

RESOLVED, That until the end of next session of the General Court, there shall be no prosecution by indictment commenced, had or further proceeded on, against any person or persons, citizens of this Commonwealth, for sedition or seditious practices, which shall have been committed within this Commonwealth, at any time from the first day of June 1787, to the thirteenth day of June last past.

Sent down for execution.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.
In the House of Representatives, July 7, 1787.
Read and concurred.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

Approved.

JOHN HANCOCK.
True copy. Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CINCINNATI, July 4, 1787.

WHEREAS Luke and Elizabeth Day, having served as officers in the late Continental Army, a sufficient time to entitle them to become Members of the Society of the Cincinnati, did at the termination of the late war, deposit each, one month's pay, which month's pay was in common with the pay of the other officers of the regiment to which they belonged, delivered into the hands of the Treasurer of this Society.

And whereas the said Luke and Elizabeth Day have, by openly joining, leading and conducting the late rebellion in this Commonwealth, rendered themselves particularly odious and obnoxious to this Society.—Therefore,

Resolved, That their said month's pay be returned them by the Treasurer, as they are not, and never have been considered as Members of this Society.

Per Order,
THOMAS EDWARDS, Sec'y.

From the *Massachusetts Centinel*.

MR. CANTON.

YAN abolitionist who trafficks in printing the *Observers*, from the *Hampshire Gazette*, in your last paper. While treason and rebellion are pardoned by wholesale, and *confessions* marks *to* *the* *measures* of government, I think you must be in great danger of a prosecution; and you may be turning up my lad, with the very same productions very entertaining. An insidious *Bay* printer may not expect the indulgence which has been lavished on a *Shay's* *Shattuck* and *a Day*. The road to favour is to be found in the commission of more atrocious crimes than you are like to commit.

CONSISTENCY.

LONDON, May 27.

The intelligence communicated some days since to the public, relative to a civil war having broken out in Holland, is now confirmed by the mails which arrived yesterday. On the ninth day of this month, an action between the patriotic party, as they are termed, and the regular troops, took place near Utrecht, in which numbers were killed and wounded.

The following are the particulars.—The action was between the city militia of Utrecht and a body of three hundred and fifty regulars, under the command of Colonel comte d'Effren. It appears upon the whole, that the latter were the aggressors, and that the commanding officer of the city free corps was first shot by a party who laid in ambush to surprise his followers. The barrière re-entered the city on the 10th at night, and were received by torch-light, amongst the acclamations of their fellow-citizens. The captain commandant Wilcher, and member Vander Vliet, were killed on the spot.

The number of the killed and wounded in the above action is not yet authentically ascertained: it is reported that there were,

Of the provincial troops,
Killed 700
Taken prisoners, 27
And on the patriotic side,
Killed 7
Wounded 30
The baggage, &c. taken from the enemy, A military chest, containing 40,000 florins. 30 chests belonging to the officers. 260 muskets. 4 spoons. 12 drums. 1 horse belonging to the major. 109 hats. 12 grenadier caps. With a quantity of iron, bells, &c.

This civil disturbance is not likely to end here, and it is more than probable that the cause of the inhabitants of Utrecht will be powerfully supported by the States of Holland, this noble and great province having ordered their general, Van Ryfel, to march directly to their assistance, in case any further disturbance should happen. Mean while the States of Amstovort,

in whole department lies the city of Utrecht, having concerted measures with the Stadtholder, are to send more military forces, to the amount of three or four regiments, against the above city. The presence is to stand on the defensive; they even very loudly blame the conduct of the people of Utrecht for having exceeded his orders.

Among the wounded was a boy, twelve years of age, who was shot through the belly by a musket ball; and, being carried into the city of Utrecht on a board, he exclaimed, *I am not yet dead, and still a Patriot!*

After all the struggles which the Dutch have had to gain their liberty, and to maintain it, they seem to be now in danger of losing it by their own intestine quarrels. No war is so hostile to liberty as a civil war; and no constitution so liable to be changed by it as a republic. Nor are there in any wars, since mankind have become civilized, such cruelties exercised as in civil wars. They are in general carried on with such savage ferocity, and barbarity, as disgrace human nature. If France or Prussia interfere in this war, and it is more than probable that one of them will, it must wear a serious aspect, the other will not be long behind hand; nor can England be an indifferent spectator. He argues weakly who contends, that England has no interest in the preservation of the present constitution, which has preserved her independence. What the war, if it goes on, will produce, time only can show; but it is a war that must engage our most serious attention.

It is said, that the English ambassador at the Hague will return home in a few days, on account of the disturbances in Holland, which are become so serious, that other powers must interfere.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) June 2.

By several people late from the frontier posts of this State, it is credibly reported, that the Creek Indians have again renewed hostilities. They inform, that in the course of the last week, some Indians carried a negro, the property of a Mr. Lang, of Greene county, and were closely pursued by a Mr. M'Michael, and a lad (name not mentioned) who unfortunately fell in the attempt to rescue the Negro, and according to usage custom were scalped. The Indians in their precipitate retreat lost the scalp, but got the Negro entirely off. Irritated by the loss of his neighbours, Captain Alexander with a small party of volunteers, went in quest of the murderers, overtook and killed six of them on Saturday last, on the opposite side of the Oconee river, not far from the place, at Shouderbone, where the *news* was held.—It is likewise said, that *two* other Indians were killed on the Monday following, and that *two* have been set out from the nation purposed for mischief. Although this alarming intelligence is not officially authenticated, we are sorry to observe, that by the manner in which it is communicated, it has rather too great an appearance of truth.

BALTIMORE, July 3.

Copy of two letters from a gentleman in the *Falls of the Ohio*, to his friend in *New-Hampshire*.

Louisville, Falls of the Ohio, 4th Dec. 1785.

Dear Sir,

POLITICS, which a few months ago were scarcely thought of, are now founded along in this part of the world, and discussed by almost every person. The late commercial treaty with Spain, in shutting up (as it is said) the navigation of the Mississippi River for the term of 25 years, has given this western country an universal shock, and struck its inhabitants with amazement.—Our foundation is effected—it is, therefore, necessary that every individual exert himself to apply a remedy. To tell us and make us valiant to the mercenary Spaniards, is a grievance not to be born.—The parliamentary act which occasioned our revolt from Great-Britain, was not so barefaced and intolerable.—To give rivers New-Orleans, and then be subject to the Spanish laws and impositions, is an insult upon our understanding. We know, by usual experience, that it is in their power, when once there, to take our produce at any price they please. Large quantities of flour, meat, &c. have been taken there the summer past, and mostly confiscated, those who had permits from their government, were obliged to sell for a price he was pleased to state, or subject themselves to lose the whole. Men of large property are already ruined by their policy.—What benefit can you on the Atlantic shores receive from this act? The Spaniards, from the amazing resources of this river, can supply all their own markets, as also foreign markets, at a much lower price than you possibly can.—Though this country has been settled but about three years, and that in the midst of an intestine enemy, and most of the first adventurers fallen a prey to merciless savages, and although the emigration of this country is so very rapid, quantities of produce they now have on hand, are immense.—Flour and pork are now selling at 12s. per hundred. Cow beef in proportion, and any quantity of Indian corn may be had at 9d. per bushel. Three times the quantity of to-

acco and corn can be raised on an acre here, than can be within the settlements on the east side of the mountains, and with less cultivation; it is, therefore, rational, to suppose, that in a very few years, the vast bodies of water in these rivers will labour under that immense weight of the produce of this rich and fertile country, and the Spanish ships be unable to carry it to market from a barren country, loaded with taxes and impoverished with debt, to the most barren and unproductive soil in the world.—Vain is the thought, as well endeavour to prevent the fishes from entering on a bank in the sea, which affords them plenty of nourishment.—I shall the best and largest part of the United States be unenclosed, by not for savages, and beasts of prey.—Cannibal purposes. This is convincing to every one who beholds the many advantages and pleasing prospects of this country.—Here is a soil richer than any other, and can be possibly made by labour of hands, sufficient to support millions of cattle, fummer and winter! Case, which is also good nourishment for stock, without bounds!—The spontaneous production of this country surpasses your imagination, consequently I see nothing to prevent our herds being as numerous here, in time, as they are in the kingdom of Prussia.—Our lands north of the Ohio, for the produce of wheat, &c. I think will vie with the island of Sicily. Shall all this country now be cultivated entirely for the use of the Spaniards? Shall we be their bondsmen as the Children of Israel were to the Egyptians?—Shall one part of the United States be slaves, while the other is free?—Humane nature shudders at the thought, and despise those who would be so mean as to even contemplate so vile a subject. Our situation is so bad as it possibly can be; therefore, every exertion to retrieve our circumstances, must be manly, eligible and just.—We can raise 23,000 troops this side of the Allegheny and Appalachian mountains, and the annual increase of them, by emigration from other parts, is from two to four thousand.

“We have taken all the goods belonging to the Spanish merchants at Post St. Vincent and the Illinois, and are determined that they shall not trade up the river, provided they will not us trade down it.”

“Preparations are now making here (if necessary) to drive the Spaniards from the settlements at the mouth of the Mississippi.”

“In case we are not favoured by the United States, if we need it our alliances will be thrown off, and some other power applied to. Great-Britain stands ready, with open arms, to receive and support us.—They have already offered to open their resources for our supplies.—When once reunited to them, farwell—a long farewell to all your boasted greatness.—The province of Canada, and the inhabitants of this waters, of themselves, in time, will be able to conquer you.—You are as ignorant of this country as Great-Britain was of America.”

“These things, if rightly improved, may be of some service; if not, blame yourselves for the neglect.”

“Dear Sir,
“December 6th, 1785.

“I cannot but remind you of the danger into which the United States are plunging themselves. Spain has placed the rock upon which they are like to split. It is very surprising to every rational person, that the legislatures of those States, which have been so applauded for their affection and defence of their just rights and privileges, should so soon endeavour to subjugate a great part of their dominions even to worse slavery than ever Great-Britain presumed to subjugate any part of hers. Ireland is a free country to what this will be when its navigation is given into the hands of the Spaniards.—There now seems a general call for the people here to appeal to justice and to arms, for the defence of their just rights, than was known in America.—The five western counties of Pennsylvania are sensibly affected.—The French at the Illinois and Post St. Vincent have two thousand militia, and by forming a new alliance, the numerous tribes of Indians will join us.—The State of Franklin are ready to fly to arms.—In Kentucky, Liberty and Death are in every one's mouth.—All is in confusion.—And God only knows where it will end.—Except Congress immediately rescind their resolution, and do something to make this country form a better opinion of them, America is ruined! inevitably ruined!”

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

To what a degree, observes a correspondent, must the feelings of those people, who possess that noble spirit which gained us glory and independence, be injured, by reflecting on the commotions which at present rage without intermissions at Rhode-Island?—Those who could lately boast of men of *liberal* integrity to fill the respective offices of government, have now to regret that they are filled with a set of ignorant countrymen.

The citizens of that State, one day view the Governor sitting in the chair of government, and the next day may see his excellency in his blacksmith's shop, completely equipped for a hot engagement. At the celebration of the anniversary of American independence, in New-Jersey, the sons of Liberty, it is said, had express orders from the Governor to fire but twelve cannon, and to drink but twelve toasts. Till a reformation takes place, they met with similar contempt from the Governor of the same State!

LANSINGBOROUGH, July 6.

On the 29th ult. Solomon Mallet, one of Shay's officers, in attempting to land from a raft as he was passing Stillwater, was drowned. A few days after his body was taken up about three half joes, and some copper.—It is said he was a descendant from credible Germans near Boston.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

Since the 4th instant, the hon. the Congress of the United States, have been sitting in this city. The most important business which has employed this august body, since that date, is a resolve respecting pension officers—an ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio; and the election of a Governor or governors, for said territory.

It was rumored, yesterday, that the hon. Major-General Parsons was in nomination for Governor of a certain proportion of the western territory, by Congress.

The public is requested to beware of counterfeiters of the Spanish milled dollars, emitted in 1777. They are badly executed, and some of the marks by which they may be distinguished from the genuine ones are as follows.—A material difference in the found—the falling light and ringing like brass—the words *plus ultra* on the pillars, appear to have been cut with a tool in a very bungling manner—the mark of the mould, like a small notch in the edge, is very perceptible—held up to the light with a good glass, the bad may immediately be distinguished from the genuine ones—on examination, by rubbing or scraping the counterfeiters betray a coppery complexion, very thickly coated with quicksilver.—The great scarcity of hard money has of late rendered people too remiss in examining what they receive, by means of which, they are exposed to impositions, especially as it has been strongly suspected, that a notorious gang of money makers are dispersed on the frontiers of Massachusetts and Vermont.

We are informed from Claverack, that a discovery has lately been made of a new species of paper money, that has been struck in that town, in imitation of the paper money of this State.—That upwards of 20,000 was found in one house, the greatest part of which was in the possession of a person in this vicinity, had stowed on the back of a cow, in a barn.—That the said person is supposed to be all that remains of the paper, and that none has got into circulation. We would nevertheless, advise our friends to be on their guard, as many other attempts (more successful than the above) have been made to counterfeit the paper money of this State.

HARTFORD, July 16.

Last Saturday, His Excellency John Langdon, and Col. Gardner, Delegates from the State of New-Hampshire to the Federal Convention, passed through this city on their way to Philadelphia.

A correspondent remarks, that the Convention now sitting, seems quite novel in the history of governments, and stands remarkable and alone in the political history. After the establishment of governments in various parts of the continent, some of which have been forced upon the majority of the governed; and after the successful submission to, and eagerly embraced by the people; it is still singular to see an assembly, however great and respectable in itself, proceeding tacitly over the consecration of the laws by voluntary election.

May patriotism blow the gale, and virtue be prior to the ports of hipocrisy and freedom!

PORTSMOUTH, July 7.

The Great and General Court of this State, were adjourned on Saturday last, to the second day of September next, then to meet at Charleston.

The General Court, during their late session, presided the *Triumphant* act; and thereby justified the conduct of the Justices of the Inferior Court, who have uniformly appointed it, as unconstitutional and unjust.

A correspondent is of opinion, that no person will be so foolish to hear, that the feat of government is removed to Charleston, on Connecticut river, when he recollects the received opinion of the politicians of the present day.—“*that country is travelling for from talk to snuff.*”

We heard of His Excellency the late President Langdon will leave this town on Monday, to attend the federal convention. The prayer of the town will follow this disinterested patriot, who will public treasury was incapable of furnishing supplies, generously offered to bear the expense of himself and colleague on this important mission.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 14.

We hear that a voluntary Convention was lately held at Chelmsford, in the county of Middlesex, to fabricate a petition to the Governor praying him to grant a pardon to *John Skatuck*, a convicted traitor. Circular letters to the Selectmen of the different towns, in that county, were to their paragonage.—But, it is said, they met with small success. The very general disposition of the people was in favour of the laws. Several towns have rejected the attempt with neglect. We are told that the Selectmen of the respectable and patriotic town of Cambridge, agreed upon an answer, which contains a protest against such an irregular meeting, for the purpose of reviewing public measures, and declares that it became them as individuals to give their advice to the Governor, especially in opposition to the General Court, on the 16th June pronounced any further act of grace to be inconsistent with the dignity of the government and the safety of the State; and that their whole knowledge of *Skatuck's* character is derived from the public investigation before the Supreme Court—and the result by no means gave them a favourable opinion of the man.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COLONEL LYMAN, COMMANDING THE TROOPS LAID UP IN HARTFORD, TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

“Northampton, July 26, 1787.

“In my last letter of the 30th of June, which I had the honour to write from Great-Barrington, I informed your Excellency of my having recruited nearly two hundred men, from the regiments which had been engaged for the four months; which number is since augmented to nearly two hundred and fifty. I also then took the liberty to suggest, that so many as five hundred, would, under present circumstances, be raised not only with considerable difficulty, but might perhaps be unnecessary; since which I am more confirmed in the above opinion, not only from the prospect of general internal tranquillity in this, but from the vigilance adopted by the neighbouring States, who seem suitably alarmed at the late outrages from persons harboured with them.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM STORBRIDGE, (COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE) DATED JULY 19.

“There is little prospect of liberation of danger from any public opposition, that the rebels are now able to make against Government. I do not conceive, that as a body, we have any thing to fear from them. Some abandoned and desperate individuals may, here and there, perpetrate private thefts and robberies; but I do not conceive that if they are still disposed, to prosecute any rebellious plans, they will be able to collect such force that a greater may not be readily collected to oppose them.—I believe they will not in future, be able to find protection in the State of New-York; as I have no doubt but the authority of that State will give every necessary aid to the apprehending of any persons, who, by fleeing there, may seek to frustrate the orders from the Justice of this State.”

“May I be permitted to suggest, whether, at present, a vigilant exertion of authority may not probably be attended with more permanent and salutary effects, than a military force. Does not the latter tend to keep up the idea of the strength and importance of the rebels? Must it not occasion a considerable expence to government, and bring an additional burthen on the citizens; and may not this tend to weaken the attachment of the less discerning, to a government which they feel too expensive.”

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM GREAT-BARRINGTON, DATED JULY 12th, 1787.

“Since the troops employed under the command of Col. Newell, have been dismissed, nothing of importance has taken place here, except the liberation of the prisoners, amounting to thirteen, and the carrying off one of the field pieces.—The former was effected last Saturday night, about one o'clock, by the members of the centinel placed at the gate, who forming a league with the prisoners, broke the lock, and they all escaped as did the centinel with them. Among the prisoners who escaped was *Crittenden* a noted insurgent, and who was profcribed from pardon by the late act of the General Court, and the centry and woman who were accessory to the escape of Wilcox and Austin, when confined under sentence of death for high treason. As soon as it was discovered, the troops and some of the inhabitants pursued them, and though they could not find them; yet found their irons about three miles from the goal, on the road to New-York State: On Monday evening the piece of artillery was observed to be missing, and was pursued by the troops, about half a mile and retained. Whether the piece was taken by the friends of government, or created a laugh, on the insurgents, is uncertain; however, the presumption is, that it was carried off by some of the insurgents, as it would be very impolitic for the other

party to commit an action which must alarm the town.

I think the minds of the people are much more easily than they have been, yet I cannot but observe, that there was a peculiar propriety in government's reformation of the troops: This convinces the insurgents, that the legislative body will not suffer the government to be trampled upon, without raising a force to oppose those who may be hardy enough to attempt it.”

NEWPORT, July 12.

We learn that His Excellency Governor Hancock, hath conducted with such firmness and propriety in the administration of his office, as to gain even the confidence of those who openly opposed his election; such an approbation is of more real honour to the patriot, than *clinging bells* or laureated standards.

NORTHAMPTON, July 25.

Nothing authentic, says a New-York paper of last Thursday, has yet transpired from the late Federal Convention. It is said, however, that they are out on Committees. It is not doubted, that when these Committees report, some important resolutions, resolutions which may be big with the fate of America, will be adopted and made public.

Reports say:—That a French fleet of men of war was to sail from the West-Indies about the first of July, bound for New-York and Boston, to pass away the hurricane months.

DIED! Last Saturday night, Mrs. Esther Clapp, consort of Mr. Elisha Clapp, in the 24th year of her age.

“WANTED, an active free Boy, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business. Enquire at this office.”

MR. BUTLER,

In Gazette, No. 46, you informed your readers what you had heard from Westampton.—I beg leave through the same channel to acquaint the public what I have heard from Southampton, viz. That a few Sundays past, Daniel Ludington (lately convicted of treason) had a child baptized by the name of *JASON*, no doubt to perpetuate the memory of the worthy Mr. Jason Farmer, who after a due preparation for the solemnities of such a awful ceremony, was—on the 28th of June, in the month of June last, for the inconsiderable crime of *Treason*, and killing Jacob Walker, when endeavouring to assist the rights of his country.

THE INFORMER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Norwich, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list of 1787, and 1788, as follows, viz.

Name	Rate tax.	Town & county rate
Edward Walker, Esq.	1. 4. 0	1. 4. 0
Daniel Wood,	0. 7. 2	0. 6. 0
Capc. Samuel Ward,	0. 6. 0	0. 5. 0
Timothy Lister,	0. 11. 0	0. 10. 0
David Crow,	0. 5. 0	0. 4. 0
Joseph Gordon,	0. 3. 0	0. 2. 0
Benezer Pelton,	0. 3. 0	0. 2. 0
Samuel Smith,	0. 3. 0	0. 2. 0
George Green,	2. 5. 0	2. 5. 0
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ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Joseph Barnard*, late of Deerfield, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate settlement, with the subscribers, administrators on said estate. And all persons having claims on said estate, are desired to exhibit them for adjustments to

Joseph Barnard,
Daniel Wood, jun.

Deerfield, July 23, 1787.

STRAYED or stolen from the left ribber, on the night of the 17th instant, a red roan MARE, rather small, a natural pacer, her mane lies chiefly on the neck side, several white spots under the tail, carries her head low. Whoever will take up said Mare and return her to the subscribers, give information where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

NATHANIEL PHELPS, jun.

Northampton, July 24, 1787.

RUN away from the subscriber the 17th inst. an apprentice boy, named *JAMES ST. WART*, about 17 years of age, dark complexion. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or assisting him in any manner. Whoever will take up said Boy and return him to the subscribers, shall receive Two Shillings in hand cash, or Four Shillings in the paper currency of Rhode Island.

THOMAS LYMAN.

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THOMAS LYMAN.

Charter, July 23, 1787.

nothing of importance has taken place here, except the liberation of the prisoners, amounting to thirteen, and the carrying off one of the field pieces.—The former was effected last Saturday night, about one o'clock, by the members of the centinel placed at the gate, who forming a league with the prisoners, broke the lock, and they all escaped as did the centinel with them. Among the prisoners who escaped was *Crittenden* a noted insurgent, and who was profcribed from pardon by the late act of the General Court, and the centry and woman who were accessory to the escape of Wilcox and Austin, when confined under sentence of death for high treason. As soon as it was discovered, the troops and some of the inhabitants pursued them, and though they could not find them; yet found their irons about three miles from the goal, on the road to New-York State: On Monday evening the piece of artillery was observed to be missing, and was pursued by the troops, about half a mile and retained. Whether the piece was taken by the friends of government, or created a laugh, on the insurgents, is uncertain; however, the presumption is, that it was carried off by some of the insurgents, as it would be very impolitic for the other