

# CONNECTICUT COURANT, AND THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

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

## Seven Thousand Dollars Reward, For detecting a Burglary!

ON Sunday night, preceding the 31<sup>st</sup> October, the dwelling house of the Subscriber, in R.F. Windsor, was broke open, a desk, case of Drawers, and every place and thing in three rooms, rised and searched; all the locks that could not be otherwise opened, were broke open by boring with a gimblet in against the bolts of the locks. Out of one drawer, was taken One Hundred and Twenty Five Guineas, Twenty Half Guineas, Seven Half Joes, and Thirty-Four Spanish Mill'd Dyllars; the Gold in a green silk purse, and the Dollars roll'd up in a paper and the whole tied up in a fine canvas or brown linen rag. A great number of the Guineas were dated 1776 & 1777 and the whole perfectly new and unsoiled; the Dollars all, or nearly all of the newest stamp. Whoever shall detect and discover the perpetrators of the villainy, so that they or any one of them be brought to justice and the money recovered, shall receive SEVENTHOUSAND DOLLARS Reward. And if any person concerned in committing the robbery, or any way privy to it as a partner or accomplice, shall be so honest as to inform, and make such discoveries that the villains may be taken, and the money recovered, he shall receive the above reward in full, and be secured against punishment or prosecution, by being witness for the State. And if any one or more of the thief or will (before detected) return the money, they shall receive the above security to their person and character receive THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and no questions asked.

JOHN WATSON.

R. Windsor, October 31, 1779.

N. B. All gentlemen are desired to keep a lookout, for any suspected person, that may be seen to have large sums of such money as is above described.

### TO BE SOLD,

At Rocky Hill Landing in Wethersfield;

ON Thursday the 25<sup>th</sup> day of November inst. at 12 o'clock, the following Vessels, with their Warlike Stores viz. The Six Privateer Sloop WASHINGTON, Barthen about Sixty Tons, mounting Ten Guns; and the Privateer Sloop OATS, mounting Eight Guns. Barthen Fifty Tons, both Sixty remarkably Fast. Also Two Small Sloops, Barthen about Twenty Tons each.

Wethersfield, October 10, 1779.

ALL Persons that have any demands on the estate of Mr. BENEZER STILLS, late of Coventry, deced'd, are desired to present their accounts for settlement; And those that are indebted to said estate, are desired to settle the same without delay.

BLIPHAZ HUNT, Administrator.

Coventry, Nov 9 1779.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Saxtons, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of LEMUEL BAKER, late of Salisbury, deced'd, (represented insolvent). Do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Col. Nathaniel Buell, in said Salisbury, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th Tuesdays of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, of each of said days.

NATH'L BURLL, } Commit

ISAAC BENTON, } tioneers.  
Salisbury, Nov. 4 1779.

### INDIGO,

AND THE BEST OF

ENGLISH CURRANTS,  
To be sold under the Printing Office.

ALL Persons, having any demands on the estate of JONATHAN HULL, late of Salisbury, deced'd; are desired to bring in their accounts, immediately; And all persons who are indebted, are desired to make speedy payment.

NATHANIEL BURLL, Administ.

Salisbury, Nov. 4, 1779.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, in April last, two Yearling BULLS: one a black, a star in his forehead; a small spot of white on one side. The other a palish red head and legs, a little on the brown line, back, belly and the inside of the hind legs, white, a ring of white round one or both the hind legs, no ear mark. Whoever hath or will take up said Bulls or either of them, and send me word, shall be handsomely rewarded, and receive the thanks of their humble servant,

DAVID AUSTIN.

Winchester, Nov. 6, 1779.

STRAYED into the pasture of the Subscriber, the latter end of October last, a small Spotted old MARE, with some grey hairs on her back, a small ring behind the near fore shoulder. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

BILDAD PHELPS.

Windsor, Nov. 6, 1779.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, on the 1<sup>st</sup> of October last, a BAY MARE, a small size in her face, 14 hands high, a short tail, something oldish. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges, and take her away.

JEDEDIAH NORTON.

Farmington, Nov. 6, 1779.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, living in Cornwall, late May, a BLACK MARE, about 14 hands high, 3 years old natural trotter, no brand. Whoever will take up said Mare and return her or send word, so that the owner may have her again, shall be handsomely rewarded, and defray charges paid by

JAMES WADSWORTH.

Cornwall, October 13, 1779.

BROKE into the pasture of the Subscriber, at West Spring field, the beginning of August last, a BLACK MARE, 3 years old, about 13 hands high, trots and paces, no mark or brand, is not dockt, is gentle to handle. The owner is desired to pay cost, and take her away.

BENJ. ELY.

November 2, 1779.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the Subscriber, on the night after the 25<sup>th</sup> of October last, a SORREL MARE, eleven hands and a half high, with a white telp in the face, paces, has a small scar over one of her eyes. Whoever shall take up said Mare and thief, and return them to the subscriber, or secure them, shall have Sixty Dollars Reward, or Thirty for either, and all necessary charges paid by

BENJAMIN SMITH.

Hadly, October 26, 1779.

N. B. Said Mare belongs to Justice Dart of Sowrey.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the Subscriber, in Hartland, on the evening of the 18<sup>th</sup> instant, a CRABBIT COLOURED MARE, about 14 hands high, with a light mane and tail, white feet and face, a large white spot on her near flank reaching quite under her belly, good carriage and carriage, trots and paces. But inclines to the latter, seven years old. Whoever will secure said Mare and thief, and give information or return them to the owner, shall receive One Hundred Dollars Reward, and all necessary charges, or a handsome reward for the Mare only.

SAMUEL BENJAMIN,

Hartland, Nov. 4, 1779.

THE highest price will be given for Lead Office Bills of Exchange, payable in France, at Thomas Hays's Store in Hartford, October 15, 1779.

At a Meeting of Commissioners of the several States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, and New-York, holden at Hartford, in Connecticut, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1779.

The Hon. STEPHEN HOPKINS, Esq. President.

HEZEKIAH WYLLYS, Esq. Secretary.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

- The Hon. JOSIAH BARTLETT, } For
- Capt. JOSIAH WANTWORTH, } New Hampshire.
- The Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, } For
- NATHANIEL CUSHING, Esq. } Massachusetts.
- The Hon. STEPHEN HOPKINS, } For
- CHARLES HOLDEN, Esq. } Rhode Island.
- The Hon. ELIPHALET DYER, } For
- BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON, Esq. } Connecticut.
- OLIVER BLISSWORTH, Esq. } For
- JAMES WADSWORTH, Esq. } New York.
- The Hon. JOHN SLOSS HOBART, } For
- The Hon. WILLIAM FLOYD, } New York.
- The Hon. EZRA L. HUNTINGTON, } For

THIS CONVENTION taking into consideration the late rapid depreciation of our Currency, and the rise of the articles of Commerce and Produce necessary for the supply of the army, even much beyond what could naturally arise from the quantity of the circulating medium, owing to the avaricious views of many inconsiderate people, who would not wish the destruction of their country, and to the artful designs of our more secret as well as open enemies, to ruin if possible the credit of our money, which if effected, though we would not despair of the common wealth, yet, must be attended with the most alarming and dangerous consequences, have for the prevention of the same come into the following resolutions. And notwithstanding sundry attempts have been heretofore made to prevent the growing mischief by regulating and limiting the prices of the articles of Commerce and produce, which have hereto proved abortive, arising as we conceive from the multiplied emissions of Continental bills in circulation, from too great a reduction of the then current prices of articles, and from the partial extent of the agreements entered into for regulation; their not being general gave an unreasonable advantage to the inhabitants of such States, which had not adopted the same measures, not only to drain those States which had come into a regulation of prices of such articles as they needed for their own consumption, but to supply the army at a much higher price, of which the regulating States must pay their proportion, yet Congress having lately adopted measures by recommending frequent taxation and encouraging loans thereby to supply and support the annual expences of our army, and having resolved not to use any further emissions after the sum of two hundred millions of dollars is completed. The natural depreciation of the bills in circulation may be nearly ascertained, and thereby a foundation laid in which a reasonable price for the articles of commerce and produce can be fixed with greater justice and precision, it may by some be apprehended that the regulation of prices is now altogether unnecessary; however we find that notwithstanding the wise measures aforementioned which Congress have adopted, yet the constant demands of the army are such and the dispositions of the people to obtain the highest prices they can, for the articles they purchase so great and general, and therefore bred by long habit and custom, that a regulation of prices with the other measures heretofore recommended, appears present necessary, especially when it is considered that the engrosser, monopolizer, the opulent farmer and trader will be induced, and it will be in their power unless restricted to increase the price of the articles they have on hand in proportion to the increase of their taxes, which will not only defeat the end and purpose of taxation, oblige the Congress to make further emissions, or the army be left destitute, but too

greater burden of taxes will be cast on the poor and wretched farmer, and will produce a farther depreciation of our currency, which, if not prevented, may end in very unhappy effects. Therefore, in aid of the measures Congress have so wisely adopted, we have come into the following resolutions, which if faithfully and vigorously executed, we trust will answer many salutary purposes.

**RESOLVED**, That it is the opinion of this Convention the circumstances of the States being duly considered that a limitation of the prices of the principal articles of merchandise and produce, will have a tendency to prevent the farther depreciation of our currency.

That to render such limitation permanent and salutary, it is expedient that all the States, or all of them as far westward as Virginia inclusive, should accede thereto.

That a Convention of Commissioners from the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, be requested to meet at Philadelphia, on the first Wednesday of January next, for the purpose of considering the expediency of limiting the prices of merchandise and produce, and if they judge such a measure to be expedient, then to proceed to limit the prices of such of said articles as they think proper in their several States, in such manner as shall be best adapted to their respective situations and circumstances, and to report their proceedings to their respective legislatures.

**WHEREAS** the inhabitants of the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode-Island, have by their respective Conventions limited the prices of the principal articles of merchandise and produce, which has served in a considerable degree, to check the depreciation of the currency; but there is great reason to apprehend that the good and salutary purposes of such a measure will soon prove abortive unless the other States, more especially those who are contiguous to them immediately pursue similar measures. Therefore,

**RESOLVED**, That it be, and hereby is recommended to the States of Connecticut and New York immediately to adopt similar measures, or such as they may think proper for limiting the prices of the principal articles of merchandise and produce.

This Convention also taking into consideration, as a farther mean of preventing the depreciation of the money, the mode of furnishing the monthly supplies lately called for by Congress, and which it is not doubted but every State in the Union, as they tender their existence as free States, will exert them selves particularly to carry into execution.

**RESOLVED**, as the opinion of this Convention, that it would contribute to the good end above proposed, as well as to the future convenience and health of the States they represent, that as much of those supplies be raised by taxes as the circumstances of the people will admit of without distressing them.

That for the raising such part of the supplies by loans, if any shall be judged necessary by the said States respectively, that it would not be expedient for either of them to offer higher advantage than security that the lender should receive again at the time specified, such sum as should be equal in current value to the sum loaned, with interest annually, at the rate of six per cent. in like value as the money loaned.

That it would be expedient for said States to open their loan offices to receive the loans they should judge necessary, if any, for the purpose aforesaid as soon as possible, and to promote subscriptions in their respective towns or districts, or such other methods as would most facilitate and expedite the loans proposed, which at the same time that it would effectually secure reasonable supplies for the continental treasury, would in various other respects tend to establish and secure the credit of the currency.

**RESOLVED**, That it be, and hereby is recommended to the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut to repeal their embargo acts respecting inland trade, (and also to the States of Rhode-Island and New Hampshire to do the same if any embargo acts are now subsisting there) so far as concern these States who may adopt measures for limiting the prices of merchandise and produce.

**WHEREAS** it appears from the representation of the agents from the State of New York, that the public safety will not admit of the embargo act, now subsisting in said State upon the exportation of flour, meal and grain being at present repealed, as the Continental Army cannot be furnished with a sufficient supply of these articles but from said State; and as at the same time it appears that the inhabitants of Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and New Hampshire must be extremely distressed unless some supply of flour is afforded them by the State of New York.

Therefore **RESOLVED**, that it be, and hereby is recommended to the State of New York, (their embargo act notwithstanding) to furnish the States of Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and New Hampshire with such a quantity of flour, as consistent with the public safety, as will be sufficient for the supply of the troops raised for the defence of those States, and for the subsistence of the inhabitants upon their sea coasts.

Attest,  
**HEZEKIAH WYLLYS**, Sec'y.

The several Printers in this State are desired to insert the above in their News Papers.

**CHARLESTOWN**, Sept. 29.

On Saturday last the Marquis de Bretigny, who went lately in one of the galleys of this State to serve against the enemy in Georgia, brought into this port a large prize sloop from New-Providence, mounting four guns, which he boarded in a boat with eight men, as she came to an anchor in Savannah river.

We have abundance of intelligence from the American army commanded by the Hon. Major General Lincoln, acting in conjunction, in Georgia, with that of his most Christian Majesty, (our great and most respectable Ally) under the command of his Excellency General Count D'Estaing. But, as it is likely that a general attack upon Savannah cannot be made before tomorrow or next day (bad weather, excessive bad roads, and the many difficulties that have attended the bringing up of heavy cannon and mortars, from a great distance, having prolonged that event) we shall defer giving particulars, till the fate of the State of Georgia be decided, which is not doubted will be in a few days.

The most remarkable occurrence in that quarter has been,---a fortie made last Friday morning, upon a covering party of about 200 French, to a battery erected near the barracks, by 200 British light infantry, commanded by Captain Campbell, who were repulsed and pursued into their redoubts, with the loss of 53 men, amongst them Captain Campbell, Lieut. M'Person (not long since a prisoner here) and another officer, and near 100 wounded: Our Ally's loss is said to be 25 killed and 84 wounded, amongst these ten officers. The eagerness and impetuosity of the French was so great, that, instead of waiting for the enemy, they leaped out of their trenches, attacked and pursued them, using chiefly the bayonet, till they were galled by the cannon from the British redoubts; by which they sustained their greatest loss.

**PHILADELPHIA**, October 30.

Yesterday arrived from a cruize, the Brig Holker, Capt. Geddes, and brought in with him a very valuable prize.

Since our last was carried into Egg-Harbour, Capt. John Munns, of the ship Ambuscade, bound from Oporto for New-York.

**NOVEMBER 2.**

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this town, from Guetaria in Biscay, dated Sept. 2, 1779.

By the second article of your letter, you desire me to acquaint you, what passes in these parts concerning news: those of consideration are generally kept very much a secret, however, I shall let you know those which are public, and have their confirmation.

By last post we have advice of the Royal Spanish fleet, commanded by His Excellency Don Luis de Cordova, was in the English channel, composed of 41 ships of the line, a large number of frigates and other armed vessels; with these, have join-

ed those of Count de Orvilliers, consisting of 32 ships of the line and a number of frigates; these two fleets joined together, amount to 73 ships of the line and a great many frigates, besides other vessels of war, destined to intercept the English fleet that cruizes off said coast. Should they be lucky to meet with the enemy, we hope they will fill up their object, adding honor to the Admiral and his Allied, to our arms by their natural ardent zeal in defence, and with victory to both colours.

We have also advice, that from 50 to 60 thousand strong, are ready to embark from the coast of France to that of England and Ireland; for which purpose they are the corresponding number of transports to take them in at the first notice.

Gibraltar is besieged by the land side, with 30,000 troops, and taken care off by the sea side, with seven ships of the line to prevent succours; these wanting, no doubt, must submit by famine, as already provisions are scarce with them.

Extract of a letter from Orient, dated August 20, received by Capt. Thompson, arrived at an Eastern port.

Capt. Paul Jones in a frigate of 40 guns, sailed a few days since in company with the Alliance and fifty other vessels of war, on a cruize under the American flag.

The English fleet is now blocked up by the united fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 60 sail of the line, besides frigates.

Gibraltar is blocked up by the Spaniards and reinforcements are sent to D'Estaing to support his superiority in the West Indies. Besides this 40,000 troops are assembled about Havre and St. Maloes, where there are transports collected sufficient to transport them to England or Ireland.

By these means, the tyrant of England may soon expect to see the cruelties he has caused in America, carried to his own door.

**TRENTON**, November 3.

On Saturday last a Joint-Meeting of the Honorable the Council and Assembly of this State, His Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire, was re-appointed Governor for the ensuing year.

**FISH-KILL**, NOVEMBER 12.

Camp, Peeks-Kill, November 8, 1779.

Last night Colonel Armand, with 100 infantry, and about 30 horse, marched down as far as Williams's, within four miles of Kingsbridge; where he posted his infantry to cover his retreat, and with 20 dragoons pushed to Maj. Bearmore's quarters, at Alderman Logget's, three miles below Williams's bridge; where he arrived about nine o'clock, took Major Bearmore and five other prisoners, a number of horses, saddles, &c. and returned without the loss of a single man; although Col. Worm, with a body of eight hundred Germans, lay this side Kingsbridge, and might have interrupted his retreat at Williams's, by marching less than two miles. This enterprise not only reflects great honour on Colonel Armand, but renders the State essential service, by suppressing the exertions of one of their most partizan officers, whose uniform endeavours have been to distress and injure the inhabitants of this country.

The enemy, perplexed to know how to use their present force to the best advan-