this business, purposely to effect that end. The contentions in a free government do not accord with their feeble, corrupt, luxurious dispositions. That the spirit of the people should so long be deceived by their arts and management, is to me astonishing. I shall wait patiently some farther calamity, for no reasoning on the certain progress of things in a growing empire can affect their narrow minds. That this may soon happen in a small degree, as the only means of saving the dissolution of the whole, I sincerely wish, for the good of the public; misfortunes, if duly watched, are oftentimes as profitable to an unfeeling multitude, as they are useful to private individuals. But let those who now encourage measures that must inevitably end in such dreadful calamities, beware of the turn of the tide. Let them look into history, and remember the fate of cruel, oppressive, and arrogant statesmen. Let even Kings attend to the examples which history presents on this subject; but I blame not them; it is unnatural for beings, with human passions, placed in such high situations, mixing little with men, and generally deceived, to bear contradiction to their will, and opposition even to their arms, with any degree of patience; irritation and resentment must be the consequences; encroachments on their part often proceed from a conscious rectitude of their own intentions; but the people I do blame are the members of this House, placed as the guardians of the people's rights and privileges, daily sacrificing them to some interested motive.

Let any one consider all the national advantages that can be drawn from colonies, and ask his own heart, if we have not hitherto drawn, and may not in time to come, draw all these from the ancient constitution. To what motive then can these innovations be imputed?

I have shewn you the bad consequences in proceeding, shew me the good you propose from slaughter and devastation; that the paymaster of the forces should urge you to those measures, that the treasurer of the navy should press for large equipments; the contrac-

tors, jobbers, dealers in scrip; and all those who fatten on public supplies, should eagerly concur, this I can easily imagine; but that a landed gentleman should give his consent to rush into a civil war, that must entail four shillings land tax on his estate for ever, that must drain him of men and money, and all the resources of naval power, to protect his country against those neighbouring powers who will in all human probability, attack him when defenceless and exhausted; in a contest that must end, on whatever alternative, in lowering the value of his estate. All this exhibits a degree of insatiation beyond example, in my little reading, and can only be accounted for from the revival of ignoble party distinction, gratifying resentments at the expense of maintaining a war across the Atlantic? Have they considered the expense of their country? Have the country gentlemen ever considered the expenses of a fleet? Have they calculated the expenses of transports? Have they thought of feeding an army with porter, sheep and four croat, across a tempestuous ocean? I am told a curious spectacle of such management has lately been exhibited in the Downs, where floating carcasses of dead sheep have marked to passing nations the folly of such attempts.

The project of four croat has indeed one circumstance attending it which gives me pleasure. I understand the contract is given to one of the worthiest men in the community; at the same time such magazines are new in my notions of war; it may be a proper preparation for a Russian army, but I believe English soldiers will hardly be delighted with such grating food. The project of calcining ice into gun-powder is not more truly ridiculous! I shall suppose then for a moment, that war with America is really necessary; yet will any man alledge, after such gross mismanagement in every part, that these are the proper men to carry it. Has there been consistency in any part of their conduct? Has one scheme they offered succeeded? Has not every one produced a contrary effect? Have they not been told so at the time of passing their various laws? Have they been checked in any of their intentions? Have any uncommon accident of wind or weather been unfavourable? Can our affairs possibly be in a worse situation? Do they state any rational plan of ways and means, by which we are to extricate ourselves?

If after answering all those questions, in the spirit of truth and justice, this House will still persist in supporting such feeble ministers of so mighty an empire, I must submit to a majority, but with this melancholy consolation, when the day of tribulation shall come, that at least my feeble endeavours were not wanting to prevent the impending mischiefs; nor has my voice been lent on any occasion, in support of oppression. Other gentlemen, of a contrary opinion to me, have declared they give their opinion for more coercive measures, from motives the most pure and disinterested. I declare, I give opinion against them, from the sincerest belief they are oppressive and unjust. I am now at an age when my character must be fully known. A conduct in life that has not flattered the passions of men must have frequently called forth the examination of many with keen resentments; but I here defy any man to say, I was ever actuated by interested motives during the course of my life. My conduct at present is influenced from a conscientious belief, that the greatest good any man can perform, is to preserve institutions favourable to the freedom of mankind; the greatest evil they can commit, is to destroy them. In that belief, I heartily vote for the amendment, and to the utmost of my power oppose this sanguinary address.

ENGLISH HARBOUR, (in Antigua) June 3.

Last week arrived here his Majesty's ship the Hynd, Capt. Bryne, after having landed 3 companies of the 60th regiment at St. Augustine. Being informed on his return, that in a creek near Sunbury in Georgia, a brigantine lay taking in lumber, near which was a ship on the stocks pierced for twenty guns; Captain Bryne, when he arrived off that place, ordered his tender and boats armed, who set fire to and burned both. This expedition and voyage was performed in the space of six weeks; but its success was damped by the loss of Lieutenant Nicholas, a very worthy officer, who commanded the tender, but lost company about 30 leagues from land, and is supposed to have foundered.

It is observable that we have a more powerful squadron on this station than we have had since the year 1771. It consists of the Portland of 50 guns, carrying Admiral Young's flag, Capt. Damarsq; the Argo of 28 guns, Captain Garnier; the Hynd of 24 guns, Capt. Bryne; the Seaford of 24 guns, Capt. Colpoys; the Pomona of 18 guns, Captain Baitwood; the Hawk of 14 guns, Captain Cooper; the Endeavour armed vessel, Captain Tinsley; another armed vessel to be purchased, and the Sandwich tender, commanded by Captain Douglas. Orders are received from England to raise the ships companies to the highest complement of men.

Admiral Young has received orders from the Admiralty to purchase two armed vessels, to carry ten guns each, and 45 men, one of which is already bought, and the command given to Captain Tinsley. It is supposed some extraordinary expedition is going forward at English Harbour, as the Admiral has given orders to enter 14 more shipwrights.

We are informed that the convoy appointed to escort the West India homeward bound fleet, will carry them as far as the Western Islands only, where some men of war are to meet and carry them to England, and the convoy to return to their station here.

N E W - Y O R K, July 18.

Extract of a letter from Princetown, dated the 10th inst.

"Last night Nassau-Hall was grandly illuminated,

and INDEPENDENCY proclaimed under a triple volley of musketry, and universal acclamation for the prosperity of the UNITED STATES. The ceremony was conducted with the greatest decorum."

Extract of a letter from Newbern, June 24.

"The fleet, about 40 sail in all, lying off Charleston Bar, a few nights after their arrival there, attempted landing in a heavy shower of rain, and very dark, on Sullivan's island, but a Regiment, called the Raccoon Regiment, being stationed there, put them to flight. I this morning saw a letter from the Adjutant of the second Regiment, dated at the Boundary house, the 15th instant that says, the enemy have totally lost three of their largest ships, crossing Charlestown Bar, two of 40, and one of 50 guns, and that 15 more of the fleet had got in over the Bar. My nephew is just returned from the West Indies with two vessels I sent to his care, with a fine cargo of arms, powder, &c. &c."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, July 16.

"A letter from North Carolina of a later date says, by the disaster the fleet has received at Charlestown, your vessels may go safe."

A gentleman from Virginia says, that Gen. Lee had sent there for some troops, who were on their march for Carolina, when another express arrived ordering them not to march, and by all accounts the fleet has met with much damage at Carolina, but particulars we have not yet heard.

On Friday afternoon 5 o'clock, 2 ships and 3 masted, from the piratical fleet at Staten Island, were discovered to be under sail, standing up for the town, immediately every post was properly manned, and provided, for a vigorous defence. And as the vessels came up, the cannon in our several forts successively began to play upon them, even before they were within a proper distance. And as there was a strong tide of flood and a fresh gale right up the river, the motion of the ships so extremely rapid, that only a few shots could reach them from each fort, before they passed it was soon discovered that their design was to go to the North River, and they kept as much as possible to the Jersey shore, to avoid the Cannon on our principal batteries, when unfortunately, through too much eagerness in the firing, an accident happened, which prevented three of our largest guns from two or three discharges each, at the very time when the ships were at the nearest distance, otherwise they would probably have been more severely handled; however it is supposed they suffered considerable damage. As they passed they fired several broad sides on each side of the North River, by which sundry houses were struck but no persons either killed or hurt. We hear the shot went into the house of Mr. Elsworth at Power Hook ferry, one through the House of Mr. Lippincott and three into the house of Capt. Clark at Greenwich, one of which lodged in the wall at the head of Miss Clark's bed. In a few minutes they passed our batteries and proceeded up the North River. King's Bridge they fired a considerable time at the fort, without doing any damage; but it is thought they received considerable. Their progress up the river since, has been very slow, and we have heard several unsuccessful attempts they have made to land at Tarry-town and other places, where they were always repulsed. On Tuesday we hear they were under sail going up, within thirteen miles of our fort; and we wait with impatience to hear the proceedings since.

Soon after these ships passed the town, a great number of salutation guns were heard in the fleet boats which we are since informed was on the arrival of Lord Howe, with a few more ships.

On Sunday afternoon a barge from the fleet, appeared in our bay, with a white flag, which was taken by the General's barge with several Gentlemen of the army on board. The flag was sent by Lord Howe with a letter to his Excellency General Washington. But as the Letter was improperly directed, it was received, though much solicited by the officer, we hear said, it contained nothing of a hostile nature -- that Lord Howe came over possessed of unlimited power, and was much concerned he had not arrived a few days sooner, which would have effected a reconciliation, &c. However it seems his unlimited power did not extend even to the necessary preliminary negotiation -- an acknowledgment of the right of persons to whom he came, to treat with him.

Indeed the idea of coming over to propose a reconciliation, is in every view absurd and ridiculous for as the Colonies never invaded the rights of Britain and only defended their own, there was no occasion all for negotiation. The moment Great Britain ceded from her unjust claims, the war was at an end.

The very proposition therefore, of a negotiation, is a proof that Great Britain persisted in her encroachments on the rights of the Colonies, and was in itself of a hostile nature.

On Tuesday another flag from the fleet appeared and was met as before, when a letter was again received, but for the same reason as the former rejected.

B O S T O N, July 18.

Capt. Huzzey, arrived at Nantucket, from a sailing Voyage, was brought to by a 64 gun ship 12 days past a little without that island; he was on board said ship an hour, and was told that Lord Howe was in her, bound to the Congress; but 'tis thought he has out-slaid the Day of grace.

By Mr. Stone from St. Peters we learn, that his Passage he was brought to, and was on board Lord Howe in a single ship of 64 guns, from England, to the GRAND CONGRESS at Philadelphia.

forms up his Lordship said he was going there to settle the unhappy Difference between Great Britain and the Colonies. Mr. Stone also informs, that the Day before he left St. Peters, a French man of War arrived there from France, who informed that the Spaniards had declared War against Portugal.

On Thursday was carried and committed to Exeter Goal, the noted Samuel Dyer; he is suspected of being concern'd in giving Intelligence to General Howe. Last Saturday arrived at Salem from Guadaloupe, the Schooner Polly, David M'Cloud, Master, who has bro't One Hundred Casks of Powder, about Seventy Eight Small Arms, a Number of Carriage and Guns, a Quantity of Brimstone, Shot, Flint, &c. PROVIDENCE, July 13.

Since our last some Officers of the British Fleet, who had broke their Parole of Honour, by going beyond the Limits prescribed by the General Congress, were brought to Town, and secured in Goal.

NEW LONDON, July 19. Last Sunday the Privateer Brig Defence, Capt. Seth Harding, in the Service of this Colony, returned here from Boston.

By a Vessel from Cape Francois, we learn that the French at Hispaniola are determined not to suffer any American Vessels to be seized within their Limits, by any English Ships.

NEW HAVEN, July 17. Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 15.

Soon after the ships were passed, we heard near 100 salute guns from the Fleet, which we since hear was on the arrival of Lord Howe. Yesterday in the afternoon, a Flag of Truce from the enemy appeared in our bay, and was met by the General's barge, in which were Gen. Reed, Col. Knox, Col. Tupper, Col. Webb, &c. The principal person in the enemy's barge, was said to be the Captain of the Eagle, (a 64 gun ship, where the admiral is, I am told) They brought a packet from Lord Howe, directed, To George Washington, Esq; He was answered on our part, that we knew no such person. We had indeed his Excellency George Washington, Generalissimo of all the Forces of the Thirteen United Colonies, but could not receive the packet under such a direction, from this. The officer appeared much concerned, said that the packet contained nothing of a hostile nature, but was altogether of a civil, peaceable kind proposing terms of reconciliation, for which Lord Howe came possessed of unlimited power, and lamented he had not arrived a few days sooner, when every thing might have been settled peaceably. Thanks to heaven he came too late to do the mischief he was sent to effect! The officer desired to know under what direction the packet could be received. He was answered, that General Washington's character was well known all over Europe.

We had six of our people killed, and several wounded at New York, who were employed in firing at the ships, as they past, by a 32 pounder's going off, as they were loading, not being properly spunged.

HARTFORD, July 22. Yesterday the Troop of Light Horse who lately went from this Town to New-York return'd, their Place having been supplied by the Arrival of the Foot.

The Continental Congress have recommended to the Legislatures of the several United Colonies to pass Laws for punishing all those who shall counterfeit, aid or abet the counterfeiting the continental Bills of Credit, or who shall pass any bill in payment, knowing the same to be counterfeited. Daniel Roberdeau and James Ewing, Esq's. are appointed Brigadier Generals, to command the Battalions and Forces of the Province of Pennsylvania. They consist of 53 Battalions.

Since our last 6 Companies of Foot from Worcester County, and Province of Massachusetts-Bay, have passed thro' this Town, to join the Continental Army at New-York.

Yesterday a Courier passed through Town with Dispatches from the Hon. Continental Congress to his Honor Governor Trumbull at Lebanon, and the Commander in Chief at Boston.

By the above Express we are informed, that the flying Camp from Philadelphia and New-Jersey, with a Regiment of Riflemen, were on their march for Head-Quarters at New-York.

Pursuant to the Governor's Proclamation, the householders in East-Windfor, that are excused by law from military exercises, met, to the number of 60, and formed themselves into a military company, chose Capt. Ebenezer Grant to be their Captain, Lieut. James Harper, first, and Ensign Chapman Grant, second Lieutenant, and Ensign Sylvanus Martin, Ensign, and appointed their unde. officers and advertised the other householders of said town who could not attend that day, of their doings, and desired they would enter their names with the Clerk, and it is hoped there will be a respectable company of effective soldiers added to the military companies in said town, to support the important cause of liberty and virtue, so greatly threatened and endangered by our unnatural enemies at this

time. How much might our military strength be increased by such exertions through the colony?

On Wednesday the 26th of June last, the householders and others not in the militia roll, in the West parish of Saybrook, to the number of 39 (since which 7 are added) agreeable to the recommendation of the hon. General Assembly, convened and covenanted to embody themselves, for mutual defence against the common enemy, and engaged that upon an alarm, they would immediately come together to a place they should then agree upon as an alarm post, and follow the leading of the officers they should then appoint. Whereupon, after causing their names to be enrolled, they proceeded with great unanimity and dispatch, to choose a Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, Clerk, one drummer and two Serjeants. There are in this body, two Lieutenants and two Ensigns, formerly in the militia, now privates, neither of them quite equal to Nelson in age, one, however, above 80 years old, who, in a grandfatherly manner, stands as a private under his son chosen Ensign, to defend his children's children's children, and yet all appear well pleased with their officers.

At a meeting of the Governor and Committee of Safety of the Colony of Connecticut, held at Lebanon, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1776.

WHEREAS many persons inimical to the United States of America, do wander from place to place, with intent to spy out the state of the colonies, and give intelligence to their enemies, whereby confederacies may be formed and strengthened, and other great inconveniences may ensue therefrom: which to prevent,

RESOLVED, That no person or persons unknown or suspected, whether they appear in the character of gentlemen, expresses, travellers, or common beggars, be permitted to travel or pass from town to town in this colony, unless he or they can and do produce a certificate from some congress, committee of safety or inspection, some magistrate, justice of the peace, or General, or Field Officer in the army, therein mentioning from whence and to what place the person producing the same is travelling, and that he is friendly to the liberties of the American States, unless he be a person well known, and friendly as aforesaid.

And all officers, civil and military, select men, committees of inspection, sheriffs, grand jurors, and tything men, in this colony, are directed to require every person travelling as aforesaid, to produce such certificate, and to stop and examine such persons travelling without such certificate as aforesaid, and unless he or they can give full satisfaction that he or they are pursuing their lawful business, and are friendly to the liberties and interests of the United American States, and has no design to hurt or injure them in his or their journey, that they apprehend such person or persons, and him or them carry before the civil authority, select men, or committee of inspection of the town in which he or they shall be found, to be further examined and dealt with as the nature of the case in his or their opinion, may require.

And it is further recommended to the civil authority and select men of the larger towns in this colony, that proper watches and wards be kept in suitable places in said towns, by night, to apprehend any such persons as aforesaid, that may travel from place to place and practice mischief against this or the rest of the United Colonies, and bring them before proper authority, that they may be dealt with in such manner as the nature of their several cases may require.

A true Copy. Attest. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Clerk. * * * The several Printers in this Colony are desired to insert the above Resolve in their Papers.

TO BE SOLD, by Shepard & Hunt, At Northampton, A Few Crates of Half pint Bottles and Vials. Enquire of SMITH & COIT of Hartford.

We the subscribers being appointed by the hon. Court of probate for the district of Simsbury, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Elkanah Fox, late of Hartland, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Capt. Abel Brace, inn-holder in said Hartland, on the first and second Wednesdays of October and December next, at one o'clock afternoon, on each of said days. No account will be allowed except properly attested. Abel Brace, Eleazar Ensign, Oliver Bates, } Commissioners.

Hartland, 15th July, 1776.

TAKEN up by the subscriber a dark brown COW, has some white on her back and belly, a crop on the near ear, and a slit under the same, and a slit in the end of the off ear, has small horns. The owner is desired to take her away, and pay charges to NOAH FISHER.

Hartford (West-Division) July 10, 1776.

TO BE SOLD, A HORSE about 14 hands and three inches high, is as complete a horse for the saddle as any one in America, and extraordinary gay, his trot and pace very agreeable to the rider, and only 5 years old. SAMUEL HULL.

Granville, July 18, 1776.

GOOD French Indigo to be sold by GEORGE MERRILLS, at the sign of the Unicorn and Mortar, by the hundred or smaller quantity, cheap for cash.

TO BE SOLD, By FREDERICK BULL, Near the common Landing in Hartford, A very neat Assortment of CHINA, GLASS, DELPH, STONE and IRON WARE. Also, English SCYTHES, FRYING PANS, CASTER OIL, &c. &c. &c. N. B. 4d. per lb. given for Hugs Bibles, by said BULL. July 22, 1776.

WOOL CARDS. LATELY received by the schooner Polly, and to be sold by JOSEPH CALENDER, at his house near the Grammar School in Hartford. The best GB Bristol Wool Cards. Copperas by the doz. pounds. Brimstone by the hundred or quarter. Hob Nails, only by wholesale. Also one quarter cask choice Teneriff Wine, and One ditto very good Madeira.

TO BE SOLD, A Small dwelling house and lot of ground opposite the North Meeting-House in Hartford, with a blacksmith's shop, and a complete set of tools in one part of the house. Also, a commodious Blacksmith's shop near said house, with two complete sets of tools and utensils for carrying on that business. Enquire of AARON BRADLEY.

Said Bradley desires all persons who have open accounts with him to make an immediate settlement, as he intends to leave this town and colony soon.

Aken up in Pittsfield, a light sorrel mare, near 14 hands high, paces and trots, shod before with white bind feet, a sprinkling of white hairs about her body, a narrow blaze in her forehead, used to the collar. The owner may have her again by proving his property and paying charges. CALVIN COGSWELL.

Pittsfield, July 15, 1776.

THE Butchers in town and country, are desired to save all the BLADDERS of the Cattle they may kill, for which a generous Price will be given by E. WATSON.

N. B. When blown, drying them gently in a smoke house, is the best method to preserve them from the worm: when the necks are cut off, it must be done carefully, leaving as small a hole as possible.

Run away from the subscriber at Dover, in Dutchess County, and Province of New York, on the 16th inst. a Negro man named Prince, had on a round beaver hat, a short white broad cloth coat, a red inside jacket, green superfine breeches, white shirt, black and white worsted stockings, new shoes, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well set, speaks good English. Whoever shall take up said Negro, and secure him so that his master may have him again shall have five dollars reward and all reasonable charges paid by me, Wm. CONROY, jun.

Dover, June 20, 1776.

We the subscribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of probate for the district of Hartford, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Dennis Cunningham, late of Glastenbury deceased, rendered insolvent, do hereby give notice to the creditors to said estate, that we shall attend the adjusting said accounts on the last Mondays of July and August next, at 2 o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling house of Elijah Stevens in Glastenbury aforesaid.

DAVID HALE, } Commissioners. GIDEON HALE, } Glastenbury, June 24, 1776.

Just come to Hand, and now ready for Sale, a few Casks of Best Mountain Malaga WINE. Enquire of WILLIAM ELLERY.

TAKE NOTICE! A Likely young mare, 2 or 3 year old, black, with a star in her forehead, no brand visible, a poke on. Also, a yearling horse colt, dark sorrel, a star in the forehead, 3 white feet, no brand, with a bow of a poke about the neck. Said colts are taken damage feasant, impounded in the parish of New-Cambridge, and cried as the law directs. If no owner appears they will be sold according to law on the 22^d of July instant. per ASAHEL BARNES, Constable. Farmington, July 11, 1776.

Stolen from the subscriber's shop in Springfield, a silver WATCH, with a China face, steel chain, maker's name Geo. Russell, London. If the said watch should be offered for sale or to be mended it is desired it may be kept, and information given to the printer or the subscriber, who shall receive four dollars reward for the same. SETH S. COBURN.

LOST, about a fortnight since, between Hartford and Wethersfield, a pair of Saddle Bags, made of russet leather. Whoever has found and will return them to the owner, shall have a Dollar reward and charges paid, by HENRIAH BIDWELL. Glastenbury, July 15, 1776.

RECORD Books of all sizes, made and sold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

CASH given for old B R A S S, By GEORGE BURNHAM, under the Printing Office in Hartford.

CASH given for clean cotton and linen RAGS, coarse or fine, and old SAIL CLOTH, at the Printing Office and Paper-Mill in Hartford.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

In CONGRESS, June 27, 1776.

Resolved, That four Companies of Germans be raised in Pennsylvania, and four Companies in Maryland, to compose the German Battalion. That it be recommended to the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, immediately to appoint proper officers for, and direct the enlistment of the four Companies to be raised in that Colony.

By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Extract of a letter from an officer in St. Mary's County, Maryland, dated the ninth ult.

"Our neighbour Dunmore has removed up to Gwyn's island, and has there intrenched himself. Four days ago he sent a party of marines and sailors ashore to get wood to the amount of 50, who to a man deserted, with their arms and tools. Three of them would have enlisted with us, but we being full, could not take them. They say he intends to make a push at us in harvest. I apprehend his crop will hardly be worth gathering."

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Col. Campbell, to General Howe, dated Boston, June 12, 1776.

S I R,

"I AM sorry to inform you, that it has been my unfortunate lot, to have fallen into the hands of the Americans, in the middle of Boston harbour. But, when the circumstances which has occasioned this disaster are understood, I flatter myself no reflection will arise to myself or my officers on account of it. On the 16th of June the George and Annabella transports, with two companies of the 71st regiment of Highlanders, made the land off Cape Ann, after a passage of 7 weeks from Scotland; during the course of which we had not the opportunity of speaking a single vessel, that could give us the smallest information of the British troops having evacuated Boston. On the 17th, at day light, we found ourselves opposite the harbour's mouth of Boston, but from contrary winds it was necessary to make several tacks to reach it. Four schooners, which we took to be pilots, or armed vessels in the service of his Majesty, (but which was afterwards found to be four American privateers, of 8 carriage guns, 12 swivel guns, and 40 men each) were bearing down upon us at 4 o'clock in the morning, at half an hour thereafter, two of them engaged us, and about 11 o'clock, the other two were close along side. The George transport, on board of which was Major Menzies and I, with 108 of the second battalion, the Adjutant, the Quarter-Master, two Lieutenants and 5 Volunteers were passengers; had only 6 pieces of cannon to oppose them: And the Annabella, on board of which was Capt. M'Kenzie, together with two Subalterns, two Volunteers, and 82 private men of the 1st battalion, had only two swivels for her defence. Under such circumstances, I thought it expedient for the Annabella to keep a head of the George, that our artillery might be used with more effect and less obstruction. Two of the privateers having stationed themselves upon our larboard quarter, and two upon our starboard quarter, a tolerable cannonade ensued, which, with very few intermissions, lasted till 4 o'clock in the evening, when the enemy bore away and anchored in Plymouth harbour. Our loss upon this occasion was only three men mortally wounded on board of the George, one killed and one slightly wounded on board of the Annabella. As my orders were for the port of Boston, I thought it my duty at this happy crisis to push forward into the harbour, not doubting I should receive protection either from a fort or some ship of force stationed there for the security of our fleet. Towards the close of the evening we perceived the four schooners that were engaged with us in the morning, joined by the brig Defence of 16 carriage guns, 20 swivels, and 117 men, and a schooner of 8 carriage guns, 12 swivels, and 40 men, got under way and made towards us. As we stood up for Nantasket Road, an American battery opened upon us, which was the first serious proof we had, that there could scarcely be many friends of ours at Boston, and were too far embayed to retreat especially as the wind had died away, and the tide of flood not half expended. After each of the vessels having twice run aground, we anchored at George's Island and prepared for action. But the Annabella by some misfortune got aground so far astern of the George, we could expect but a feeble support of her musquetry. About 11 o'clock four of the schooners anchored right upon her bow, and one right astern of us; the armed brigantine took her station on our starboard side at the distance of 200 yards, and bailed us to strike the British flag. Although the mate of our ship and every sailor on board (the Captain excepted) refused to fight any longer, I have the pleasure to inform you that there was not an officer, or private man of the 71st regiment, but what stood to their quarters with a ready and cheerful obedience. On our refusing to strike the British flag, the action was renewed with a good deal of warmth on both sides, and it was our misfortune after the sharp combat of an hour and half, to have expended every shot that we had for our artillery. Under such circumstances, hemmed in as we were with six privateers, in the middle of an enemy's harbour, beset with a dead calm, without the power of escaping, or even the most distant hope of relief, I thought it became my duty not to sacrifice the lives of gallant men wantonly, in the arduous attempt of an evident impossibility. In this unfortunate affair Major Menzies and 7 private soldiers were killed, the Quarter Master and 12 private soldiers wounded. The Major was buried with the honors of war at Boston.

"Since our captivity, I have the honour to acquaint you, that we have experienced the utmost civility and good treatment from the people of power at Boston, inasmuch Sir, that I should do injustice to the feeling of generosity, did I not make this particular information with pleasure and satisfaction. I have now to request of you, that as soon as the distracted state of this unfortunate controversy will admit, you will be pleased to take an early opportunity of settling a cartel for myself and officers. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient and most humble servant,

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

General Howe,

Lt. Col. of the 2d Battalion of the 71st Regt.

"P. S. On my arrival at Boston, I found that Captain Maxwell, with the light infantry of the 1st battalion of the 71st regiment, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of some other privateers, and was carried into Marblehead the 10th instant. Capt. Campbell, with the grenadiers of the 2d battalion, who was ignorant as we were of the evacuation of Boston, stood into the mouth of this harbour, and was surrounded and taken by 8 privateers this forenoon.

"In case a cartel is established, the following return is as near as I can effect: The number of officers, non commissioned officers and private men of the 71st regt. who are prisoners of war at and in the neighbourhood of Boston.

"The George Transport. Lieut. Col. Archibald Campbell, Lieut. and Adj. Archibald Campbell, Lieut. Archibald Balneaves, Lieut. Hugh Campbell, Quarter Master, Wm. Ogilvie, Surgeon's Mate. David Burns, Patrick M'Dougal, volunteers, and acting Sergeant-Major. James Flint, volunteer, Dugald Campbell, do. Donald M'Bane, James Wilson. Three Sergeants, four Corporals, two Drummers, and 90 private men.

"The Annabella Transport. Captain George M'Kenzie, Lieut. Collin M'Kenzie, Ensign Peter Fraizer, Mr. M'Kenzie, Alex. M'Farish, volunteers; four Sergeants, four Corporals, two Drummers, 81 private men.

Lord Howe Transport. Capt. Laurence Campbell; Lieut. Duncanson; Lieut. Arch. M'Clean; Lieut. Lewis Colboun; Duncan Campbell, volunteer; 4 Sergeants; 4 Corporals; 2 Drummers; 96 private men.

"Ann Transport. Capt. Hamilton Maxwell, Lieut. Charles Campbell, Lieut. Fraizer, Lieut. -----, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Drummers, 96 private men.

Ten Pounds Reward.

LOST, or taken away from the owner, one hundred Forty Shillings Bills, of this colony, dated July 19th, 1776. supposed to be signed B. Payne, and T. Seymour, Number 8200 to 8301. Whoever will return the same to the Printer, shall receive of him £. 10, and no questions asked. or whoever shall give information of any of them, shall be generously rewarded. July 19, 1776.

Nathaniel Patten,

BOOK-BINDER, and STATIONER from BOSTON, HEREBY acquaints the public, that he has opened shop under the Printing Office in Hartford, where he intends to perform Book-binding in all its various branches. Said Patten having been regularly bred to the above-mentioned business, will bind, gild, and letter books in as splendid a manner as if done in London. Old books he can metamorphose into new, at least the difference will not be perceptible to those who do not open them. He has for sale the following B O O K S, viz.

Bibles, Spelling Books, Psalters, Primers, Watts's Psalms and Hymns, bound in one volume, or separate, Brady & Tate's Psalms, Rev. Samson Occum's Collection of Hymns, English Liberties, or the Free-born Subject's Inheritance, Lord Somers's Judgment of whole Kingdoms and Nations, Blackwell's Farma Sacra, or a sacred Platform of natural and revealed Religion, Evan's Poems, Doddridge's Life, Guthrie's Works, Priestley's Remarks on Blackstone's Commentaries, Boswick's Vindication of the Rights of Infant Baptism, New England's Memorial, the Advantages of Repentance, A young Socinian Teacher's Vision, Scripture Songs, Proof Catechisms, the Bible in Miniature, The Grave, a Poem, Calcott's Disquisition on Masonry, Master Key to Popery, The Manual Exercise, with Gen. Wolfe's Instructions to young Officers, Latin Accidents, Nomancatures, Clark's Introduction, Arithmetic's, Singing Books, the Gamut, or Scale of Music, Blank Books to prick Tunes in, Copy Books, Arabian Nights Entertainment, French Convert, Song Books, Picture Books, Black Ink, Ink Powder, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Black Lead Pencils, Slates, Slate Pencils, Ink Stands, Account Books, Alphabets, Writing Paper, Quills, a Variety of Pocket Books with Straps and Clasps, small histories, &c. &c. Great Allowance to those who buy to sell again.

THE public are hereby informed, that inoculation for the Small Pox is set up in New-Providence, in Berkshire County, where all inclined to have that disorder in that easy cheap and safe way, may depend upon good attendance and where convenient accommodations are provided by

FRANCIS GUTEAU, Physician.

N. B. Those who come to the above hospital are desired to bring a recommendation from the Committee of the town where they belong that the spreading the disorder may be prevented. Please to enquire of Col. Job Stafford, or Joseph Bennet, Esq; of New-Providence, afore said. July 11, 1776.

Hereby give Notice to all Soldiers of his Majesty's Forces, now Prisoners in this and the neighbouring Provinces, to whom I had given Orders not to work at public Works for the Service of the United Colonies, that I did not mean to prevent their working at their several Trades for the Purpose of furnishing themselves and Families with Necessaries; and that they have my Consent for so doing, under the Limitation published by the Committee of Safety at Hartford, on the 8th July, 1776.

CHRIS. FRENCH, Major in His Majesty's 22d Regiment of Foot.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a bay Mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the near shoulder with I her mane and tale black, a white spot in her forehead, and a blood wart under her near ear, natural trotter, was taken up the 13th ult. The owner may have her on paying charges, by applying to Somers, July, 15. ERENEZER MEGREGORY.

Great-Barrington, (Massachusetts-Bay) June 17, 1776.

M. R. LATHAM, inoculator for the Small Pox, and of the Manor of Livingston, New York province, acquaints the public, that as the town of Great Barrington, in Berkshire county, have passed vote in favour of inoculation, he is now making places ready for the reception and accommodation of persons belonging to other towns.

N. B. Mr. LATHAM requests those physicians who have already spoke to him about being partners in the Suttonian method of inoculation, would apply to him here, as soon as convenient.

DESERTED from Capt. Wm. King's company Col. Jon. Ward's regiment, one Tillefon Miller, a drummer, he is about 30 years old, 5 feet inches high, has a peaked chin, and something of guilty look, he has liv'd for a year or two past in Col. Patridge, of Hatfield, it is said his father lives in a place called Pellam, he is not well versed in the art of drumming, and it seems he deserted purely because he had nothing else to do. Whoever will take said deserter, and confine him in goal, or return him to his company at New-York, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward and all reasonable charges paid by Wm. King, Captain.

New-York, June 15, 1776.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber of Hebron the night after the 23d of Feb. last, a light mare, 14 hands high, paces and trots, large mane and tail, good carriage, shod all round when taken, several white spots upon her body and hips, groans and roars, especially at hills. Whoever shall take up said return said mare, shall have four dollars reward and charges paid, by JAMES BLOOM.

Hebron, July 4, 1776.

Whereas on Sunday the 16th of June inst. a man from Enfield, in Connecticut, who they had been to Onion River, at Lieut. Ira Allen viewing land, took breakfast at my house in Castleton (on the New-Hampshire Grants) and in making change, I made the following mistake; meaning to take of them two shillings, one of them gave me a six dollar bill, and a two dollar bill, Continental money, and I gave him (as I supposed) a four dollar and a 20s. bill; but recollecting after they were gone found that the 20s. was a 20 dollar Continental currency, which made a mistake of £. 5. and as I am acquainted with the person's name with whom the mistake was made, this is to desire him to leave the pounds with the printer in Hartford, which will oblige his humble servant, SILVANT'S ESTATE.

Castleton, June 18, 1776.

TAKEN from me last week at Hartford, by a person posing by mistake, a good Beaver HAT, with black silk, and a Castor one, with a yellow lining, left in its room. If an honest man has made mistake, I make no doubt he will return my hat and take his own, which will oblige his humble servant, GAD STANLEY.

Farmington, July 3, 1776.

STOLEN from the subscriber the 20th June last, a sorrel mare, has a sprinkling of white hairs all over her body, her main lies chiefly on the near side, dock'd, both hind feet white, a narrow blaze in her face, a natural trotter, a little better than 14 hands high; the thief also stole the same night, a saddle, bridle, and a pair of saddle bags, and several pieces of new tow cloth from the neighbours. Whoever will take up the thief, mare, and other articles, and return them to the subscriber, shall have a handsome reward and charges paid, by JOHN ST. JOHN.

Sharon, June 24, 1776.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the evening of the 29th day of June, a likely mare, four years old, about 13 and a half hands high of a bay color, dark coloured mane and tail, white feet, a white spot in her right eye wall'd, trots and paces, shod before the thief has passed by the name of Peter Clark, has passed here by the name of Ichabod Peate, is a fellow of a middling stature, dark complexion, several dark molds in his face, had cloaths with sufficient to shift his dress, which its supposed stolen. Whoever will take up said thief and mare, secure them, and give notice to the owner, shall have six dollars reward, and for the mare only three dollars reward and all necessary charges paid by THOMAS HALL.

East Haddam, July 3, 1776.

DESERTED from the Company of the Subscriber, in Chester's Regiment, a Soldier, known by the Name of John Williams, is upwards of 40 Years of age, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, round Shoulders, has a brown Waistcoat without Sleeves, check'd linen new Trowsers, and has a Pack in which he may have some Cloathing. Whoever shall take up said Deserter, and turn him to my Company, or secure him, and send Word that he may be had again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by ISRAEL SEYMOUR, Captain.

Hartford, July 8, 1776.

STRAY'D from the subscriber, on the 11th inst. a Mouse or Chestnut colour'd MARE, 13 hands high, 3 or 14 years old, natural paces, before, a feather on the off side of her neck which ends to her ear. Whoever shall take up said mare and return her to the owner, shall have a reasonable reward, and necessary charges paid by WILLIAM MIDDLETON.

Suffield, July 13, 1776.