

CONNECTICUT AND NEW-HAVEN



JOURNAL, THE POST-BY.

Printed by THOMAS and SAMUEL GREEN, near the COLLEGE.

An Address to AMERICANS, upon SLAVE-KEEPING.

I See, my Countrymen, with no small pleasure and satisfaction; that the Spirit of Liberty, which hath of late years been diffused thro' America, hath at last brought Americans to reflect upon the Cafe of the poor Africans enslaved among us; so that many have been brought to doubt at least, whether the enslaving these poor Creatures be consistent with Morality or Policy. Several small treatises have been published in America with Freedom and Spirit against this detestable Practice: The other newspapers of this Colony have endeavoured to rouse the attention of the public to these unhappy sufferers: A Bill for putting a Stop to this infamous Traffick, I understand, was proposed the last Session of the General Assembly of this Colony, and is laid over to the next for further Consideration. A Petition also I perceive is handed about to obtain the minds of the people with respect to the Act proposed. While some of the other Colonies and the Eastern parts of this are active in so noble a Cause; I feel sorry the spirit of Liberty should slumber among us to the Westward; and that none is willing to afford a helping hand in a Cause so truly noble and patriotic. I have long waited in hopes the Spirit of Liberty would have inspired some abler Genius; but I have waited in vain. The silence of others, with a firm persuasion of the Injustice and Impolicy of the practice, hath at length induced me to contribute my mite in a Cause I deem so weighty and important. Had I made the civil Law my peculiar Study, I might, perhaps with more accuracy, point out the inconsistency of Slavery with the Laws and Principles of civil Society. I shall not pretend to argue, but from the plain Dictates of common Sense and natural Reason; and I am not indeed under any Apprehensions that I need be dissident of my Cause, when I rest it here. All I ask of the Public is a candid attention to the Arguments I affix; and if they are conclusive, that they would practise accordingly; if not, I desire nothing but that they reject them.

Slaves among us are of two kinds, those who have been imported from Africa, and those who are the Descendants of such: and tho' I deem the keeping of either of them in a state of Slavery without Right or Justice; yet I will confine myself at present chiefly to the Consideration of the Latter: And while I am addressing myself to Americans; Men who have shewn a high sense of Liberty; and a just disdain of the first approaches of Tyranny; my first Argument shall be taken from the professed principles of Such.

Americans, during our late Struggles for Liberty, have ever laid this at the foundation of their arguments; that Mankind were possessed of some natural and unalienable Rights:—Rights that we were born with; and of which no civil compact could divest us: They have not only plead Rights as Englishmen, (which might be supposed to derive from the Nature of the Government they are under;) but Rights as Men, such as we were possessed of antecedent to our entering into civil Society; of which neither we ourselves nor our Fathers could divest us. The phrase, *natural and unalienable Rights*, hath been so often used in all our

writings upon civil Matters; that I trust I may safely presume, that it is the sentiment of Americans, that there are such Rights; at least, that it is the sentiment of all such, as have appeared in the cause of Liberty against the late Encroachments of the Mother Country. I would now beg the Sons of Liberty in America, yea all, that are not such Minions to arbitrary Power; as to suppose Men born in a state of Slavery; to reflect but a single moment how the Idea of *natural and unalienable Rights* will comport with that *Slavery*, to which the Negroes are now subjected among us: For if those Rights, we have so often recourse to, are *natural and unalienable*; then surely they belong to every individual of Mankind; Negroes must therefore be possessed of them unless excluded from the Human Race. If these Rights are Natural, Men are born with them: If Unalienable; they cannot have been Alienated by any act of their Parents, or indeed any compact of their own. Now what Rights, what Privileges is a Slave allowed to possess? He is wholly devoted to the will of another.—He is possessed of no Property; hath Nothing he can call his own;—He is liable to be punished in any degree short of Death, at the Arbitrary pleasure of his Lordly Master; and in some of the Colonies, the Death of a Slave only exposes to a small fine. In short when we apply the word *Slavery* to ourselves, we ever consider it, as implying a Deprivation of all civil Rights and Privileges; even those which are Natural and Unalienable; hence then I think it must be plain, that those Negroes born among us cannot be kept in a state of Slavery, without forcibly depriving them of their Natural and Unalienable Rights: (I mention only those Born among us; because perhaps it will be pleaded, that those brought from Africa, are deprived of these Rights by virtue of a civil Constitution, to which they have voluntarily submitted; whose case I shall more particularly consider hereafter.) The Notion of Natural and Unalienable Rights must, I think, be utterly incompatible with any one's being Born in a state of Slavery; for this is directly to contradict his having any such Rights; since Slavery is a forcible denial that any such Rights belong to him. Americans therefore I think must stand convicted by their own arguments, of the most flagrant Injustice towards the poor Blacks Born among us, what ever may be the case as to their Parents brought from Guinea: And surely if we have any sense of Feeling, an American, that has shewn himself a Son of Liberty, must blush to reflect, that, in one breath he has been loudly exclaiming against the Tyranny of the British Parliament, but attempting to deprive him of his natural Rights; while in the next, he is exercising a far worse Tyranny over his Negro Slaves; denying them in the most high handed arbitrary manner, those Rights which he acknowledges to be Natural and Unalienable; which he deems to be sacred, and which are so dear to himself. Is not here Blessing and Cursing from the same mouth? Doth not the same fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter? To use the emphatical Language of the Insoured Penman, Methinks I may securely risk the Cause with respect to Native Slavery; or the Slavery, which any one supposed to be born to, upon this Argument, with Ameri-

cans; for I cannot see but that considered as an Argument *ad Homines*, to the Sons of Liberty in America, 'tis absolutely conclusive, they plead Men are born with certain Rights which none can take from them; how then can they deny them to Negroes, by insisting that they are born Slaves, i. e. destitute of all civil Rights whatever?

But 'tis I think this Argument conclusive as well absolutely as when addressed to the profert Principles of Americans; I shall consider it a little more fully. I assert then that every Man is born free. No Man is or can be born a Slave.

This Maxim is, what every free Government in the World is founded upon. This Maxim is what the British Government is founded upon. This and This only can support the glorious Revolution. This once given up all our civil Privileges sink in an Instant. It is a Maxim we are all ready to adopt, when asserting our own civil Rights and Privileges; which we no where deny, but in the case of the poor Africans. Whether it is the blackness of their Skin, or their disagreeable Looks or what it is that makes us deny them the Rights of humanity, I cannot say.

Mr. Locke tells us the state Men are naturally in is † “a state of perfect Freedom to order their Actions, and dispose of their Possessions, and Persons as they think fit, within the bounds of the Law of Nature, without asking Leave, or depending upon the Will of any other Man.” Also “a state of Equality wherein all Power and Jurisdiction is Reciprocal, no one having more than another; there being nothing more evident, than that creatures of the same species and rank, promiscuously born to all the same Advantages of Nature, and the use of the same Faculties, should also be all equal one amongst another without Subordination or Subjection, unless the Lord and Master of them all, should, by any manifest declaration of his will; set one above another, and confer on him by an evident and clear Appointment, and undoubted Right to Dominion and Sovereignty.” This is the opinion of Mr. Locke concerning Man in a state of Nature previous to any Combination for civil Government: And indeed it seems so plain to me, that one Man is not by Nature subject to another; but that all are by Nature free and equal, that it seems an almost self evident Proposition, whose first Proposal must strike us with Conviction: Mr. Locke further observes that in saying all Men are by Nature equal, he doth not mean to be understood * “of all Sorts of Equality: Age or Virtue may give Men a just Precedency: Excellency of Parts and Merit may place others above the common Level: Birth may subject some, and Alliance or Benefits others, to pay an Obedience to those, to whom Nature, Gratitude, or other Respects may have made it due; and yet all this consuls with the Equality, which all Men are in, in Respect of Jurisdiction or Dominion, one over another, which was the Equality I spoke of as proper to the Business in Hand, being that equal Right which every Man hath, to his natural Freedom, without being subjected to the Will or Authority of any other Man.” Again he says

† Locke on civil Government: B. II. § 4.

* Book II. § 54, 55.

"Children, I confess are not born in this full State of Equality, though they are born to it. Their Parents have a Sort of Rule & Jurisdiction over them when they come into the World, and for some Time after, but 'tis but a temporary one. The Bonds of this Subjection are like the swaddling Cloths they are wrapt up in, and supported by in the Weakness of their Infancy: Age and Reason as they grow up loosen them, till at length they drop quite off, and leave a Man at his own free Disposal." Again he tells us * "We are born free as we are born rational; not that we have actually the Exercise of either: Age that brings one brings with it the other too. And thus we see how natural Freedom and Subjection to Parents may consist together, and are both founded on the same Principle." Man being by Nature free, when he cometh to the full Exercise of Reason, so as to be capable of judging, willing and acting for himself; he then hath a Right to the full Exercise of this Freedom; the Time for which most Nations have agreed to fix at the Age of Twenty-one Years. Freedom then being the Birth-right of every Man; Negroes as well as others must have a Right to it: And they must have a Right to the full Exercise of it at the Age of Twenty-one Years; 'till which time, their Masters may exercise parental Power over them; they being in the place of Parents with respect to Feeding, Cloathing, and Educating them: But no longer may they exercise their Authority over them without manifest Injustice and Tyranny. For this Freedom being naturally theirs, must be theirs still, unless they have forfeited it by the Laws of that civil Community, which they have voluntarily entered into, (in which Case I allow there may be lawful Slaves.) But this cannot be pretended of those Negro Slaves born among us;—they are never under Circumstances to give their free Consent to civil Government; they are never allowed their Native Freedom to see whether they will forfeit it or not: Indeed we do not keep them in Slavery under this Pretext, that they have done any Thing to forfeit their Liberty; but that being born of Parents in Slavery, they are therefore born Slaves: But this we have already disproved. But supposing the Parent rightfully enslaved (which supposition however I mean to disprove in some future Paper) some will perhaps think, the Child must necessarily inherit the Parents Condition: As the Children of Free-men are born Free; so the Children of Slaves must be born Slaves. To which I observe, supposing a white Man condemned to perpetual Slavery for some Crime that amounted to Felony, would not the free Spirit of every Englishman recoil at the Thought of Slavery's being entailed on the innocent Posterity of this poor Wretch? But why is not the Argument as good with Regard to the Posterity of a White Slave as a Black One? The Truth is, there is nothing in the Argument with Regard to either; for it is not the Parents Freedom gives his Child a Right to Freedom; but it is merely the Child's Humanity or his being of the human Race; his being a Rational Creature capable of regulating his own Conduct; and the State of the Parent cannot alter this;—the Child is free by Virtue of his Humanity, independent of his Parents; and no Act or Statute of his Parents can deprive him of it. Mr. Locke tells us "The Father hath not in himself Power over the Life or Liberty of his Child; no Act of his can possibly forfeit it; so that the Children whatever may have happened to their Fathers are Free-men." However rightly the Parents may have been enslaved this cannot affect their Children. But some will say Children may lose Estates and Honours, and suffer many Inconveniences from their Parents Crimes, why may they not as well lose their Liberty? I answer; Estates, Honours, &c. are not their Natural Right; they are

not theirs, till their Fathers have done with them; so that at the Time of their Forfeiture they were their Fathers and not theirs: The Child has no inherent natural Right to them, as he has to his Freedom; he depends on his Father for them; if the Father forfeits them before the Child cannot, ought not to have them: But 'tis not in the Father's Power to forfeit the Freedom of his Child, for this plain Reason, because the Freedom of the Child was never His.

(The Remainder in our Next.)

An extract from the report of the reconnoitring committee appointed by the company of military adventurers, to explore the lands on the Mississippi, as far up as the river Yafou.

IN passing up the Mississippi from Harwich to Yafou we frequently landed, and travelled back into the country; and when going up creeks, we kept one or two on shore to explore the lands, while the rest passed in the boat, and we got all the intelligence we could of the settlers there, and others acquainted with the country, and find that the land adjoining to the Mississippi, is generally overflowed by the spring floods for a considerable distance between the bank of the river, and the hills where the upland begins, but runs off so as to leave but very few ponds behind, and the lands so annually overflowed is a rich soil and suitable for rice, which may be grown to great profit, a considerable quantity of such lands lie on the creeks that empty themselves into the Mississippi. The uplands behind the intervals is a very rich soil covered with canes and large trees, thinly interspersed and answers well for indigo, cotten, hemp, flax and tobacco, for wheat, corn and other grain, and for pasture and other uses the husbandman has occasion for; great profit may be made by the articles which may be grown there for commerce. They informed us that a negro will support himself and tend two acres of indigo for his master, which on an average will yield 180 weight and will clear him thirty pounds lawful or proclamation money or more, rice is almost as advantageous, bread corn is raised there with great ease, and a man may keep what number of cattle and horses he pleases, without the expense of laying in hay for their winter support, and pork may be raised there at a very easy rate. And on the whole it is a very easy country to live in, and independent fortunes may be made there equal to almost any country in the world.

And by all we could observe ourselves, and by the information we could gain from others, we believe the air to be very pure, fine and healthy, which we think may be seen even in the countenance of the inhabitants, and the lands reserved for the military company, are well watered and good conveniences for mills.

L O N D O N,

August 13. 'Tis actually said that the King and Ministry of France have by some means or other got the Hague Gazette, in a manner, under their influence; with a view (by getting any thing inserted they think proper) of misleading the people of England, and then to take advantage of our credulity and turn it to their own interest. Sir Joseph Yorke, our Ambassador at the Hague, we hear, has lately transmitted some important intelligence he learnt a few days ago, to St. James's; supposed to be what is above related.

The Premier, we are told, lately declared that he would insure England from a war with any of the neighbouring nations for twelve months to come. But being asked, whether by the neighbouring nations, he meant to include Ireland? He answered--No.

Within this week there has been many consultations at St. James's, about what measures to take with the people of Boston.—Gunpowder, it is said, was much talked of. Some whispers are circulated, but we do not pretend to say with what foundation, that a certain monarch, (who we are told is

now in a declining state of health) has received a compliment from the Jesuitical body, the remembrance of which he will bear to his grave.

However flourishing commerce may be on the continent, it is told us as a melancholy truth, that our American islands complain, and with cause, that times are much changed from what their fathers experienced.

Letters from Gibraltar, by a vessel which is arrived at Falmouth, say, that three Algerine Corsairs have taken a Spanish man of war and frigate, as they were cruising near the Barbary coast, and have carried them into Algiers; the engagement was very smart, and lasted two hours, in which the man of war staved several planks, and became so leaky, that she was obliged to submit to the Barbarians, or go to the bottom.

A young gentleman of Oxford, son of a noble Earl, who had prepared an oration to be spoken before the Chancellor, was affected at the rehearsal of it only, that he fainted away, and all expectations of his speaking it in public was given up.

The law suit lately determined amongst the heirs of the late General Stanwix and his family, is reckoned of so complicated a nature, that the oldest lawyers scarcely remember its parallel. The only thing like it was a case about twenty years ago, which was agitated between the heirs of a father and son, who were both hanged in one day; and which those of the latter carried by its being proved the son showed signs of life after the father was quite dead.

As the G. L. church will shortly abolish Lent, and lessen the number of fasting days, their Newfoundland Fishery may bear retrenching.

The Quarten loaf is shortly to be at nine pence. Man is not to live by bread alone? Extortion and monopoly will proceed, until neither bread nor other sustenance will be attainable by any but the rich.

It is imagined, from the real scarcity of old wheat that bread will, for some weeks to come be very dear. There was but one load of old wheat at Bear Key market, last week, which sold for 9l.

There are now the strongest reasons to come, that the old Gold coin will pass as usual; as but few people now refuse any guineas that want no more than eighteen pence.

A few days ago a young Lady, daughter of Mr. Nettleton, merchant at Hackney, was attacked with a purid sore throat, from which she appeared in so much danger as to be given over by the physicians; being desirous of seeing a young gentleman to whom she was shortly to have been married, an express was sent for him, and he accordingly came to her; but the catastrophe was very unhappy, for he caught the disorder and died on Saturday morning; and she, contrary to the expectation of every one, is in a fair way of recovery.

A correspondent at Salop informs us, that the late firing at Portsmouth was distinctly heard two days together at Cardiff in Glamorganshire, and likewise in Herefordshire, near Ludlow, and also at Acton Burnell, in Shropshire. The last place is supposed to be in a straight line, distant from Spithead about 150 miles. If any of your readers, heard the same, at any remarkable distance, they will oblige the public by communicating it.

The following was the speech, with which the brave General Weismann animated his troops after they had been thrown into disorder, in his last attack of the Turks on the 2d of July.

"Follow me my brother soldiers; remember that your blood is bestowed for your mother country, your religion and for the glory of CATHERINE the Great." Immediately after this address the fortune of the day was changed, but the Hero received a mortal wound with a musquet-shot, and immediately expired to the unutterable grief of the whole army.

L. O N D O N, August 13.

Mr. Miller the printer of the London Evening Post, having been cast in a verdict of £. 3000 damage, Lord Sandwich being reminded, that it is usual in *Scand. mag.* to bestow the damages on some worthy object or institution of charity, pleasantly remarked, "That his poverty had been sufficiently announced to the public, to convince them that he himself was an object of charity: That as far as respected charitable foundations, they were principally of human institution;" and therefore he thought he could not do better than attend to an old human adage, ratified by custom, "That charity began at home." However, he begged a little time to consider of it.

It is univcrsally agreed, that in the case tried at Westminster, Lord Sandwich against Miller, Lord Mansfield was exceedingly guarded and cautious in his conduct. His charge to the Jury was apparently as fair as possibly could be desired. The rancour of the Attorney General, was meliorated in some measure by the strict attention to the mere matter sworn, which his Lordship recited in summing up the evidence.

It is confidently asserted, from authentic intelligence, that the Spaniards have now actually in the West-Indies 35 ships of war in good condition, 26 of which are of the line, including those at La Vera Cruz and Campaschy.

A letter from Paris says, "The Parliament of Champigny having refused to confirm the decrees of the Sovereign, were dissolved this day (the 17th of July) by his Majesty's order, and two of the members who were most active in the opposition are confined at Charters."

August, 14. By a letter from a Scots Officer in the Russian service, to a merchant in London, dated from the Banks of the Danube, we are well informed, that the Russians, in the several skirmishes with the Turks, have lost upwards of 20,000 men this campaign; and that for want of men, as well as provisions, Gen. Romanzow was obliged to repass the Danube whilst the Turkish army abounded both in men and ammunition of every sort. In the Turkish army was more than 150,000, whilst the Russian consisted of but 55,000 at most; so that however intrepid their troops were, they could not oppose an host of three to one against them.

D U B L I N, August 16.

A gentleman arrived at Liverpool, in the Queen Charlotte, Capt. Brooker from New-York, relates, that on the 2d of July, the day he sailed, it was currently reported, that the mob of Boston, joined by more than 10,000 of the country people, had rose, surprised Governor Hutchinson in his bed, and obliged him to sign an instrument, whereby he abdicated the command of the province; after which they confined him to his house under a strong guard, till his Majesty's order of recall, which is daily expected, should arrive. They then elected a council of 10 persons, with the title of administrators, who are invested with the vice-royal powers, to prevent confusion. We hope this news may want confirmation, as an act of that kind must cut off all hopes of reconciliation with the mother country, it being absolute rebellion to displace a King's Chief Governor, and consequently renders those brave assertors of freedom liable to the severest chastisement, by pursuing such desperate and unconstitutional methods of redress.

CHARLES TOWN, S. Carolina, Sept. 13.

Yesterday arrived here the Brig Helena, James Ramage, master, with upwards of 120 passengers, from Londonderry. Several other vessels were to follow; and the spirit of emigration from Ireland to America, instead of being checked, seemed to have increased. But the poor people had not been acquainted, that they could not obtain lands as formerly.

September 27. On Wednesday arrived here the *Harke*, from Africa, with about 250

slaves, consigned to Messrs. Robert, John and James Smyth; the Nancy, with about 120 more to Messrs. Edwards, Fisher, and Company; and on Saturday the King George, with about 160, to Miles Brewton, Esquire; These arrivals have increased the number of Guinea men to 42, and the number of Negroes imported to about 8050.

N E W Y O R K, October 18.

The pursuit of Ford and King was continued until it was found that they were certainly making for the Ohio, the Party not prepared for proceeding to so great a Distance, desisted, after having dispatched a Man down to that River, who was to follow them to the City of New-Orleans; from this Person no Accounts have been yet received, but we are assured some Hopes are still to be entertained of apprehending them, as Colonel Guy Johnson, on hearing of their Escape, some Time ago, dispatched a Mohawk Indian, one of the best Runners of that Nation, with exact descriptions and proper Instructions to follow them down the Ohio. In Quest of these Fugitives there have not been discovered the least Traces of either Richardson or Budd, as has been reported; they are supposed to have taken another Route.

In the Account of the Proceedings against Mr. Powell, the Printer at Charlestown South-Carolina, it must be observed that they were in the upper House of Assembly, and not in the General Assembly of that Province, as some have imagined from the Manner of their being inserted in several of the public Papers.

We are informed that the Seat of Government in the Province of New Jersey, will be trans erred from Burlington to Perth Amboy, his Excellency Governor Franklin intended to remove his Family and Residence to that City.

Capt. Hamilton in 9 Weeks from Bilbao, the 8th Instant, in Lat. 38 1 2, Lon. 62. met with a hard Gale in which he lost his Fore-sail, had both his Pumps choaked, and his Vessel lay Water lodged for 4 Hours.

The Ship Barber, Capt. Blundell, from Kingston, in Jamaica, for Liverpool, put in here in Distress last Thursday Afternoon, having in a Gale of Wind the 8th Instant, Lat. 39, Lon. 60, lost his Mizzen Mast, and sprung a Leake, which put it out of his Power to proceed on his Voyage. The Gale continued three Days.

Capt Wynkoop in 16 Days from Coracoa, informs us, That there was a very smart Gale of Wind at that Island the 12th ult, but that little or no Damage was done thereby: Off Cape Hatteras the 7th Instant, he met with a severe Gale in which he carried away his 11b Stay, one of the Shrouds, and a Chain Plate: The Wind was from the North East, and a prodigious Swell from the S. E.

Last Monday Night the Goat at Tappan, in Orange County, was burnt down to the Ground, and 'tis supposed to be done by the Prisoners then confined therein, as the Fire began at the Top of the Building.

B O S T O N, October 18.

The Hon. Hugh Finlay, Esq; Surveyor General of the Post Roads in North-America, arrived in Town last Week from Quebec, by the Way of Kennebec, which he has found to be the nearest and best Conveyance between that and the New-England Provinces.

A Letter from Newbury Port, of the 10th inst says, "We have lately had our Court Week, upon the novel Case of Caesar against his Master, in an Action of 50 l. Lawful Money Damages, for detaining him in Slavery, was litigated before a Jury of the County, who found for the Plaintiff 18 l. Damages and Cost; from which Judgment the Defendant appealed."

We hear from Kennebec River, that a Rape was lately committed there, by a married Man, on the Body of a Girl of 13 Years of Age.—We further hear that the Affair was compromised by the Offender's paying, to the Father of the Girl, the immense Sum of Two Hundred Pounds Old Whack.

N E W H A V E N, October 22.

Thursday the 24th of November next, is appointed by Authority to be observed as a Day of public Thanksgiving throughout this Colony.

The Hon. John Penn, Esq; Governor of Pennsylvania, has issued a Proclamation, dated the 4th of October, wherein a Reward of Three Hundred Pounds is offered for apprehending a certain Joseph Richardson, who stands charged with counterfeiting the Bills of Credit of that Province; and the like Sum of Three Hundred Pounds will be paid for apprehending Samuel Ford, charged with the said Offence.

Custom House, New-Haven, Octo. 21, 1773.

ENTERED IN,

Sloop Diamond, P. Whitney, Boston
Sloop Polly, F. Bradley, New York
Schooner Lark, J. Ward, Ditto
Schooner Alexander, J. Gourlie, Gof ee.

CLEARED OUT,

Schooner Industry, J. Griffin, Barbados
Sloop Harriet, A. Fairchild, Ditto
Brig New-Polly, R. Grant, Newiv.
Sloop Dolphin, T. Horsey, New-York.
Sloop Lilly, A. Bradley, Ditto.
Sloop Humbird, T. Leet, Ditto.
Sloop Dolbin, J. Robinson, Ditto.

Now opening at the STORE of

JOB PERIT,

(At the North End of College in New Haven)

A large Assortment of English & India GOODS,

suitable for the Season, Which will be sold on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

A L S O,

London PORTER, by the

Hamper or smaller Quantity

N. B. Said Perit wants to purchase a Quantity of Lumber.

American Magazine.

THOSE Gentlemen and Ladies, who incline to encourage the Publication of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE, are hereby informed, that the Subscription Papers will be returned to the intended Publisher in a few Days, in order that he may ascertain the Number subscribed for. Subscriptions are taken in by the Printers hereof.

N. B. The Introduction to the Royal American Magazine (or Number I. to be ornamented with two elegant Copper Plate Prints) will be published on the first Day of January next.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENTURE, (at the Dwelling-House of Mr. Stephen Munson, in New-Haven, on Monday the first of Nov. next, at 4 o'Clock Afternoon, if not sold at private Sale before.)



The Dwelling-House

of the Subscriber, with about 3 Acres of Land, lying on the Country Road to Cheshire, and not more than 3 1/2 Miles from the State-House; it is well situated for a Tavern, and has been Improved as such, since the House was built, which is about Eight Years. For Terms apply to

T O W N R O W.

Strayed or Stolen from the Subscriber of New Haven, on the Night of the 19th Instant, a Dark BAY HORSE, about 10 Years old, 13 Hands high, has two galled Spots under the back part of the Saddle, a natural Trotter. Whoever takes up said Horse, and returns him to the Subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble. JONATHAN BROWN.

FOUND, in the Brick-Meeting-House, in New-Haven, a single world's Pocket book, containing sundry Notes, Memorandums, Orders, &c. but no Cash; supposed, by the Papers, to belong to one Abraham Fowler, of Lebanon. Inquire of the Printers hereof. New Haven, Sept. 24, 1773.

Daniel Huntington,
OF WOODBURY,
HAS just received a fresh Parcel of
Drugs and Medicine,
from LONDON, which he will
sell on reasonable Terms for Cash
or Country Produce in Hand, or a
short Credit to such as take a Quantity.
October 15.

The Public are hereby notified,
THAT there will be a FAIR held at
Johnston, in the County of Tryon,
and Province of New-York, on the second
Tuesday of November, and the second
Tuesday of April, (to be continued annually)
for the Barter and Sale of all Kinds
of Goods, homespun or other Manufactures,
Horties, Sheep, &c. And as the Fair, is to
be regulated by Direction of a Law of the
Province of New-York, it will be conducted
with good Order and Regularity. The
first Fair will be opened on the second Tuesday
of November next, and continue 'til
Thursday Evening following.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the
night after the 11th day of October,
1773, a sorrel mare of about 14 hands high,
with all her feet white, near the hoofs, a
blaze in her face, natural pacer, shod be-
fore, has a natural mark on her right side
of a white spot near the flank, the hair wore
off her head on the left side back of her
ear, with what we call a poker. Whoever
shall take up the thief and mare and deliver
them to me the subscriber, or send me
word so that I can have her or them, shall
have a reasonable reward, and all necessary
charges paid, I say paid by me the sub-
scriber of North-Haven.

AMOS ALLEN.

THE Managers of New-Haven Lot-
tery, upon Examination find they are
not in Readiness to commence the Drawing
as they expected, altho' they had began the
Preparation for it; and hereby inform the
Public, the real Situation of it, to wit, that
a Thousand Tickets more must be sold, be-
fore they can draw with Safety, either to
the Scheme or themselves, wherefore they
would beg those who have refer'd the pur-
chasing Tickets to the last, to do it im-
mediately that the Lottery may be full.

To be sold by the Subscriber,
HIS Dwelling-House, and Lot, situated
on the East Side the Green, fronting
the State House, in a good Part of the Town
for Trade; with about half an Acre of Land,
of which there is Room to erect another
Dwelling-House. For further Particulars,
enquire of

John Danielson,

Who desires all Persons who have open
Accounts with him to settle them immedi-
ately, as he expects soon to leave the Town.
New-Haven, October 15, 1773.

John Lotbrop,

DESIRES all those that are any Ways
indebted to him, to make immediate
Payment, or they may depend on being sued
without Respect to Persons.

TO BE SOLD cheap for CASH,
By the Subscriber,
Who expects to leave Town in a Fortnight,
Several Articles of
Household FURNITURE,

SUCH AS,
Mohogany Dining and Dressing Tables,
Looking Glasses, Chairs, Bedsteads,
and And Irons, also an English Saddle,
& new Sley. D. M. ARMSTEEN.
New Haven, October 8, 1773.

Messrs. GREENS,
READING in your Journal No. 308, an
Advertisement sign'd Samuel Turner,
offering Five Dollars Reward for taking up
a Molatto Fellow, named Pero, whom the
said Turner claims to be a Slave for Life.
I esteem myself bound in Duty to inform
the Public, That said Pero, was born FREE
of an Indian Woman, called *Hannah Moree*,
and bound to me by Advice of Authority by
the Name of *Aaron*, per Indenture, bearing
Date the 16th of Nov. 1750, the said *Aaron*
being Twenty One Years of Age in Nov.
1768.—And do advise all who have the
common Feelings of Humanity, to yield
their Influence and Assistance to protect the
said Indian against all Attempts upon his
just Liberty.

All Printers who read this, are desired to
give it a Place in their Papers, and charge
the same to Account of Services render'd the
Poor and Friendless. OLIVER COLLINS.

UPON a full Conviction that *Aaron*
Moree, a Molatto Fellow, advertised in
this Paper, No. 308, by Mr. *Samuel Turner*,
by the Name of *Pero*, was free born, I
have this Day commenced a Suit for the
Trial of his Liberty, and taken him into my
Service and Protection, until it shall be is-
sued; And do hereby assure any, who under
the Influence of that Advertisement, may
molest the said *Aaron*, that it shall be at their
Peril. BENJA. DOUGLAS.
New-Haven, 7th October, 1773.

October 6th, 1773.

Livingston's Manor, in the County of Albany,
New York Government.

SUTTONIAN INOCULATION
FOR THE SMALL-POX.

MR. LATHAM, Surgeon to the King's
(or 8th) Regiment of Foot, continues
to practise INOCULATION as usual, in *Livingston's*
Manor; he has several Houses
engaged for the Reception and Accommo-
dation of Strangers in Claverack, and in the
Klino-Kill, where every Thing necessary
will be attended to.

The following Gentlemen of the Faculty
are connected with Messieurs Sutton and
Latham, in Order to relieve such Persons as
should have the Misfortune to catch the
natural Small-Pox, and to assist others, who
justly prefer the Advantages of the above
easy & successful Method of Inoculation, viz:
Mr. *Outwater*, Orange Town, }
Mr. *Stringer*, Albany, } New York
Mr. *Constable*, Schenectady, } Government,
Mr. *Quilbot*, Kinderhook, }
Mr. *Tompson*, Red Hook }
Mr. *Wheeler*, Salisbury, Connecticut, Go-
vernment, }
Mr. *Paine*, Worcester, Massachusetts-Bay Go-
Mr. *Beaumont*, Surgeon to His Majesty's 26th
Regiment of Foot, Canada.

N. B. Any Practitioner of Character in
his Profession, who is desirous to be con-
nected with Messieurs Sutton and Latham in
this Branch of business, as a Principal for
any particular County, is requested to apply
to Mr. Latham, at his House in Colonel
Livingston's Manor. His House is a Mile
South from the Manor House.

LOST, on the Road between New-Ha-
ven and North-Haven, on Monday
Evening last,

A blue Great COAT,
about half worn. Whoever will bring it to
the Printing Office, shall be reasonably re-
warded for their Trouble.

A large Quantity of choice
Hatter's WOOL,
TO BE SOLD, BY
Stephen Bradley,
In New-Haven.

Amos Morrifson,
Wigg-Maker & Hair-Dresser
Continues to carry on his Business in all its
Branches, at the Shop formerly occupied by
Mr. John Danielson, and has on Hand the
following:

LIGHT and dark grey Wiggs; light and
dark brown Ditto; Bagg Wiggs and
Spencer Bobs of various Colours; plain and
shap'd Tops of different Modes; pin & paste
Fronts; Ladies Koles and French Curls;
Hair Pins, Ribbons and Pomatum; Borders
and Ques; broad and narrow Wigg Ribbon;
Silk and Thread Calls; Ladies Freezates and
Bandores; Likewise Ladies Tates which will
dress in various Modes. If the above Arti-
cles should not happen to suit, Gentlemen
can be waited in any Taste whatever, in the
best Manner and at the shortest Notice.

N. B. Said, Morrifson would acquaint
Gentlemen that are in the Dressing Way, that
as he has a Number of Hands of the best
Dressers; they will be served in the best Man-
ner without Loss of Time.

Best ANCHORS,
made of Sterling Iron, to be SOLD by
William Hawxhurst,
in NEW-YORK.

WHEREAS some have supposed that
the Sterling made Anchors, which
us'd to lye along side of the Bidge at Barling
Slip, are sold. This may inform the
Public, that the Corporation having order'd
them to be removed from that Place, they
are now lodg'd in a Yard between said Slip
and Byvank's Store on the Dock, where any
size or quantity may be had for 6d. New-
York currency per lb.—Likewise the best
Feyling resin'd iron, warranted good, for
£. 32 per ton—Scythe ditto for £. 34 and
£. 36 according as it is drawn—and Keenes
best Bloomary iron for £. 25 per ton, and
cut ditto for £. 28.—Also pig iron of the
Sterling new mine, cast in cinder, warranted
good, for £. 11 per ton.

N. B. Beef, pork, cheese, pickled cod
fish, mackrel, liver oil, and New-England
tobacco will be taken in exchange.

Good encouragement will be given to
a person well qualified to manufacture steel
from pig iron in the German way.

Enquire of
WILLIAM HAWXHURST.
New-York, July 14, 1773.

Thomas Hilldrup,
WATCH MAKER from LONDON,
Embodend by the encouragement receiv'd
from the indulgent public, hereby informs
them, that he has remov'd his shop to that
for many years occupied by Dr. Neil Mc
Lean, now distinguish'd by the sign of the
Dial, south of the court house Hartford,
where Repeating, Horizontal and plain
WATCHES are restored to their pristine vig-
our, and warranted to perform well, free of
any expence for one year, casualties and very
bad ones excepted. The subscribers' motive
from his first commencing business here, was
to form a settlement, which he is desirous of
compleating; therefore solicits the favour to
those gentlemen who are or may be satisfied
of his abilities, to assist in recommending, as-
suring them that they may depend on his
assiduity to merit the same by a strict probity,
and constant diligence, while he remains
their most humble and obedient servant to
command.

Thomas Hilldrup.
Hartford, July 20, 1773.

The East End of Christopher
Kilby's HOUSE to be let,
and enter'd the 1st of No-
vember, 1773.