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1754—1766

Volume II

January 1759 — May 1766

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PREFACE.

This the second volume of "The Fitch Papers" completes the correspondence and documents, chiefly of an official nature, covering the period during which Thomas Fitch was governor of the Colony of Connecticut.

It forms the eighth of the Society's volumes of "Collections" to contain the official correspondence and documents of Connecticut, beginning with the election of Joseph Talcott as governor in October 1724 and continuing in unbroken sequence to May 1766.

The originals of the documents printed in this volume are from the same sources as were noted in the preface to the first volume of "The Fitch Papers." Again the thanks of the Society are due and are hereby extended to the owners and custodians of the original manuscripts for their permission to use them; not forgetting to make particular acknowledgment of special courtesies received in the procuring of copies from the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Connecticut State Library. Again also acknowledgment is made to Mr. Forrest Morgan, M. A., a member of the Publication Committee, for his frequent and willing aid and advice; and recognition is made of the task accomplished by Miss Alice M. Gay in making a large part of the copy for the printer.

ALBERT C. BATES,
Chairman of the Publication Committee and Editor of this Volume.

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, March 12, 1920

FITCH PAPERS.

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

NORWALK 8th January 1759

Sir

Your having by Your Letter of the 29th of last Month Again recommended the raising new Levies for another Campaign, and considering the Encourageing Assuarances you have given of your Intentions in the most Effectual manner as well by offensive as Defensive Operations against the Common Enemy to prosecute the important Service the King and these Colonies have so much at heart.

I have determined as Soon as conveniently may be to convince* the Assembly to lay before them the Several Matters contained in Your Letters, and Shall (unless Some Occurrance Should intervene to prevent it) recommend to their Serious Consideration the motion you have made, And perswade my self that Your known disposition to promote His Majesty's Service and the special Reason the Assembly have to confide in your good Conduct will have great weight and Influence with them.

I can't in the mean time but hope I may receive Something particular in regard to the Service of this Year, in order not only the more Effectually to influence the Assembly in raising the Levies and making the necessary provition for them with more propriety and Certainty but also to facilitate the Levies that may be Agreed to be raised, as it has been usual (as I before acquainted You) for the People to be made acquainted with the Service they are to Engage in. and as that is represented to them more or less Agreable to the humour prevailing in the Country so the Levies commonly Succeed.

I shall from time to time give you accounts of the Conclusions come into, and the progress made in Consequence

* Evidently a slip of the pen for convene.

thereof. And I trust this Colony will not be wanting of its proper proportion nor be behind others in preparations according to its Ability for the common Service.

I am Sir
with very great respect
your most Obedient and
Most Humble Servant
THOS FITCH

[Indorsed] Copy A Letter from Govr Fitch To M. Gen. Amherst Jany 8th 1759 in M. G. Amherst of Janry 18th 1759

ANDREW OLIVER TO THOMAS FITCH.

[Andrew Oliver of Boston wrote about January 10, 1759, to Governor Thomas Fitch, advising him of the receipt of several chests of money from London, shipped by Mr. Partridge for the account of the colony of Connecticut. See letter from Oliver to Fitch of Jan. 15, 1759.]

ANDREW OLIVER TO THOMAS FITCH.

Boston 15 Janry 1759

Sir

I wrote your Honour last week by way of Springfield advising the receipt of Several Chests of Money by the Ship Happy Return Capt McTaggart from London shipt pr Mr Patridge for Account of the Colony of Connecticut. I have received the said Chests into my Custody and delivered the Capt his Bill of Lading; if your Honr has another come to Hand the shortest way of Discharging me would be by your sending that Indorsed when you send for the Money. I could then take up that Indorsed by me delivering the Captain that with your Honors Indorsement

I am Sir your Honour's
Most Obedient Humble Servant
ANDR OLIVER

Honbl Thos Fitch Esqr
Copy

THOMAS FITCH TO JOSEPH TALCOTT.

NORWALK 22d Janry 1759.

Sir

Yesterday I Received two Letters from Mr Partridge acquainting me he had Received the whole of the Colonys Money for the Expences in Supplying Provisions for the Troops in 1756. and that he had Shipped 14000 Ounces Silver and 503 ounces three penny weight and 12grs Gold for Account of the Colony for Boston by the Ship Happy Return Capt Peter McTaggart Commander consigned to Me and inclosed a Bill of Lading for it. I have also Received a Letter from Andrew Oliver Esqr (to whose Care the Money was to be Delivered in Boston) informing me that he had Received the Money into his Custody and indorsed one of the Bills to the Captain. Therefore as you are the proper Person to Receive the Colonys Money I have Assigned the Bill of Lading to you and have sent it by the Barer. And that I may be safe, Desire you to send me a Receipt that you have receivd the Bill of Lading so Indorsed by me; Also desire that you will Indorse the Bill to the Capt on Receiving the Money and take up that which Mr Oliver Indorsed agreable to his Desire or if that can't be Done to indorse it as Received of Mr Oliver. I Desire you as soon as may be either to go or send some proper Person with a proper Guard and Carriage to bring the Money from Boston to Hartford, in which affair it will be well to take proper Advice. I have inclosed a Copy of Mr Olivers Letter for your Perusal that you may see what he proposes and have wrote to him to be conveyed by you or your Order to Acquaint him with the Steps I have taken.

I am Sir your most Humble Servant

THOS FITCH

Mr Treasurer TALCOTT

[Indorsed] Govr Fitch & Andrew Oliver letters about the Money from England arrived at Boston from thence by land to Hartford

THOMAS FITCH TO ANDREW OLIVER.

[Governor Thomas Fitch wrote, probably on January 22, 1759, to Andrew Oliver of Boston, forwarding the letter to treasurer Joseph Talcott to be delivered by him or his agent, informing Oliver of the steps he had taken for the forwarding of the colony's money from Boston to Hartford. See letter from Gov. Fitch to Joseph Talcott of Jan. 22, 1759.]

WILLIAM PITT TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL, Febry 5th 1759.

Gentlemen,

The King having been pleased to appoint Rear Admiral Saunders to be Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Ships, employed, or to be employed, in North America, I am to signify to you The King's Pleasure, that you do transmit to Rear Admiral Saunders, all Intelligence relative to his Department, in the same Manner as you was directed to do by my Letters of the 19th Febry & 30th Decr 1757, to the former Commanders in Chief of His Majesty's Ships; And it is also The Kings Pleasure, that you do, on any Application from Admiral Saunders, or the Commander in Chief of The King's Ships, use all legal Methods to supply Him with such a Number of Sailors, & Workmen, from your Colony, as He shall, at any Time, require for His Majesty's Service.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
humble Servant
W. PITT

Govr & Compy of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from Mr Secry Pitt 5th Febry 1759 Rec 10th April 1759

ANDREW OLIVER TO JOSEPH TALCOTT.

Boston 7 Febry 1759.

Sir

I had your favour of 31 Jany by your Son, to whom I have delivered the seven Chests of money receivd ℔ Capn McTaggart for account of the Colony of Connecticut, and receivd of him the Bill of Lading assigned over by his Honour Governor Fitch and yourself and endorsed by your Son.

Inclosed herewith, you have the Cocket which the Capn delivered me, and hope you will find it turn out agreeably

I am Sir

Your most humle Servt

ANDW OLIVER

Joseph Talcott Esq

[Indorsed] Mr Andrew Oliver Account of Money by Capt Taggart Recd by Joseph Talcott Jur at Boston All Came out Right Settled & finished Andrew Olive letter

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

[Sir Jeffrey Amherst wrote on February 16, 1759, to Governor Thomas Fitch inclosing a letter from William Pitt to Fitch dated December 9, 1758, urging the raising of as many or more troops as were raised for the last campaign, counciling secrecy in the matter, desiring that troops may be at Albany by April 10, recommending putting arms in best of condition and encouraging men to use their own rather than the government arms. See letter from Fitch to Amherst of Feb. 19, 1759; *Rhode Island Colonial Records*, VI. 198; Fitch Papers, no. 26, which gives date of and mentions receipt of this letter.]

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

Extract of a Letter from Governor Fitch to Major Genl Amhert bearing Date the 19th of February 1759—

Last Evening I received Your Letter of the 16th with Mr Secretary Pitts Letter &ca. inclosed & Shall with all

possible Dispatch Endeavour a Strict Obedience of His Majesty's Pleasure Signified therein.

[Indorsed] Extract of a Letter from G. Fitch To M. G. Amherst bearing date the 19th of Feby 1759. in M: G: Amherst's of Feby 28th 1759.

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

Norwalk 23d February 1759

Sir

As it will be of great Advantage towards Promoting and facilitating the Provincial Levies for the Service of the ensuing Campaign to publish all the Encouragments given not only by the Government, but also such as the King has been graciously pleased to grant and order; I beg you will be so good as to favour me with such Assurances (as you may judge proper) Relative to some articles which are to be supplied at the Expence of the Crown that I may in Season be able to acquaint the Inhabitants as well with the Encouragment on the part of the Crown as with those the Government shall think proper to give to induce men voluntarily to engage in this important Service. I would particularly mention the Subsistence of the men from the time they enter into the Service untill they join the Army and what Assistance they may expect in their march to Albany (some I suppose will go by Water and some by Land) also when the Tents and Camp Uttencills will be ready and where delivered and what Provision of Medicines & necesssaries for the sick will be made; Last Year the General gave publick Assurance the men if they subsisted themselves shou'd receive for it four pence Sterling a day from the Date of their Enlistment till they received the Kings Provisions. The Transports also which carried those Troops that went by water to Albany were paid for by the Crown; and I can't see but the necessary Carriages attending the Companies which march by Land should be paid for in the same manner, what was done in regard to them last year, I am not certain, yet I conceive it to be a very clear Point that the Carriages as well as the Transports

shou'd be paid for, And altho' all the Particulars before mention'd were not supplied by the Kings Officers last year, but the Government was forc'd to provide some of them, yet as the King has been graciously pleas'd to signify by Mr Secretary Pitts circular Letter of the 9th December last that *the whole that His Majesty expects and requires of the Provinces is the Levying, Cloathing and Pay of the men;* it appears to me very plain that those Articles which are not included in the three before named are not to be supplied by the Provinces and consequently are to be provided agreable to His Majestys gracious Intentions at the Cost of the Crown. You will be pleased to favour me with your Answer that I may be better furnish'd to forward and promote the Levies & in getting them ready to march as soon as the Season will admitt, and hope in a short time to acquaint you with the Resolution of the Assembly, the Members of which seems disposed to exert themselves, to the utmost of their Ability on this great Occasion.

I am Sir

With very great Respect

Your Excellencys most obedient and

Most humble Servant

THOS FITCH

His Excellency General AMHERST

[Indorsed] Copy. Govr Fitch 23d ffeby Recd 26th Do Ansd 6th March Desiring to know what their Men will be supplied with by the Crown; in M: G: Amherst's of March 29: 1759.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

Extract of a Letter from M. Gen: Amherst to Govr Fitch Bearing date New York 6th March 1759.

I Come now, Sir, to Your Letter of the 23d but before I proceed upon it any farther, I must first Express to You, how agreable it it to me, to find that the Members of your Assembly appear disposed to Exert themselves to the utmost of their Abilities on the present great Occasion, in which

Sentiments I dare trust they will Continue, and deserve His Majesty's gracious approbation, which I shall have a secret satisfaction in Conveying to them, as well as to yourself, for the share you will naturally have in it; and as an Encouragement for such an Exertion on their part, you may communicate to them from me, that in order to Comply with Mr Secretary Pitt's Circular Letter of the 9th December, and the Custom of the Service, I have now under Consideration such things as it will be necessary to furnish the Provincial Troops with at the Expence of the Crown, as well as those which it is requisite they should Come provided with, at the Charge of the Province, which, when digested, will be a standing Rule for all the Provincial Troops in general, and will be transmitted to you as such; meanwhile you may assure them, that their Troops shall be Entitled to Provisions or 4d per diem in lieu thereof from the day of their Enlistment, to that of their Arrival at the Place of Rendezvous, where they are all to be Mustered, and none but what come provided with an Attestation setting forth the day of their Enlistment, will be Entitled to such Allowance, this is absolutely necessary to prevent Mistakes and Confusion in Accounts. As to what Assistance they may Expect in their March to Albany, if you understand from thence Carriages, they have never been allowed by the Crown, who Expects that the Troops raised by the Provinces, should in like manner as the Regular Forces, Convey their Baggage to the place of Rendezvous at their own Cost. It is true that the Crown has been at the Expence of transporting those that came by Water, and will be again at that Charge, if there should be a necessity to move them in that manner, which was done for the quicker dispatch, but I propose to march them by Land; however if any should come by Water, their freight shall be paid at the rate of 6s/ New York Currency ℔ man, wherefore to ascertain their real Numbers, and in order to keep up to the proposed regularity in Accounts, there must be proper Certificates transmitted of the number that shall have so Embarked: As to Tents they are coming out from England, but supposing they should not arrive in

time, I am fortunate enough to have a sufficiency in the King's Store to Supply the Connecticut Troops with, and they shall be Issued to them at Albany: Camp Utensils and Medicines must be provided by the Colony in the same manner as was settled last year, between your Commissioners and Major General Abercromby.

[Indorsed] Extract of a Letter from M. Gen: Amherst to Govr Fitch Datd New York March 6th 1759. In Answer to the Govrs of the 23d February. in M: G: Amherst's of March 29: 1759.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

Extract of a Letter from Major Genl Amherst to Govr Fitch Dated at New York 25 March 1759.

Sir

In Addition to my Letter of the 6th Instant I am now to Acquaint you that I am come to a Resolution, to March the Troops of the Colony of Connecticut to Albany by Land, for which purpose I have directed the Kings Contractor for Provisions to Establish two Magazines, the One at Hartford, and the other a Litchfield; at both which Places I Shall Send an Officer of Rank to Muster Such of your Men as Shall pass thro' either of them, And who Shall be furnished with Money, to pay the Several Colonels of the respective Regiments fourpence Sterling a Day for each Effective Man, from the Day of His Enlistment, untill that of his arrival at either of the Places where they Shall receive the Kings Provisions, which Shall be Issued to them, by Order of the Said Officers at one Ration per Day for so many Days as will Subsist them to Albany; but as the Success of all Operations greatly depends on a Superiority of Numbers and the goodness of them, I am hopeful that upon this urgent & Decisive Crisis, neither any unserviceable Old Men nor Boys will be Enlisted by any of these Provinces as they must only be so many Clogs to the Service; wherefore the better to prevent which I have Signfyed to the Several Governments that none of Such Should be Entitled to any Allowance for

Billetting, but on the Contrary Should be rejected and Sent back.

I have Already Mentioned to you in what Manner your Muster Rolls were to be formed & Vouched to enable me to pass them, so that I will not trouble you with a Repetition of it, but refer you to mine of the 6th.

[Indorsed] Extract of a Letter from M G. Amherst to governor Fitch March 25th 1759 Supplement to the Letter of the 6th, Acquainting him further that the Connecticut Troops are to March by Land, & with the Steps that have been taken in Consequence thereof. in M. G. Amhersts of March 29: 1759.

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

Extract of a Letter from Governor Fitch to M. Gen: Amherst, Dated at Norwalk, March 30th 1759.

Sir,

I Take the first Opportunity after my Return from the Assembly, to Acquaint you they have Voted to Raise 3.600 Men, including Officers, for the Service of the Ensuing Campaign, and in Case the Companies are not filled up, on the 16th of April by Enlistments, they are forthwith to be Compleated by Detachment and Impresses: The Assembly has also made Provision and given Encouragement for augmenting the Number, if it shall be found practicable by Voluntary Enlistments to Four Thousand, but not to Compell by Detachments a greater Number than 3.600, or what may happen to be Wanting of that, by the middle of next Month.

Special Provision is made for Engaging the Old Troops, most of which that are Living and Able it is Expected will Enter into the Service; If so, I trust, they will be better in Service than a Larger number of Men quite New; This Number is a greater proportion of Our Inhabitants than is Voted by any other Government.

I Hope they will soon be Collected, and I intend to Order them to March to the Place of Rendezvous as soon as possible.

In regard to the Contents of your Letter of the 26th which I received Yesterday, I must Acquaint you, that in Consequence of what you Wrote me by Your Letter of the 6th Instant, I informed the Assembly and Officers, and have also Inserted among other Matters in a Proclamation issued for the Encouragement of men to Enlist, that the Troops would be Entitled to Provisions or 4d Sterling per diem in lieu thereof, from the Day of their Enlistment to that of their Arrival to the place of Rendezvous.

I Also informed them it would be necessary for them to be Carefully Mustered, and provided with proper Certificates and Attestations, agreable to your Directions.

I Have appointed Each Colonel to Muster his Own Regiment, and shall direct they pass none but able Bodied Effective Men, as Every One they pass will be Entitled to the Encouragements given, and I make no doubt they will faithfully Discharge the Trust; I have informed them You had assured me if any of the Troops should go by Water, their Freight should be paid, at the rate of 6s / New York Currency ℔ Man, and that proper Certificates must be Transmitted of the Number that shall so Embark.

This method was practised last Year, which General Abercromby highly Commended, as it would be a Means of of Saving the Men from the fatigue of a long March, with heavy Packs, which they must be Obliged to Carry, by reason they must take Cloathing for the Campaign, and some few other Necessaries, and would rather forward than Retard their Arrival at Albany.

I have already signified to the Officers my Approbation of their taking their passage by Water, in those Cases where they Live near the Sea Coast, and can easily Embark, and as far as it can conveniently be done I Concluded it was best to go into that Way.

And it was to me uncertain before I received your Letter of the 26th Whether any Resolutions had been Come into for Establishing Magazines of Provisions for Supplying those of the Troops who should March by Land, I advised the Colonels not to give you or the Contractors any trouble

about that Matter, but to take Care, as far as they found it necessary, to provide for them, and take only the 4d ℔er diem, which as it would be a Saving to the Crown, and might be done without giving you any trouble, I presumed would be most agreable; however if it be best the Contractors do it, I make no Objection, but only must Acquaint you, many of the Troops, especially in the Western part of the Government, travel when they go by Land, wide of both Hartford and Litchfield, and can Receive no benefit of the Stores there, and many from the Eastward travel 50 or 60 Miles, before their Arrival at either of these places.

I Thought it necessary to give you a short Account of these Matters that You might have the better Advantage in determining whether it will be best to be at the Expence and Trouble of the Method You proposed, or how far it might be Expedient to proceed therein.

[Indorsed] Extract of a Letter from Govr Fitch to M. G: Amherst Datd Norwalk March 30th 1759. That the Assembly of Connecticutt have voted 3600 Men; and desiring that they may be allowed to come by Water instead of by Land; and to have four pence allowed to them in lieu of Provisions. in M. G. Amherst's of April 16: 1759.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

New York 6th April 1759.

Sir,

I am Sorry to find by yours of the 30th Ultimo, that the Colony of Connecticut, upon this Urgent, Important, and decisive Crisis, should have Voted a smaller number of Men, for the Service of the Ensuing Campaign than what they did for the last, particularly after the strong recommendations Contained in Mr Secretary Pitt's Letter, that the numbers should not be less, but as many more as the Inhabitants of the Colony might allow of, which You are sensible is far beyond 3600 men; I trust, therefore, if they are willing to be Entitled to the Compensation the Secretary of State had the King's permission to make them hope

for, in Case of a strong Exertion of their Abilities, that they will at Your Recommendation, upon the Receipt hereof, proceed to Vote an Augmentation, and fully and in every Respect Answer his Majesty's Expectations.

I am very glad that special provision is made for Engaging the Old Troops, which certainly must be much better than Raw undisciplined Ones, and I beg you will return the Assembly my thanks for so wise a measure.

Altho' the Magazines, I mentioned to you in my former Letter, were already preparing, I do at Your Instance, and for the Reasons you assign, by this Conveyance Countermand them, and Your Men shall have the Four pences in lieu of Provisions.

And as I am very desirous of Obliging the Colony of Connecticut, and to Save their Men a long and fatiguing March, I likewise Acquiesce with Your Request of such as live near the Sea Coast, Coming by Water; You will therefore be so good as to Enforce Your Directions relative to the Stating the Accounts that will Attend such Victualling and Embarkation in the manner I mentioned to you, and which I see You have already Communicated to them.

I am, &ca.

The Hon^ble^ Gov^r^ FITCH.

[Indorsed] To Gov^r^ Fitch April 6^th^ 1759. In Answer to the Gov^rs^ of the 30^th^ March, recommending an Augmentation of Troops & consenting to their coming by Water, and to their receiving the four pences in lieu of Provisions. in M. G. Amherst's of April 16: 1759.

THOMAS FITCH TO WILLIAM PITT.

NORWALK 16^th^ April 1759

Sir

On Receipt of Your Letter of the 9^th^ December last I forthwith Issued Orders for Calling the Assembly and being Convened laid it before them and recommended to them the Importance of a Speedy Consideration of the Several

Matters contained in it as also the Necessity of their Exerting themselves to the utmost of the Strength and Ability of the Colony on this great Occasion. The Assembly as Early as possible Entred into the Consideration of those things, and it appearing to them by the Experience of Last Year and the most vigorous Tryal to Compleat the Levies voted to be raised that the Numbers then Agreed on could not in the short Time allowed for that Purpose be fully Compleated it being Considered.

That the Loss of men the Disappointments Met with the last Campaign not only had weakened the Government but seemed in some measure to have abated the vigor and Spirit of the People. That also in the winter Past considerable Numbers of effective Men had Enlisted into his Majestys Regular Troops Numbers also were Engaged and Engaging as Battoe Men Drivers of Teams and others by large Bounties were Drawing off into the Pay of the Neighbouring Governments which would yet further Weaken this Colony with Respect to Men fit and Proper for the Service. The Assembly humbly Relying on the Gracious Assurance of a Compensation as signifyed in your Letter with Regard to the expence of the currant year.

Voted and Resolved to raise three thousand and Six Hundred Men including officers for the Service of the Ensuing Campaign and formed them into four Regiments and have made some Particular orders and given Special Encouragements for Engaging and including the old Troops in the new Levies who it is Judged will be more Serviceable and Effectual than a much greater Number of New Undisciplined Men. In Case this Number should not appear voluntarily to enlist the Assembly Ordered it to be Compleated by Detachments and Impresses, And altho this Method of Compelling Men be extreamly Distressing to Many Inhabitants and is so Disagreable to all, Yet the necessity of a Speedy Dispatch in so important an affair Pressed by so many Considerations induced the Assembly to take this extraordinary Step to prevent if possible all Delay in filling up the Levies by the Time fixed for their

marching to the Place of Rendesvous. While Preperations were making for Carrying these Matters into Execution I Received your Letter of the 29th December last and immediately laid it before the Assembly who tho they Judged the before Mentioned number under present Circumstances to be as Many as the Government might Venture to Engage to raise and that it was a greater Proportion than any other Colony had voted; (which by that Time was generally Known) yet being desirous to afford all possible Aid to the Extraordinary Succours Supplied from Great Britain the Assembly came into a further Resolve that four Hundred Men should be Added to the Levies provided they could be procured by Voluntary Enlistments and gave orders accordingly, so that 4000 are to be raised if that Number can be obtained by enlistments but no Impresses are to be made to Compel more than is Necessary to Compleat the Number of 3600.

These 4000 together with the Battoe Men Team Drivers and others I before Mentioned Draws from this Colony more than its full Proportion of twenty thousand Men proposed to be furnished by the Six Northern Governments.

I have also Received Your Letters of the 18th September and 5th February and Mr Woods of the 26th January last and have on the Application of Admiral Durell taken Measures for Encouraging Seamen to Enter into his Majestys Service on Board his Ships of War in America. I beg Leave also to Acquaint you that the Colony Could Devise no Means for Answering the Expence occasioned by the Preperations for the Ensuing Campaign but by having recouse to a further Use of Credit to the Amount of 60000 on Interest in addition to their former Debts which were very great, and by Laying heavy Taxes on the People I would therefore further ask the Liberty to Recommend to your favourable Notice the Applications of the Colony for a Compensation agreable to the Royal Assurances for Reimbursing the Expence of last year matters which the Agents of the Colony are Charged with and to whom I have transmitted the

Necessary Documents agreable to your before mentioned Letter of the 29th December last

I am Sir with the Highest Esteem
Your most Obedient and Most
Humble Servant
THOS FITCH

The Right Honourable WILLM PITT &c.
[Indorsed] Letter to Mr Secretary Pitt 16th April 1759

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

Copy
NORWALK 23d April 1759.

Sir

I have been informed that Several of the Men who being Inhabitants of this Colony and Enlisted into the regular Service last winter have Since deserted from the Corps they belonged to and that Some of them reflecting on their Conduct Repent their having so done, But fearing the Consequence of Surrendering themselves continue in Such Desertion Secreting themselves in Some retired place, Yet so far as I can learn are willing to Join the Army if they might be Accepted & forgiven And as I have been Applied to in behalf of Some of them who as it is Represented to me are disposed to return to their duty on any Reasonable Assurances of Pardon, I have taken the Liberty to propose whither You might not think it proper to Issue a General Pardon to Such as Shall Repair to the Regiment they belong to or to Such Other as You may Judge fit to direct to by a Certain Time, to be fixed for that purpose, I can't but hope such a Generous Declaration at this time may have an Extensive Influence, which I Submitt to your Sentiment Asking Excuse for this trouble, only add that

I am &ca.
THOS FITCH

General AMHERST.
[Indorsed] Copy Letter from Govr Fitch to General Amherst Norwalk 23d April 1759. in behalf of some men of the

Colony of Connecticutt who Enlisted in the regular Troops & had deserted. in M. G. Amherst's of June 19, 1759

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

Copy

NORWALK 24th April 1759.

Sir,

Having been informed by your Letter of the 6th March that you had under Consideration such things as it would be necessary to furnish the Provincial Troops with at the Expense of the Crown as well as those they should come provided with at the Expence of the Provinces, which, when digested, would be a standing Rule for all the Provincial Troops in General, and would be transmitted to me as such, I had Expectation of receiving it, but that not Coming I beg you will be so good as to favour me with your Determination in regard to One particular, Vizt. As the Arms are furnished for the Provincials by the King it is Expected, and will be necessary the Colonies provide and Send Armorers to take Care of and repair the Arms among the Provincials as there may be Occasion, or Whether, the Arms being provided by the Crown, the Expence of repairing them is not also to be on the same Account. As such Persons will be wanted, and if there be not a Sufficiency of them in the Army to Repair the Arms in the hands of the Provincials, I shall Endeavour to take some Care in that matter so far as Concerns the Connecticut Troops, Otherwise I Suppose it will be needless for me to do it.

I am &ca

THOS FITCH

General AMHERST.

[Indorsed] Copy Letter from Govr Fitch to M. General Amherst Datd Norwalk April 24th 1759. desiring to know if it would be necessary for him to send Armourers with the Connecticut Troops, or whether, their Arms were to be repair'd at the Expence of the Crown. in M. G. Amherst's of June 19. 1759.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

Copy

New York 26th April 1759.

Sir,

Agreable to my Letter of the 6th March I did upon the 25th of the same Month Acquaint you with what it was Expected the Provincial Troops should Come provided with at the Expence of the Colony, and what should be furnished to them by the Crown; But as in Yours of the 24th Instant, this moment received, You make no mention of that Letter, which I imagined you had had long ago, I herewith transmit you a Duplicate of it for your Guidance, and shall only Add thereto, that it is requisite you should provide & Send Armourers with the Troops of your Colony, to take Care of, & Repair their Arms, as there may be Occasion; The Expence of which must be borne by the Colony or its Men, as is usual with the Regular Forces, who always pay for such Repairs at their own Cost, nay even are Obliged to make good such Arms as they lose, unless it can be proved that they were lost or rendered Useless in Actual Service, in which Case they are replaced at the Expence of the Crown.

And now that I am upon the Article of Arms, I must once more repeat my most Earnest recommendations to you, to Observe what I mentioned relative to them in my Letter of the 16th of February last.

At the same time I had your foregoing Letter I likewise received that of the 23d In Answer to which I have only to Enclose you the Copy of my Proclamation for a General Pardon, so long ago as the 12th of January, which I apprehend answers every thing you desire to be informed of on that head, and I will Consider whether it may be necessary to Extend it beyond the first of March.

I am, &ca

JEFF: AMHERST

Govr Fitch.

P. S. As by Your Letter of the 30th of March, you had hopes that your Levies would soon be Collected, and that you intended to Order them to March to the Place of Ren-

dezvous as soon as possible, I do trust, altho' you make no mention of it in either of your Letters since, that you have Succeeded in your Expectations, and fulfilled your Intentions, that upon my Arrival at Albany, for which I set out in a day or two, I might meet with them there.

[Indorsed] Copy Letter from M. Gen^{l} Amherst to Governor Fitch. Dat^{d} New York April 26th 1759. In answer to the Gov^{rs} of the 24th, and telling him that he should send Armourers along with the Connecticut Troops; the reason for it, and recommending it to him anew to Collect as many Arms as could be found in the Colony, to be sent along with his men. in M. G. Amherst's of June 19, 1759

THOMAS FITCH TO ANTHONY VAN DAM.

[Governor Thomas Fitch wrote, probably early in May 1759, to Anthony Van Dam of New York, apparently to make payment for wine purchased from him. See letter from Van Dam to Fitch of May 15, 1759.]

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

Albany 9th of May 1759.

Sir,

Upon my arrival here the 3^{d} Instant I Expected, agreable to my Letter to you of the 26th April, to have found the Connecticut Troops at Albany, but as None of them are yet Come, and that no time must now be lost to Commence the Operations of the Campaign which I have greatly at heart, and for which the Season becomes every day more and more proper, I can no longer defer repeating to You my most Earnest Recommendations, if the Connecticut Forces are not already Embarked, and on their way hither, which I trust they are, to Use all your Endeavours and Authority immediately upon Receipt hereof to Cause them to be Embarked with all Speed and Dispatch to forward them hither, where upon their Landing they will find an Officer Appointed by me to Muster and Pay them their Billeting and

Passage Money, agreable to my Letter to You on that Subject.

I am &ca
JEFF: AMHERST.

Govr Fitch.

[Indorsed] Copy Letter from M. Genl Amherst to Govr Fitch Datd Albany May 9th 1759. Pressing the immediate March of the Connecticut Troops to the place of rendezvous at Albany. in M. G. Amherst's of June 19. 1759.

ANTHONY VAN DAM TO THOMAS FITCH.

Sr

I am favoured with yours by Mr. Mallory and have receed the Cash. I shall at all times be ready to receive your commands with the greatest willingness, and endeavour to make them as agreeable to you as possible without any gratuity. I am extreemly glad that the wine proves to your likeing, with the greatest respect am

Sr Your Obt H Servt
ANTHO VAN DAM

New York 15 May 1759.

[Superscribed] To The Honole Thomas Fitch Esqr Norwalk

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

Copy

Hartford 21st May 1759.

Sir,

In the beginning of this Month I sent Orders to the Commanding Officers of the Connecticut Regiments to March as soon, and with as much Dispatch as possible. They were moving, and with particular Diligence getting ready to move before I received your Letter of the 9th on which I Endeavoured to Quicken & Hasten the March of those who had not then Set out, and altho' it was Extream difficult for all to be in readiness in the Short time allowed

for raising, providing for and furnishing them, yet I Conclude they are all Marched or about to March excepting some part of a few Companies detained at present, by being Sick with the Measles who I hope will soon follow.

Having taken the first Opportunity I had on meeting the Assembly in this Place, to recommend to their Consideration the making Provision for an Augmentation of their Troops, I have the Satisfaction to Acquaint you, that the Assembly has Voted to make provision, and given some additional Encouragement, to Induce One Thousand Men, including Officers to Enlist in addition to the Four thousand before Ordered to be raised, which additional Thousand, or such Number as can possibly be raised by Inlistments are to be joined to the Regiments already formed; But as the Colony before this was much Drained of Men, I am not able at present to determine what Success the Military Officers (who are Appointed) will have in Collecting the men, but Can't but hope a Considerable proportion, if not the whole Number will be Engaged, And altho' the Difficulty of Raising those before Noted, and of making the necessary provision for Levying Cloathing, paying & furnishing them in other respects, has been Extreamly great and brought a heavy Burden on the Colony Yet the Assembly disposed to a Vigorous Exertion of their Utmost Strength, has been led to make this additional Attempt to promote as much as possible the King's Service, on the part of this Government, at this important Crisis; And as I shall Endeavour to Send these New Levies forward as soon as possible, I beg You will be so good as to give the same Orders respecting the pay of their Billeting & Passage, as are already given in regard to the Others before raised.

As this Government has made some provision for Supplying their Troops with Various Articles for their necessary Use and Comfort, and have sent a Commissary with Each Regiment to Receive and deliver out those Stores, and have provided and Sent into that Service a Number of Teams for Transporting and Carrying them forward, which are to be for that Use only, I beg you will be so good as to

give them proper Liberty and protection in that Service, that they may not be liable to be molested, or taken out of it, or Compelled to any Other: The Government has Come into this method, in Ease and for the Comfort and Encouragement of their Troops, and the Carters have Undertaken in confidence of meeting with protection in their Business, which they make no doubt of receiving, on your being informed of the Nature of their Business; On which Account I have taken the liberty to recommend them to your favourable Regard, and Am,

Sir, &ca

THOS FITCH

General AMHERST.

[Indorsed] Copy Letter from Govr Fitch To M. Genl Amherst Datd Harford May 21st 1759. That before the receipt of the Genls of the 9th & since he had Exerted himself to the utmost in setting the Connecticut Troops in motion; that all excepting a few sick with the measles were so; and that the Assembly had voted an Augmentation of 1000 Men Officers included. in M. G. Amherst's of June 19, 1759.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

ALBANY 26th May 1759

Sir

Colonel Lyman has just now delivered me Your Letter of the 21st Instant, Acquainting me that, from the Orders you had given Agreable to my Letter of the 9th for quickening & hastening the March of the Connecticut Troops, you Conclude they are all Marched or about to March, except Some part of a few Companies detained by the Meazles, who you hope will Soon follow, I am to return you my thanks for having giving those Orders, And to hope with you that the Sick will Speedily recover, And that I Shall soon see both Sick and well here, where they are Greatly wanted, as they are partly by the Occasion that I have not yet got up the Country from which Nothing but the Arrival of the provincial Troops has hitherto Stopped me, I trust

therefore that You will Continue your Care & Attention in pressing them forward with the utmost dispatch.

I must likewise Express to you the great Satisfaction it gives me to learn, that the Assembly has Voted to make provision and given some Additional Encouragement to induce one thousand Men including Officers to Enlist in Addition to the four Thousand before Ordered to be raised in which I hope & trust they will prove Successfull, not only in point of the Number but also in reguard to their Speedy Completement, which as I observed to you before is so essentially Necessary for Commencing the Intended Operations, wherefore, as they have very wisely proposed to incorporate these additional Levies into the Regiments already raised, I would further recommend it to you, that so soon as any Number of them are Enlisted You would immediately Embark them in sloops & send them hither where the same provision & allowances Shall be made to them, that I have Engaged to furnish to the Others, by this Means we may save Some time; And as from what you and the Assembly have now done upon this occasion, I am Confident you are both desirous of exerting yourselves to promote as much as possible the Kings Service, I make no doubt you will pursue in it with Chearfullness & dispatch.

I cannot Neither but approve of the Provision your Government have made for Supplying their Troops with Various Articles for their Necessary use & Comfort, I was so Sensible of the Advantages that must result to Troops from such provision that I published Some time Since a Proclamation Offering all the Encourgement & protection I could think of to induce People to attend the Army with all kinds of Refreshments & Necessaries (Rum & Spirituous Liquors Excepted, and I have the pleasure to inform you that Numbers have Offered themselves Accordingly and have obtained my pass, which you may likewise rely on, for all those that shall come Recommended by you under the Restrictions Nevertheless above mentioned, from which I cannot depart, without Exposing both provincial &

regular Troops to Numberless irregularities which the Use of Spirituous Liquors always Occasion & therefore cannot be too strictly avoided.

I am &ca

JEFF. AMHERST.

The Hon^ble^ Gov^r^ FITCH.

[Indorsed] Copy Letter from Gen^l^ Amherst to Governor Fitch. Albany May 26^th^ 1759. returning him & the Assembly thanks for the Augmentation of 1000 men voted by them and desiring the Gov^r^ to forward their March to the place of rendezvous with all dispatch. in M. G. Amherst's of June 19, 1759.

THOMAS FITCH TO WILLIAM PITT.

NORWALK July 14^th^ 1759

Sir

Having in my Letter of the 16^th^ April given an Account of the Number of Men the Colony of Connecticut had agreed to Raise for the Service of the currant year against the Enemy to which I beg Leave to Refer I am Now to Acquaint You the Assembly Early in their next Sessions took into further Consideration the Importance of the general Service and altho in Order to make the necessary Provision for the four thousand before voted to be raised no Method could possibly be Devised but by having Recourse to the Use of Bills of Credit in addition to a very Large Sum before Emitted and soon to be paid, yet upon the Royal Encouragement of a Compensation's being Made for the Service of this as well as that of the last Year and being Zealous to promote the Kings general intention of Carrying War into the Heart of the Enemy's Possessions The Assembly agreed to Augment the Number of their Troops by Adding one thousand Men including officers to those before Raised and which were to be raised by inlistments and formed to Consist of ten Companies and be Joined to the Regiments before raised, and to induce Men willingly and Speedily to Engage the Assembly Judged it Necessary to give some considerable Additional Encouragements, Which

had in great measure the Desired Effect as most of the Companies were in a few Weeks almost Compleat and some quite full, and as no Time was to be Lost they were Ordered to March and Join the Regiments as soon as possible where they now are or on there way for that Purpose

the Colony before this was greatly Driened of Men and it seemed almost impracticable to raise many more yet as the Assembly took all Imaginable Methods to rouse and Revive the Spirit of the People these Additional Levies were made with uncommon Dispatch and beyond the Expectation of Many.

The Disposition of the Colony to exert itself in the Common Cause without Regard to the Efforts of other Governments The Difficulties in making Provision for the Levying Cloathing and pay of the Men almost wholly on Credit The Distress if not Confusion that will follow unless Releif be given by a Reimbursement on which the Assembly Relied in venturing to involve the Colony by so large use of Credit, and other Circumstances attending this Government I beg Leave to Refer to the Colony's Agent to Explain; Requesting Your favourable Notice of their Service wherin their Loyalty and Zeal to his Majesty are so Conspicuous.

I am Sir with the Highest Esteem

Your most Obedient and most

Humble Servant

THOS FITCH

The Right Honbl WILLM PITT &c.

JOHN LAW TO RICHARD LAW.

ALBANY July 30th 175[9]

Brother Dic

I Recd two Letters from you this is my first to you. Ticonderoga is ours [ ] the Army left their incampment on this [ ] the 21st invested the fort the 23d in the Morning [ ] the twenty fifth at Evening the Enemy Deserted it the 26th our people took possession, extinguished [ ] fire, saved a Magazin of powder & Number of Cann[ ] which were so Ordered as to de-

molsh the fort upon [ ] increase of the fire, taken about twenty prisioners the others Made their Escape to Crown point. A sloop of War to be built in Champlain before any further Motion. Should be glad to know whether the Indenture are drawn, & you bound to serve An Prenticeship for Life, & what you are to have when your time is out.

My Compliments to all you think proper.

I am Dr Dic
Loving JACK

[Superscribed] [ ]HARD LAW Esqr Attorney at Law New London Connecticutt

NATHAN WHITING TO JONATHAN TRUMBLE.

Camp at the Carying place Augt 3rd 1759

Worthy Sir

you have doubtless heard the French Left us possession of Ticonderoge Fort without Our firing a Gun. I have now the pleasure to tell you, they have Left us Crown piont without even appearing before it, they deserted it 30t July after Destroying what they could. An officer of Rangers was near enough to See them from the Mountains go of with their Sloops And Batteaus; the next Day he went in and took possession, the Enemy fled with precipitation, tis probable they will Collect their Strength at St Johns, where tis probable their whole fate will be decided, by what Accts we get from prisoners Mr Wolf gos on well at Quebeck & is in a fair way to reduce it, the Monsieurs Seem to be in Tribulation, but God Governs the World, the Seemingly fair prospects we have, may alter their face, but I hope better things, I congratulate you on the Success we have already. part of the Army march tomorrow for Crown point, I am at the Landing with four Regiments to forward every thing over, my hurry hinders me from particulars. I am

Sir your most Obedt
& very humble Servt
N WHITING

JONTH TRUMBLE Esqr

PHINEAS LYMAN TO JONATHAN TRUMBLE.

CAMP TICONDEROGA 1st Sepr 1759

Sr

I Recd yeur agreable favour by Mr Durkee for which I am very much obliged to you, and my Pleasure in perusing the same was much heighned by the Ingeneous observations you made of the hand of Divine Providence, in overuleing humain Events, Especially in the Carracter of the God of Armies I wish I was able with ye same Sincerity as possesses your mind, to join you in returning him thanks, for certainly all we Can do, say or think Come's infinitely short of his due, & Truly no greater satisfaction than to have such a being one's friend. as to ye invidious insinuations you very kindly mentioned, in Your Letters, I hardly feel willing they should be Call'd by so bad a name; for the satisfaction I take in finding by Experience that such things don't disturb ye peace & Tranquility of my mind gives me much more pleasure than I Enjoyed before I was Tryed, I should be Glad to Learn the Lesson God designs by such a dispensation I assure you my disposition to serve ye Colony of Connecticut to ye Extent of my Power is not Lessoned by any Frown I have met with from them; but I Conceit I am better able to serve 'em in Field than in the Cabinet at present, but at ye same time I must Tell you that unless universal Experience & those Maxims and general rules that are thereby settled & Confirmed by the particular Experience of every Nation Acquainted with warr, is founded in a Mistake; it is a mene farce to pretend to make a soldier in ye way we are in; in Constituting our Troops; for the proper habits of mind which Constitute ye soldier can not be raised in such a way, humain Nature does not Admit of it I am very sure I Can See it by my own Experience & observation, & am supported in my opinions by Numbers of the greatest masters of the Art of War.

I have the Command at this place the Mills & Landing we Lanched a Brigg: of 237 ton to mount 20 Carriage guns &c ye day before yesterday, & are repairing ye Fort at this place which is in great Forwardness, at Crown point they

are building a very Large Fort which will take two or three year to finish for the King is determined Let ye Cost be what it will to hold this ground whether we gain further or or not. A Reddau to Carry Six 24 pounders is building at Crown point, which with ye abovesd Brigg: will probably be fit for business in about a fortnight Then perhaps I shall Soon have ye happiness to write you from Canada: pleas to make my Compliments to ye Revd Mr Williams Coll Fowler & my Old Frends as if Named.

I am with great Respect your

Obliged Friend & very Humble Servt

P. LYMAN

Colo TRUMBLE.

[Superscribed] To The Honble JONATHAN TRUMBLE Esqr Lebanon Connecticut N. England.

NATHANIEL PORTER TO JONATHAN TRUMBLE.

FORT AMHERST Octbr 14th 1759

Honour'd Sr

I Would inform you that on The 11th Instant Saild from hence and Cron Point The Brigg Duke of Cumberland mounting 20 Guns 9 & 6 lbrs & the Sloop Essex mounting 16 6 six lbrs with a large flatt Bottom'd boat of about 400 Tuns Calld the Liegoner mounting 6 Brass 24 lbrs togather with other armd Boats and a great number of Battoos & whale Boats on board of which All the Six Battalions of Regulars embarkt togather with about 200 Rangers, the armd Vessels were Chiefly man'd with Provincials. They went of with a gentle Southerly Breeze Saill'd all night and arriv'd at the four Islands about 45 miles below Crown Point, as we are just inform'd by an express from There who farther informs us that 2 french Vessels which have been Cruising up this way to Observe our Motions, were passed by our Fleet and That our Fleet is now below them, that tis impossible For Monsieurs to escape unless they Set fire to theire Vessels and take to their Land Tacks, That the Genl Has sent a Summons to them to Surrender which They refuse, that these Vessels are hawld into such a Bite

or Cove that nothing Can Come to Attack them Save the Liegoners, which will begin the Sport as soon as the wind will permit.

And farther we are informd that a Capt of the Light Infantry taking one of these French Vessels To be one of ours ran boldly up in the night Lashd to her with his whale-Boat & so he with the whole Boats Crew Consisting of about 20 were made Prisoners This is all I can tell you at present, hope we shall have a good acct of those French Vessels as soon as Wind & weather permit The wind has ben N. East these Three days, we hope twill Shift quickly so as to Favour the Design,

Am sr your most Obed Humble Servt

NATHEL PORTER

COMMANDING OFFICERS TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

To His Excellency Jeffery Amherst Esqr Major General, and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North America, &ca, &ca, &ca,

The Memorial of Phineas Lyman, Timothy Ruggles, Nathan Whiting, David Wooster, Eleazer Fitch, and Abijah Willard, Commanding the Several Regiments of Provincial Forces, from the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, and Colony of Connecticut, Employed in His Majesty's Service for the Reduction of Tienderoga, and Crown Point, the present Year; and under Your Excellency's Command.

Humbly Shews,

That from a Consideration of the small Allowance made us as Pay from the Governments to which We belong, it is Easy to Conclude We were Induced by Other Motives to Engage in said Service: We do Assure your Excellency, that it was by None stronger than a Zeal for His Majesty's Honor and Interest, and the Welfare of Our Country; And as by your Wisdom, and Discreet Command (which We Pray God and our King may be Continued and Inlarged, as long as His Majesty has an Enemy left) the French are Intirely Dispossessed of a Large Tract of Land Southward of a Line from Crown Point to Number 4,

which will not be of much Value, unless Inhabited; In Order to give the strongest Assurances of Our Loyalty, and Zeal, for the Service aforesaid, We beg leave to Offer Our further Service for the Settlement of a Township, by Each Battalion, at proper Distances; making the New Cut Road the Centre of Each Township, as the most Effectual way of preventing the Incursions of the Indians into Our Country; If His Majesty would be graciously Pleased to make Grants of said Lands of the same Tenure of East Greenwich in Kent, and Afford such other Incouragement as His Wisdom will Direct; which We Humbly Apprehend will facilitate the Settlement of the large Tract of Lands within those Townships, and be of Advantage to Our Posterity; And We flatter Ourselves that your Excellency's well known Zeal for His Majesty's Service will plead our Excuse for giving you the Trouble of laying our Humble Proposals before His Majesty, for His Gracious Acceptance.

P. LYMAN
TIM^{O} RUGGLES
NATHAN WHITING
DAVID WOOSTER
E. FITCH
ABIJAH WILLARD

CROWN POINT CAMP Novembr 10th 1759.

[Indorsed] Copy. Memorial of Phineas Lyman, Timothy Ruggles Nathan Whiting, David Wooster, Eleazer Fitch and Abijah Willard, Commanding the Several Regts of the Provl Forces from the Province of the Massachusetts Bay & Colony of Connecticut, to General Amherst. Dated Crown Point Camp 10th Novr 1759. Proposals for Settling the new road from Crown Point to No 4 upon certain Encouragement, therein mentioned, Which they beg of the Genl to lay before the King. in M. G. Amherst's of Decr 16: 1759.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO COMMANDING OFFICERS,

To Phineas Lyman, Timothy Ruggles, Nathan Whitting, David Wooster, Eleazar Fitch, and Abijah Willard, Colonels, Commanding the Several Regiments of Provincial

Forces, from the Province of the Massachusett's Bay, and Colony of Connecticutt Employed in this present year. *Gentlemen*

Your readiness and Alacrity, for Promoting the good of the Service, upon all Occasions, during the Course of this Campaign, are Sufficient Testimonies that you were Induced to Engage into it, thro' no other Motives, than that of Zeal for His Majesty's Honor and Interest, and the Welfare of Your Country, Which are Sentiments so Commendable, and that will give Our Royal Master so much pleasure, that I Should be wanting to the King, and not do You Justice, were I to Neglect laying them before His Majesty, Which you may be Assured I Shall do, by the very first Opportunity that Shall Offer, When I shall likewise transmit Your Memorial, Setting forth, that as the French are entirely dispossessed, of a large tract of Land, Southward of a Line from Crown Point to N° 4, Which will not be of much Value unless Inhabited; And that in order to give the Strongest Assurances, of your Loyalty and Zeal, You beg leave to Offer Your further Service for the Settlement of a Township, by each Battalion at proper distances, making the new cutt road, the Centre of each Township, as the most Effectual way of preventing the Incursions of the Indians, into Your Country; Which Offer I look upon so advantagious, to that Country in general, as well as a Reward due to Your Loyalty and Zeal, that I Shall be happy in Procuring You, the Encouragements Necessary thereto, Which I am willing to hope will be granted.

I am with the greatest truth,
Gentlemen &ca
JEFF: AMHERST

Camp at CROWN POINT 10th November 1759

[Indorsed] Copy Letter from Gen[l] Amherst To Phineas Lyman, Timothy Ruggles Nathan Whiting, David Wooster, Eleazar Fitch & Abijah Willard, Colonels Commanding the Several Reg[ts] of Provincial Forces from the Province of the Massachusetts Bay and Colony of Connecticutt, Employed in this present Year.

Camp at Crown Point 10th Novr 1759. In Answer to their Memorial of this date; That he will lay the same before His majesty, that he shall be happy in procuring them the necessary Encouragemts thereto, and that he is hopefull they will be granted. in M. G. Amherst's of Decr 16: 1759.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL Novr 13th 1759.

Gentlemen,

It having pleased Almighty God to give signal Success to His Majesty's Arms both by Sea and Land, particularly by the Defeat of the French Army in Canada, and the taking of Quebec; and His Majesty having thought fit, in acknowledgment of so great Blessings, to appoint a Day of publick Thanksgiving for the same throughout Great Britain, We herewith inclose to You His Majesty's Royal Proclamation for that purpose;* and it being His Majesty's Pleasure, that the like publick Thanksgiving should be solemnized in all His Majesty's Colonies in America, which are so particularly interested in these happy events, We do hereby singnify to you His Majesty's Commands, that you do, as soon as possible after the receipt hereof, appoint a proper day for that purpose, to be observed throughout the Colony under Your Government, with such Solemnities as are suitable to so great an Occasion.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient
humble Servants,
DUNK HALIFAX
JAMES OSWALD
SOAME JENYNS
W G HAMILTON

Governor & Company of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from the Lords Commissrs for Trade &c 13th Novr 1759 Recd 19th Febry 1760 with Proclamation Inclosed

* A printed copy of this proclamation, possibly the one here referred to, is in the Massachusetts Historical Society.

SECOND REGIMENT—COL. NATHAN WHITING.

General List of the Different Companys of Col° Whitings Regiment as Muster'd Victualed and paid at N° 4. Viz[t] Provisions for Three days Commencing the 19[th] and Ending the 21 of November (Both Days Included) to Serve the Men from hence to Northfield and paid for Eight Days at four pence Sterling ℔[r] Day; the time Judg'd Necessary to march from the Inhabited Country at Northfield to Hartford the Money in Lieu of Provisions being Allow'd by Order of his Excellency Maj[r] Gen[l] Amherst.

[Similar headings for other regiments are omitted in printing. Only the lists of such companies as do not appear in volume X of this Society's *Collections* are here printed.]

TWELFTH COMPANY—CAPT. BENJAMIN RUGGLES.

Capt Ruggles Comp:
L[t] Adam Himan Amount for 8 Days at 4[d] Sterling ℔ Day
Ens[n] Stephens
Eben[r] Leonard
John Brinsmayd
Corporal Canfield
Corporal Buck
Amos Toles
Daniel Buck
Asahel Terril
Isaac Cummins
David Harris
W[m] Calkins
Sam[l] Drinkwater
Joseph Hoskins
Joseph Blake
Daniel Bostwick
Elijah Bostwick
Stephen Washbond
Jonah Case
Charles Punderson
Edward Bostwick
Andrew Burnet
Atwood Bird
Eben[r] Bird
David Ives
Uriah Sharp
W[m] Clark
Will[m] Hugg
Benj[n] Eastman
Sam[l] Batchelor
Hezekiah Leach
David Buck
Francis Jordan
Sam[l] Miles
Abijah Rood
Nath[l] Sanford
Jonathan Wright

Fort at N° 4: Nov[r] 20[th] 1759

Rec^{d} of L^{t} John Small of y^{e} R: Highland Reg^{t} the Above Sum of Four pounds Eighteen Shillings Eight pence Sterling Money, Being the Allowance for Eight Days at four pence Sterling $\mathcal{P}^{r}$ Day for Thirty Seven persons of the Above Company under my Command

ADAM HINMAN Leu^{t}*

THIRTEENTH COMPANY — CAPT. NATHANIEL HALL.

Capt Halls Comp.
Capt Nath^{l} Halls Amount for 8 Days at 4^{d} Sterling $\mathcal{P}^{r}$ Day
Lieut Burges
Eben^{r} Bicknal
John Ordway
James Palmer
Lemuel Holmes
Joshua Carpenter
Will^{m} Smith
Uriah Hanks
Thos Root
Caleb Gibbs
Andrew Campbel
Richard Webber
Joseph Brown
Joseph Lyman
Benj^{n} Coggwell
Benajah Edwards
Joshua Davis
Amos Murdock
Jabez Bolton
Sam^{l} Mercy
Jonathan parker
Jedediah Woodworth
Abel Wright
Ezekiel Wickwire
Sam^{l} Eaton
Thos Hill
Nathan Bicknal
Jesse Barker
Ichabod Pope
Benj^{n} How
John Burrell
Sam^{l} Robinson

Fort at N^{o}. 4: Nov^{r} 20th 1759

THIRD REGIMENT — COL. DAVID WOOSTER.

FIRST COMPANY — COL. DAVID WOOSTER.

Colonels Company
David Wooster Col. Amount for 8 days at 4^{d} Starl $\mathcal{P}$ day
L^{t} David Kimberly
Ens^{n} Edward Wooster
Adj^{t} Joseph Hoyt
Q^{r} Master Mathew Mead
Surgeons M^{t} Garshom Darrance

* Similar receipts which follow the lists of other companies have been omitted in printing.

David Darling
Abijah Ruggles
Eliphelet Thompson
Andrew Baldwin
Samll Peck
Samll Tyler
Solomon Doolittle
Nicholas Russell
John Giveings
Joel Potter
Ephraim Andrass
Eliakim Anderson
Isaac Baldwin
Jonathan Bristoll
Hezekiah Brockitt
Thomas Canfield
David Doolittle
Ebenezer Hummerston
Zepheniah Hatch
Samll Hotckiss
Zadock Howkins
Abraham Jacobs
John Kerly
Amos Morrison
Timothy Mix
Ezekiel Newton
Jonathan Northrup
Thomas Oviatt
Hezekiah Parmeley
Jeff Rogers
Zepheniah Tucker
James Tuttle
John Thomas
Joseph Warner
Thomas Welton
Solomon Baldwin
Eli Thomlinson
Abraham Tuttle
John Thomas
John Blang

Fort at No 4 On Connecticut River 20th Novr 1759

SECOND COMPANY — LIEUT. COL. JAMES SMEDLEY.

Lt Colonels Company
Lt Josiah Walker Amounts for 8 Days at 4d Starling ℔ Day
Lieut Ebenezer Couch
Ensn Stephen Thorp
Archibil Blair
Ezra Burr
David Mour House
Eliezer Osburn
Jacob Tredwell
George Batterson
James Batterson
Wm Thorp
Enos Bradley
Thaddius Davis
Isaac Platt
Jacob Lyon
Samll Coble
Rael Thorp
Joseph Lyon
John Bassitt
James Patchin
John Ogdin
Jabez Lockwood
Tom Wallops
John Kehore
Seth Hull
Elnathan Alling
Danll Runsey
David Shermon

Moses Dimon
Sam[ll] Coutch
Joshua Hall
James Redfield
David Whelar
Hope Chapman
John Divan
Nathan Sturges

Fort at N[o] 4: 20[th] Nov[r] 1759

THIRD COMPANY — MAJ. DAVID WATERBURY.

Majors Company
Maj[r] David Waterbury Amount for 8 days at 4[d] Starling ℔ Day
Lieu[t] Josiah Stebbins
Lieu[t] Nathan Firris
Israel Smith
Enos Weed
Youngs Weed
Jonathan Weeb
Sam[ll] Jecocks
Josiah Ferris
Nath[l] Ferris
David Knapp
Reuben Jagger
Isaac S[t] John
Salvenias Hoit
Ebenezer Smith
Phinehas Waterbury
Deliverance Slawson
Jabez Hawley
Ebenezer Weed
Guilbod Weed
Jesse Smith
Reuben Schofield
Sam[ll] Sherwood
Thom[s] Alling
Calab Knapp
James Wright
Sam[l] Tryon
Nathaniel Weed
Israer Knapp
Joseph Husstield
Isaac Guilbod
Josiah Kelor
Ritchard Portman
Guilbod Bennett
David Schofield
William Coble
James Castillow
Bartlet Follitt
John Bell
Ebenezer Alling
Epenetus Knapp
Joseph Nicholds
Timothy Hoit
Benejah Hoit
W[m] Northrup
Hezekiah Schofield

Fort at N[o] 4: 20[th] Nov[r] 1759

ELEVENTH COMPANY — CAPT. SAMUEL WHITING.

Cap[t] Whitings Comp[y]
Cap[t] Sam[ll] Whiting Amount for 8 days at 4[d] Starling ℔ Day
Lieu[t] Dan[ll] Parke
Lieu[t] Timothy Hotchkiss
Ens[n] Peter Fairchild
James Clarke
David Ford

Joseph Jues
Dan[ll] Wakeman
Enos Hitchcock
James Park
Sam[ll] Marting
David Curtiss
Charles Morgin
Nath[ll] Ludinton
Jeremiah Coger
Abijah Pulford
Stephen Bordsley
Caleb Cone
Jonathan Mecker
Jesse Berdslee
Ebenezer Berdslee
Isaac Hall
Sam[ll] Sampson
Moses Finne
Mark Summers
John Howard
Jeremiah Chapman
James M[c]Neil
W[m] Wottle
David Maning
James Griffis

Fort at N[o] 4: 20[th] Nov[r] 1759

TWELFTH COMPANY—CAPT. REUBEN FERRIS.

Capt Ferriss Company
Lieut Tim[th] Lockwood Amou[t] for 8 Days at 4[d] Starling ℔ Day
Lieut Lemuel Bennedict
Ens[n] Levi Taylor
Abraham Lockwood
Sam[ll] Comstock
John Perot
James Dauchey
Seley Griggory
Sam[ll] Ferris
Joseph Knapp
Peter Schofield
Jeremiah Peck
David Hobby
Stephen Reminton
Sam[ll] Olmsteed
Joshua Stewart
John Miles
Stephen Mead
David Sloan
Nathan Fellow
Dan[ll] Palmer
Elisha Gilbart
Dan[ll] Reynolds
Jacob Slawson
Miles Bowton
Isaac Philops
Jonathan Reed
Elijah Taylor
Abiel Philops
Sam[ll] Lockwood
Sam[ll] Rundell
Nathaniel Stephens
Dan[ll] McCarter
Ebenezer Rockwell
Ebenezer Abiatt
David Cask
Abener Curtiss
Amos Knapp
Robert Musphey
Jeremiah Ferris
Gershom Mead

Fort at No 4: 20[th] Nov[r] 1759

FOURTH REGIMENT — COL. ELEAZER FITCH.

FIRST COMPANY — COL. ELEAZER FITCH.

Coll° Fitch Company
Eleazer Fitch Collo
Partrick Welch L^t
David Adams Surgen
Elijah Robertson Sarj^t
Jeremiah Everet
Ichabod Hinckly
Nathan Denison
Jonathan Bingham
John Green
Timothy Bibbons
Ruben Bingham
Moses Cary
Moses Colson
David Cannada
Benjamin Chedle
George Dunham
Joseph Frink
Jeremiah Farnam
Ebenezer Jones
Eliphalet Follet
William Cushman
John Colburn
Ebenezer Hibberd
Simon Huntington
Thomas Heth
Ebenezer Shaw
John Richardson
Silas Lilly
Eleazer Cary
Isaac Dodge
John Lord
John Lilly
Solomon Lord
William Parish
Andrew Clark
Annanias Porridge
James Phillips
George Parker
Daniel Hibberd
Daniel Redington
Jehel Robens
Abner Robinson
John Ripley
James Torey
Elihu Tinker
Philemon Wood
William Yurrington
Robert Roundy
Jonathan Hovey
Hopstell Welch
Josiah Hibberd
Lemuel Snow
Phinehas Manning

Number 4 on Connecticut River Dec^r 2^d 1759

[Each of the men in this regiment received three day's provisions, and payment for eight days at four pence per day in lieu of provisions.]

SECOND COMPANY — LIEUT. COL. ISRAEL PUTNAM.

Lieu^t Collo. Company
Israel Putnam L^t Collo.
Ichabod Fitch L^t
John Spaulding Ens^n
Caleb Austen
Moses Earl

Elijah Sharp
Abijah Ward
Thomas Goodel
Abeel Lyon
Jonathan Stodard
Thomas Knaping
Samson How
Solomon How
Elijah Cady
William Stevens
Samuel Seaton
Benjamin Gallup
Solomon Morse
Jacob Goodall
William Adams
Amos Tanner
Benjamin Squnlup
William Perego
Samuel Stockwell
Henry Johnson Franklin
Daniel Pierce
Jonathan Coy
James Cobb
Abel Spaulding
Joseph Austen
David Tucker
Daniel Davison
William Barker
Stephen Deruset
David Stoel
Joseph Jones
John Simmons
Oliver Lovjoy
Jonathan Spaulding
Ebenezer Allen
Isaac Wheeler
John Meason
Ebenezer Tanner
Daniel Pogonak
Simon Toby
Noah Uncas

Number 4 on Connecticut River Decr 2. 1759

SIXTH COMPANY — CAPT. JOHN WHEATLEY.

Capt Wheatly Company
Samuel Giffords Lt
Jathleal Peck Let
Lemuel Bingham
Elijah Huntington
Ephraim Ormsbury
David Stodard
Zachous Downer
Samuel Lothrop
Nathan Caswell
David Maynerd
Isaac Peabody
John Snow
James Fanning
Benjamin Stodard
Andrew Huntington
Zebee Giffords
William Camp
John Wells
Gershom Hewet
Jabez Starkweather
Benajah Tracy
John Zachre
William Apes
John Brown
William Johnson

Daniel Perkins
Isaac Whittles
George Back
Ebenezer Benjamins
John Harrick
Jeremiah Bingham
John Williams
John Waterman
Rufus Hartshorn
Isaac Ford
Peleg Edwards
Ezekiel Waterman Ens^{n}

No. 4 on Connec^{t} River Dec^{r} 2^{d} 1759

ELEVENTH COMPANY—CAPT. KENE.

Cap^{t} Kenes Company
Benjamin Crary L^{t}
Samuel Prentes Ens^{n}
William Forse
Nathan Brown
David Green
Matthas Bullon
James Fitch
David Thomson
William Thomson
Samuel Felch (?Fetch)
David Williams
Phillip Gray
Oliver Sesson
Preserved Bramly
Cora Lothrop
Timothy Spaulding
Peter Dye
Aaron Reed
Eleazer Herrick
Crandull Holly
Seers Harris
Nathaniel Bragg
Asa Kene

N^{o} 4 on Connec^{t} River Dec^{r} 2^{d} 1759

RETURN OF MEN NOT MUSTERED.

A Return of men not Mustered in Col^{l} Fitch's Reg^{t}

Col^{o} Fitchs Company
Benjamin Pomroy Jun^{r}
Surgeons Mate
Moses Snow
Nehemiah Tinker
Lemuel Snow
Obadiah Walker
William White
William Cushman
William Orcutt
Israrel Standish
Moses Cary
Elijah Howard
Andrew Clerk
Moses Johnson
Oliver Lee
John Lord
Solomon Lord
Joseph Royce
Nicolas Holbrook

Lieut Colo Putnams Company
Matthew Davis
Timothy Corey
Jonathan Lee
Samuel Seton
Thomas Knapping
John Knight

Major Durkees Company
Nathaniel Bingham
Paul Pride
Peter Pride
Christopher Huntington
Thomas Huntington
John Lewis
Thomas Wells

Capt Smiths Company
Ensn Fithin Sill
Joshua Miner Serjt
Elisha Lee Serjt
Eliazar Hudson
John Chappel
Abisha Tubs
Israel Rowley
Jedidiah Beckwith
Elisha Wade
Nathaniel Smith
Ezekiel Beckwith
Dan Crossman
Ephraim Brockway
John Miller
Samuel Chapman
John Wockkett
Stephen Dewolf
Samuel Kinne
Andrew Chapman
John Tatson
John Baganick

Jasper Beebee
Elisha Crocker
Silvester Miner
Thomas Otwell
Joseph Emerson
Belias Hill
Abel More
William Beckwith
Ezekiel Rogers
Luther Tiffiney

Capt Wheatly's Company
Andrew French
Isaac Whitley
John Waterman
Daniel Perkins

Capt Holmes's Company
Lieut Jonathan Child
John Bishop
Nathan Call
Hezekiah Carpenter
Nathaniel Johnson
John Nelson
Nathan Hitchcock
William Chapman
Josiah Cory
Increas Child
James Coller
Joseph Coller
Nathaniel Coller.
Noah Cady
Elihu Lawrence
David Goodell
George Blanchard
Robert Perigo
Benjamin Pawl
Zebediah Chaffe

Capt Tylers Company
Rufus Branch
Solomon Rich
Elisha Edey
Joseph Rouse
Simeon Hewit
William Button
Peleg Billings
Joseph Hatch
William Apes
John Zachery
Benjamin Hewit
Gershom Hewit
Jabez Starkweather

Capt Butlers Company
Lieut Robert Miller
Serjt Samuel Grenell
Isaac Clerk
Joseph Miller
John Welsh
Silas Champlain
Solomon Huntly
Zebu Lovelane
Edward Hacket
Jabez Huntly
William Rathbon
Stephen Starling
Abner Tubs
Nathan Lord
Isaac Ransome
Enoch Reed
Benjamin Hubbard
Joseph Sina
Thomas Tatson
Morke Graves
John Pevy
Nathaniel Rust
Jeremiah Reed

Capt Crarys Company
Lieut Bennadick Satterle
Waterman Claft
Cyprian Stephens
John Meeck
John Hide
James Lasle
John Clerk
Ezekiel Apley
Jonathan Millet
Asa Dammon
Seth Basset
Reuben Jones
John Robinson

Er Fitch Colo of the 4th Connect Regt

[Indorsed] Return of Men not mustered in Colonel Fitch's Regt, as given upon Honor by the Colonel to be passed as though musterd by Major Gordon.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

New York 13th December 1759.

Sir,

Having by this last packett, received the King's entire Approbation of the Signal Zeal and Spirit, which the Officers and Soldiers on all Occasions manifest for the honor of His

Majesty's Arms, I am glad, thro' Your Channel, to Seize the first moment to Inform those of Your Province, of His Majesty's most gracious Commands, not doubting but that by a Continuance of their brave and good behavior (which cannot fail of giving further Success to His Majesty's Arms) they will prove deserving of this distinguishing Mark of the Royal Approbation.

And as Colonel Ruggles has throughout the whole Campaign continually Manifested his great Zeal for the Service, and upon all Occasions promoted it to his Utmost I should not do him Justice were I to omit giving him this publick testimony of it and of begging You to Return him my particular thanks for the Same, which I Desire likewise to Colonel Willard.

I come now Sir to make You the Same requisition I did last Year upon my entring on the general Command for altho' I have not at present no more than I had then any particular orders relative to the Operations of the ensueing campaign, Yet I am certain it must be of infinite Service to the publick Cause that the province of the Massachusetts bay, Should keep up during the Winter the Same number of Officers and men that its Assembly voted for the Operations of the last Campaign, by which as I have often before observed, they will not only procure a Saving to the province, but those troops will be ready upon all Occasions and whenever the Service may require; the Advantages of which are too obvious, not to make me flatter myself that altho' this Essential & necessary Measure did not take place last Year, it will this; and I must beg You will be pleased to recommend the Same in the Strongest manner to the Assembly; but if before this reaches You the Massachusetts Troops should already be disbanded or that the above mentioned measure Should contrary to my expectations not take place, in that case I must further recommend it to You to take the earliest Opportunity of acquainting the Assembly, that I Imagine the like number of troops will be wanted for the operations of the ensueing Campaign as have been furnished by the Several Provinces and Colonies for the Services of the last,

and that I trust the Province of the Massachusetts Bay will make the earliest Provision for those of their Province, that they may be ready at the first call Which will be Sooner the next than this Year on account of the greater Distance they have to go to our present Frontiers.

And I would at the Same time recommend it to their most Serious Consideration. that in the provision they shall so make, they will not limit the time of Service to any fixed period, but as the Colonies of Connecticutt and Rhode Island have very wisely done Stipulate the Same either during the War or at least during tho Campaign, the length or Shortness of Which cannot be Ascertained as it depends wholly on Circumstances and as I am Confident that the Province of the Massachusetts Bay is as Desirous as any other of His Majesty's Provinces and Colonies in America to Contribute towards the Salutary work of a good and lasting peace by giving the Same Assistance and for as long a time as those of Connecticutt and Rhode Island, I have no manner of doubt but they will very readily and Chearfully Comply with this request.

I am with great regard
&ca
JEFF: AMHERST

His Excellency Governor POWNALL

The like Letter word for word to the Governors of New York and New Jersey.

Ditto to the Governor of Newhampshire except the Second Paragraph.

The three first paragraphs of the foregoing Letter to the Governor of Connecticutt with the Addition of the following one.

"And as the Assembly of Connecticutt very wisely and Judiciously did not fix the Services of this Years Levies to any certain day, but raised them for the Whole Campaign, the advantages of which I have experienced I must not omit my Approbation of so proper and well Calculated a Measure, nor fail to Recommend the Prosecution of it upon this as well as on all future Occasions."

The first paragraphs of the foregoing Letter to the Governor of Rhode Island with the following

"I Come now Sir, to make You the Same requisition I did last Year upon my entring on the genl Command for altho' I have not at present no more than I had then, any particular Orders relative to the Operations of the Ensueing Campaign, Yet I am certain it must be of infinite Service to the Publick Cause, that the Colony of Rhode Island, Should this Year as She did the last, pursue the wise and Judicious Measure of keeping their forces in pay during the Winter, Which measure I Cannot sufficiently Commend, nor too Strongly Recommend, and I make no doubt but the Assembly, Sensible of the Saving it must be to the Colony and from their desire of promoting the good of the Service will readily and chearfully Comply, not only with the above request, but will also make Immediate provision for Compleating the Regiment, Which came very defective into the field this Year, owing I am perswaded to their having the last Year disbanded the Officers, without which there is no keeping up properly and disciplining any Corps, I would therefore Recommend it to the most Serious Consideration of the Assembly, that in the Provision they will now make for the maintenance of the Compleat Regiment, they will also Include the Officers."

[Indorsed] Copy Circular Letter from General Amherst to the Governors of the Provinces of the Massachusetts Bay, New York, New Jersey, Newhampshire and Colonies of Connecticutt and Rhode Island. Dated New York 13th December 1759. in M. G. Amherst's of Dec. 16: 1759

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

Norwalk 20th December 1759.

Sir,

As by your Letter of the 13th, I have the very great Satisfaction to be Informed of the King's entire Approbation of the Signal Zeal and Spirit manifested by the Officers

and Soldiers for the honor of His Majesty's Arms I shall take the first Opportunity, to Acquaint those belonging to this Colony of His Majesty's Royal Pleasure and to present your particular Compliments to the Colonels agreable to your Desire, I also take this Opportunity to Congratulate you on Your return from the fatigues of a Campaign and return you my hearty thanks for Your Care and Tenderness of the Troops we put under your command.

With regard to the Continuance of our Troops I must acquaint you, that tho' no particular day was prefixed in the Orders for their Enlistment, yet they were to be Discharged at the end of the Campaign and accordingly they are already disbanded. The Expediency of Continuing them in pay or Some of them was discoursed upon at the last Assembly but it was thought it could not be done, consistent with the Publick Declaration made for their Encouragment to enter into the Service, any otherways than by Voluntary Enlistments, therefore it was Judged best to do nothing about it at that time: As therefore What number soever the Assembly shall think proper to furnish for the next Campaign, must be by new Levies; I shall as soon as may be with Conveniency lay the matter before them and Recommend it to their Consideration.

I am Sir &ca

THO^{S} FITCH

His Excellency General AMHERST.

[Indorsed] Copy Letter from Gov^{r} Fitch To General Amherst Dated Norwalk 20th December 1759. Acquainting the General, that as the Troops of the Colony of Connecticutt, were already disbanded, Nothing could be done with regard to the Continuance of them, but by New Levies; and that he should, as soon as might be with conveniency, lay the matter before the Assembly. in M. G. Amhersts of Jan^{y} 9: 1760.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

NEW YORK 24th December 1759.

Sir,

As the Connecticutt Forces were already disbanded before mine of the 13th Instant, reached your hands, and that nothing can now be done till you have an Opportunity of laying my Requisition before the Assembly (which I dare Say, You will as soon as may be with Conveniency) I have nothing to trouble you with at present; And yet I cannot forbear thanking you for your very polite favor of the 20th Instant, and of Assuring You that I am, with great Regard,

Sir, Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
JEFF: AMHERST.

Honble Govr FITCH.

[Indorsed] Copy. Letter from General Amherst to Govr Fitch. Dated New York 24th Decemr 1759. Approving of the Govrs Letter of the 20th Decr in relation to the Continuance of the Connecticutt Troops. in M. G. Amherst's of Jany 9: 1760

WILLIAM PITT TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL Janry 7th 1760.

Gentlemen,

His Majesty having nothing so much at Heart, as to improve the great and important Advantages, gained the last Campaign in North America, and not doubting, that all His Faithfull & Brave Subjects there, will continue most chearfully to cooperate with, & second to the utmost, the large Expence, & extraordinary Succours supplied by this Kingdom, for their Preservation & future Security, by compleating the Reduction of all Canada; and His Majesty not judging it expedient fo limit the Zeal & Ardor of any of His Provinces, by making a Repartition of the Force to be raised by Each, respectively, for this most important Service; I am commanded to signify to you The King's Pleasure, that you do forthwith use your utmost Endeavours &

Influence with the Council & Assembly of your Province, to induce them to raise, with all possible Dispatch, within your Government, at least, as large a Body of Men as They did for the last Campaign, and even as many more as the Number of It's Inhabitants may allow, &, forming the same into Regiments, as far as shall be found convenient, that you do direct Them to hold Themselves in readiness, as early as may be, to March to the Rendezvous at Albany or such other Place as His Majesty's Commander in Chief in America shall appoint, in order to proceed from thence, in conjunction with a Body of the King's British Forces, & under the supreme Command of His Majesty's said Commander in Chief in America, so as to be in a Situation to begin the Operations of the Campaign by the first of May, if possible, or as soon after as shall be any way practicable, by an Irruption into Canada, in order to reduce Montreal, & all other Posts belonging to the French in those Parts, and farther to annoy the Enemy in such manner as His Majesty's Commander in Chief shall, from his Knowledge of the Countries, thro' which the War is to be carried, & from emergent Circumstances, not to be known here, judge to be practicable; And the better to facilitate this important Service, The King is pleased to leave it to you to issue Commissions to such Gentlemen of your Province, as you shall judge from their Weight & Credit with the People, & their Zeal for the Publick Service, may be best disposed, & able to quicken and effectuate the speedy levying of the greatest Number of Men; in the Disposition of which Commissions, I am persuaded, you will have nothing in View but the Good of the King's Service, and a due Subordination of the whole, when joined, to His Majesty's Commander in Chief; And all Officers of the Provincial Forces, as high as Colonels, inclusive, are to have Rank, according to their several respective Commissions, agreable to the Regulations contained in His Majesty's Warrant of the 30th Decr 1757.

The King is further pleased to furnish all the Men, so raised as above, with Arms, Ammunition & Tents, as well as to order Provisions to be issued to the same by His

Majesty's Commissaries, in the same Proportion & Manner as is done to the rest of the King's Forces. A sufficient Train of Artillery will also be provided, at his Majesty's Expence, for the Operations of the Campaign; And the Ship, that conveys this, carries Orders for timely providing, at the King's Charge, with the utmost Diligence, & in an ample Manner, Boats & Vessels, necessary for the Transportation of the Army on this Expedition. The whole therefore that His Majesty expects & requires from the several Provinces is, the Levying, Cloathing, & Pay of the Men; and on these Heads also, that no Encouragement may be wanting to this great & salutary Attempt, The King is further most graciously pleased to permit me to acquaint you, that strong Recommendations will be made to Parliament in their Session next year, to grant a proper Compensation for such Expences as above, according as the active Vigour & strenuous Efforts of the respective Provinces shall justly appear to merit.

It is his Majesty's Pleasure, that you do, with particular Diligence, immediately collect, & put into the best Condition, all the Arms, issued last Campaign, which can be any ways rendered serviceable, or that can be found within your Government, in order that the same may be employed, as far as they will go, in this Exigency. I am, at the same Time, to acquaint you, that a reasonable Supply of Arms will be sent from England, to replace such, as may have been lost, or have become unfit for future Service.

I am further to inform you, that similar Orders are sent, by this Conveyance, to New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts Bay, New York, & New Jersey: The Southern Governments are also directed to raise Men, in the same Manner, to be employed in such offensive Operations, as the Circumstances and Situation of the Enemy's Posts in those Parts may point out, which, it is hoped, will oblige them so to divide their Attention & Forces, as may render the several Attempts more easy & Successful.

It is unnecessary to add any Thing to animate your zeal in the Execution of His Majesty's Orders on this great

Occasion, where the future Safety and Welfare of America, are so nearly concerned; And The King doubts not, from your known Fidelity and Attachment, that you will employ yourself, with the utmost Application & Dispatch, in this promising and decisive Crisis.

I am, with great Truth and Regard,
Gentlemen, your most obedient
humble Servant
W PITT

Governor & Compy of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from Mr Secretary Pitt 7th Janry 1760
Recd 23d Febry 1760

JEFFREY AMHERST TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

New York 14th February 1760

Sir,

Yester Evening arrived the Earl of Leicester Packet, & by her I am honoured with a Letter from Mr Secretary Pitt of the 11th Decr last and altho he does not Send me His Majestys Commands, for the Operations of the Ensuing Campaign, Yet he directs me to make all the necessary Preparations for Pushing the War with the utmost Vigour, as early in the year as the Season will Permit, & thereby Compleat the great work, so Successfully begun of Rendring His Majesty entire Master of Canada.

In Order therefore to enable me to fulfill these Instructions I must renew to you my most earnest Solicitations, for Your moving Your Assembly to make immediate Provision *for the Same or a greater Number, if possible, of men than they did for the last Campaign*,* and to have them in such immediate readiness, that When I inform You of my Intentions to take the field, Which shall be as early as possible, I may be certain of the Motion and Junction, of all the Forces

*N: B: To the Govr of Maryland Instead of these words the following "for so large a Number of Men as the Province can raise."

at the times and Places, Which I Shall hereafter Acquaint You with Which I shall be able to do more Particularly, upon the Arrival of Col° Amherst whom I expect out Soon with the Kings ulterior Commands for the ensuing Operations.

I am, with great regard,
Sir, &ca
JEFF: AMHERST

N: B: Added to Gov^r Wentworth

"I must not Omitt thanking You for Your favor of 18^th Ultimo, but very lately received, by Which I See with Pleasure that Your Assembly have already voted Eight Hundred Men for the Ensuing Campaign, and that You Assure me they will be both Compleat and good; Nothing, therefore remains for me to desire, than that they may be ready as beforementioned."

N: B: Added to Gov^r Hopkins

"I must not Omitt Acknowleding the receipt & thanking You for the favor of Your Letter of the 7th Ultimo."

Circular, to the Gov^rs of Newhampshire, Massachusets, Rhode Island, Connecticutt New York, New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland, & Virginia.

[Indorsed] Copy. Circular Letter from Gen^l Amherst to the Governors of Newhampshire, Massacnusetts, Connecticutt Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland, & Virginia. Dated New York 14^th Feb^ry 1760. Acquainting them, that in Consequence of Directions received from M^r Secretary Pitt to make all the Necessary Preparations for pursuing the War with the utmost Vigour &ca; he must renew his most earnest Solicitations, for their moving their Assemblys to Make immediate Provision for the Same or a greater Number, if Possible, of men than they did for the last Campaign, & to have them in readiness for Marching &ca, as he expected soon to receive His Majesty's Ulterior Commands for the ensuing Operations. in Gen^l Amherst's of the 17^th Feb^ry 1760

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

New York 21st February 1760.

Sir,

With His Majesty's Commands for the Reduction of all Canada, received last Night, I likewise had the Copy of Mr Secretary Pitts' Circular Letter to the Northern and Southern Governors of the 7th January last, the Original of Which goes Enclosed, and Whereby You will See, that His Majesty having nothing so much at Heart, as to Improve the great & Important Advantages, gained the last Campaign in North America and not doubting, that all His Faithfull and brave Subjects there, will Continue most Chearfully to Cooperate with, & Second to the utmost, the large Expence, and extraordinary Succours Supplied, by the Kingdom of Great Britain, for their Preservation and future Security, by Compleating the Reduction of all Canada; And That His Majesty not Judging it expedient, to limit the Zeal and Ardor of any of His Provinces, by making a repartition of the Force to be raised by each respectively for this most important Service; He (Mr Secretary Pitt) was Commanded to Signify to You, The King's Pleasure, that You do forthwith use Your utmost endeavors and Influence, with the Council and Assembly of your Province, to Induce them to raise with all Possible dispatch within your Government, at least, as large a Body of men as they did for the last Campaign, and even as many more as the Number of its Inhabitants may allow, and forming the Same into Regiments, as far as Shall be found Convenient, that you do direct them to hold themselves in readiness, as early as may be, to March to the Rendezvous at Albany, or Such other Place as His Majesty's Commander in Chief in America Shall Appoint, in order to Proceed from thence, in Conjunction with a Body of the King's British Forces, and under the Supreme Command of His Majesty's Said Commander in Chief in America, so as to be in a Situation to begin the Operations of the Campaign by the First of May, if possible, or as Soon after as Shall be any way Practicable

by an Irruption into Canada, in order to Reduce Montreal, and all other Posts belonging to the French in those Parts, and further to Annoy the Enemy in Such Manner as His Majesty's Commander in Chief, Shall from His knowledge of the Countries, thro' Which the War is to be Carried, and from Emergent Circumstances not to be known here [England] Judge to be Practicable.

As the Kings Directions in the foregoing Subject, are so fully Stated in the Above Abstract, I have only to request that You would Exert your utmost Endeavors to Incite and Encourage Your Assembly, to the full and due Execution of the King's Commands, in a Matter so Essential to the future welfare and Prosperity of the Several Provinces, and the Success of the ensueing, decisive, and (it is greatly hoped) last Campaign in North America; Which Desireable ends cannot be better Attained, than by Commencing the Operations as early as Shall be Practicable; And that nothing may be left Undone, that it is Possible for me to Attempt in the Execution of His Majestys Commands, I must be urgent with You to quicken and Expedite the Levies of Your Province So that they may be Assembled at the Rendezvous at Albany by the tenth of April next, at furthest; as the Distances from that place to the Frontiers, are now so much greater, than the Preceeding Year, and Consequently require a much earlier Junction, with His Majesty's Troops than it did then.

I have also in Command from His Majesty, to recommend to you, the Collecting, and Putting into a Proper Condition, all the Arms, Which can be any ways rendered Serviceable, or that can be found within Your Government, in order that the Same may be Employed as far as they will go in this Exigency: As a further reason for Which, I referr you to my Letter of the 16th of February 1759, and now offer you the Same Encouragement I did then; vizt that for every one of Such Arms, as any of your men Shall bring with them, and that may be Spoiled or lost in Actual Service, I will Pay at the rate of Twenty five Shillings a firelock.

Magazines of Provisions Shall also be Established in the Same Manner and at the Same Places as last year to Provide Your Forces on their March to the Rendezvous: Officers Shall likewise be Appointed at those respective places to Pay them the four pences in lieu of Provisions, from the days of their Several Enlistments to that of their receiving the King's Provisions; And the Same allowance that was made last year for the transportation of those Troops that Shall be hereafter Directed to come by Water, Shall also be made this.

From all these Several Encouragements, and Your known Fidelity and Attachment to His Majesty, I have no doubt of your Exerting Yourself to the utmost on this great Occasion, Where the future Safety and welfare of America, *and of your own Province in Particular** are so nearly concerned.

I am with great regard
Sir &ca
JEFF: AMHERST

His Excellency Governor POWNALL, Massachusetts Bay

N: B: The Like Letter to the Govrs of Newhampshire Rhode Island Connecticutt New York & New Jersey

P: S: To the Lt Govr of New York

"The Dispatches herein referr'd to, I sent You immediately upon the receipt of them, last night"

P: S: To the Govr of New Jersey

"The Albany Sloop of War Which brought the Enclosed Dispatches, will Sail again for England in Ten days."

[Indorsed] Copy Circular Letter from General Amherst To The Govrs of Massachusetts Bay Newhampshire Rhode Island Connecticutt New York & New Jersey Dated New York 21st February 1760 Enclosing Mr Secretary Pitts Letter to them, Containing His Majestys Commands in relation to the Assistance it was Expected the

*The Words underlined Omitted to Connecticutt and Rhode Island.

respective Governmts wou'd give for Carrying on the Operations of the Ensueing Campaign with Vigor, &ca, The General adds several Encouragements to Induce them to promote so Essential a Service & begs that their New Levies may be at Albany by the 10th of April at furthest. in M. G. Amherst's of March 8: 1760

APPOINTMENT OF RICHARD JACKSON AS AGENT.

L S

Be it Known that We the Governor and Company of His Majesty's English Colony of Connecticut in New England in America Have authorized constituted and appointed And by these Presents do authorize constitute and appoint Richard Jackson of the City of London Esqr Agent and Attorney for the Governor and Company aforesaid in their Name and behalf to appear and them to represent before the Kings most Excellent Majesty His Ministers of State or any of His Courts Judges or Boards of Audience in Great Britain and there to manage act transact pursue prosecute and defend in all and every Matter Cause and Causes Business and Affairs that may be committed to him to be managed or transacted by direction of the Governor and Company aforesaid or wherein they are or may be interested or concerned

In Testimony whereof and in pursuance of an Act of the said Governor and Company in General Court Assembled I have signed this Instrument with the Secretary of the Colony aforesaid and caused the Publick Seal of said Colony to be affixed to the same this 24th day of March in the 33d Year of the Reign of His Majesty George the Second by the Grace of God King of Great Britain France & Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. Annoq Dom: 1760

THOS FITCH

By Order of the Governor & Company of the Colony of Connecticut.

George Wyllys Secrety

INSTRUCTIONS TO RICHARD JACKSON.

Instructions Given by the Governor & Company of The Colony of Connecticut To Richard Jackson of London Esq^{r} who is appointed by this Assembly to be Agent for Said Governor & Company at The Court of Great Britain.

On Your Acceptance of said Trust, you are Instructed 1st to Act Joyntly with Jared Ingersoll Esq^{r} the present Agent for this Colony, during his Stay in London Or Severally as Occasion shall require

2^{ly} to Receive of M^{r} Ingersoll all the papers relative to the Affairs and Concerns of this Colony, together with Such as may be found in the Care & Custody of the Executors of Richard Partridge Esq^{r} Deceased; the Late Agent for this Colony; And Confer fully with M^{r} Ingersol on such heads as may be Needful for your Information particulary, The Affairs relative to the Mohegan Indians; The Four Towns challenged by the Massachusetts-Bay; and The Spanish Snow S^{t} Joseph & S^{t} Helena &c

3^{ly} to receive from M^{r} Ingersol, a Transfer in due form, of the Money belonging to This Colony, & lodged in any Bank or Banks in England, & Take The Care & Managment Thereof; & you are to pay such Bills of Exchange As His Honor The Governor shall draw Therefor.

4^{ly} to Sollicite for proper Compensations to be made this Colony for The Expences Occassioned by the present War, & Especially in the last Campaign, According as our Vigorous Exertions in the Service May Appear to Merrit.

5^{ly} to Consult & Improve Council Learned in the Law, as Occasion may be.

6^{ly} From Time to Time To Transmit Intelligence relative to your Proceedings in & The Situation of, the Affairs of This Colony under your Care, And to Observe such Further Instructions as You shall Receive from S^{d} Governor & Comp^{a}

INSTRUCTIONS TO JARED INGERSOLL.

Instructions Given by the Gov^{r} & Comp^{a} of the Colony of Connecticut To Jared Ingersol now in London Esq^{r}

Agent for said Governor and Company, at the Court of Great Britain.

On your Recomendation, Richard Jackson of London, Esq^{r} being Nominated and Appointed Agent for this Colony, at the Court of Great Britain; You are Instructed 1st To acquaint him thereof, & desire his Acceptance of That Trust; And On his undertaking, you & he are to Act Joyntly or Severally as Occasion requires, during your stay in London.

2^{ndly} To comit into his hands all the papers relative to the Affairs & Concerns of this Colony, both those you have & such as may be found in the Care of the Executors of Richard Partridge Esq^{r} Deceased, the Late Agent for this Colony, and Comunicate in the fullest Manner what is necessary to acquaint him withal; particularly in The Affairs relative to the Mohegan Indians; The Four Towns challenged by the Massachusetts-Bay; & the Spanish Snow S^{t} Joseph & S^{t} Helena &c

3^{ly} Upon M^{r} Jackson's undertaking the Agency for this Colony, To Transfer in due form, to his Care & direction, The Money which belongs to This Colony, and not ordered to be Transported hither by Act of this Assembly in October last; and direct him to pay and Honor Such Bills of Exchange, as His Honor The Governor Shall draw Therefor, and Observe such further Orders as may be given concerning the Same. And when the Affairs & Concerns of This Colony may be left in good Situation you are Allowed to Return by the first Opportunity, Which we Wish may be Safe.

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

NORWALK 28th March 1760.

"Being just returned from the Assembly, I take the Earliest Opportunity to Inform You with their Determination relative to Raising the Levies for the Operations of the Ensueing Campaign, and have the Satisfaction to Acquaint you, the Assembly has made Provision for Levying, Cloathing, and Paying Five Thousand Men, Including Officers, for the Service of the Current year, which are to be raised

by Voluntary Enlistments in the Colony, as soon as possible; they are to be formed into Four Regiments, Each to Consist of Twelve Companies. The Men are Collecting, and I hope will be in readiness for the Service, as I intend nothing on my part shall be wanting to have them so in Season."

THOS FITCH

His Excellency General AMHERST.

[Indorsed] Extract. Letter from Govr Fitch to General Amherst. Dated Norwalk 28th March 1760 That the Assembly of Connecticutt had made provision for 5.000 Men, Officers Included, and that Nothing should be wanting on his part to have them ready for the Service in due time. in Genl Amherst's of the 28th Apl 1760

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

Extract. NEW YORK 1st April 1760.

"I must return you my thanks for the early Notice you give me, of the Determination the Assembly are come to, relative to raising the Levies for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign; and to Express the Satisfaction I feel, at their having Voted the like Numbers they did the last year vizt 5000, Men Officers Included, and that they have made provision for Levying, Cloathing, & paying them; from Whence I have not the least Doubt, but they will be in readiness for the Service by, or Soon after the time limited, in my Circular Letter of the 21st Febry; Especially as you Assure me, that nothing shall be wanting on your part to have them so, in Season: to Contribute as much as lays in my power to this very good end, Since you last year declined the having Magazines formed at Hartford & Litchfield, for Victualling your Forces on their March to the place of Rendezvous (Albany), I shall take it for granted, that the four pences in lieu of Provisions are more agreable to the Colony & its Troops; And they shall Accordingly receive the Same at Albany, from the day of their Several Enlistments to that of their receiving the Kings Provisions;

Wherefore I must beg, that you will give Directions to the Colonels of each Regim^t, to have their Muster Rolls made out, agreable to the Instructions that were given relative thereto last year. And as I also recollect that you were desirous that Such of your Troops, as Inhabited the Country near the sea Coast, Might come by Water; I likewise readily Consent thereto, and the same allowance that was made last year, for the passage of each Man, that then came by Water, Shall be made to all such under the like Circumstances this present year."

JEFF: AMHERST

Hon^ble Governor FITCH.

[Indorsed] Extract. Letter from Gen^l Amherst To Governor Fitch. Dated New York 1^st April 1760. In answer to the Gov^rs of the 28^th March Expressing his Satisfaction at the Assembly's having Voted the like Numbers they did last year, and that we should give the same Directions for paying them their Provision Money &ca, on their March to the place of Rendezvous. in Gen^l Amherst's of the 28^th Ap^l 1760

THOMAS FITCH TO COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

NORWALK 10^th April 1760.

My Lords.

On the 19^th of February I Received your Letter of the 13^th November last and the Duplicate of it with his Majestys Royal Proclamation for a Public thanksgiving and on the next Day in Obedience to the Kings Commands Signifyed by your Lordships Letter I Issued a Proclamation for appointing the 6^th Day of March to be observed throughout the Colony of Connecticut as a general Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the Signal Success given to his Majestys Arms both by Sea and Land: Particularly by the Defeat of the French Army in Canada and the taking Quebec Which was accordingly Solemnized on that Day by his Majestys Loyal Subjects in this Colony who appeared to have a very grateful Sense of the Royal Example and Com-

mand and with great Chearfulness Manifested their Delight in being thus Called upon to Imitate the Religious Example of their King by giving public Thanks to the King of Kings on those interesting and important occasions.

I am my Lords with the Highest Esteem
your Lordships most Obedient and
most Humble Servant
THOS FITCH

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations

[Indorsed] Letter to the Lords Commissrs for Trade and Plantations 10th April 1760.*

THOMAS FITCH TO WILLIAM PITT.

NORWALK 11th April 1760

Sir

Your Letter of the 7th Janry Signifying the Kings Pleasure Relative to the operations against the French in Canada the present year I Communicated to the Assembly of this Colony very early after Receiving it and Recommended the Contents to their Speedy Consideration, and am now to Acquaint you that the Assembly Considering the Importance of Compleating the Service so Successfully begun and being Zealous to Continue by the most active and Vigorous Efforts in their Power to promote his Majestys Service and the future safety of his Subjects in North America lost no Time in Making the necessary Preperations to Second to the utmost the Large Supplies his Majesty has been graciously pleased to furnish in this important Cause.

And accordingly Altho the Colony is extreamly involved by Debt and no way could Possibly be Devised to answer the Expence of Raising and fixing out the Troops but by making further use of the Governments Credit to the Amount of Seventy thousand Pounds which is upwards of fifty thousand Sterling yet the Assembly Humbly Relying on the Royal Encouragement of a Parliamentary Grant as

* The duplicate of this letter in the Public Record Office is endorsed "Read June 13, 1760."

in the two last years to Compensate their Extraordinary Expences that the Colony may be able to Discharge the Bills Emitted on this Occasion hath again Voted and made Provision for Levying Cloathing and Paying five Thousand Men including officers to be raised by inlistments in the Colony with all possible Dispatch for the Service of the Currant year and have formed them into four Regiments each to Consist of twelve Companies, the officers for which being all appointed are Collecting the Men and make good Progress therein so that I expect the Troops of this Colony will be Ready to Join the Kings Regular Forces in good Season to begin the Operations against the Enemy.

I am Sir the Highest Respect
and Esteem Your Most Obedient and
Most humble Servant
THOS FITCH

The Right Honourable Mr Secretary Pitt
[Indorsed] Letter to Mr Secretary Pitt 11th April 1760.*

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

[Major-General Jeffrey Amherst wrote on April 12, 1760, to Governor Thomas Fitch, as is shown by the reply of April 25, requesting him to arrange for sufficient troops to proceed to Albany with the oxen and carts purchased at and near Hartford.]

THOMAS FITCH TO JARED INGERSOLL.

[At the session of the General Assembly in March 1760 the governor was desired to make proper application for the appointment of a Judge of Admiralty for Connecticut. Upon which Governor Thomas Fitch wrote to that effect to Jared Ingersoll. See Ingersoll's Memorandum to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, June 2, 1760.]

THOMAS FITCH TO PHINEAS LYMAN.

[Governor Thomas Fitch wrote about the middle of April 1760 to Major General Phineas Lyman, ordering that

*The duplicate of this letter in the State Paper Office is indorsed "R. June 2d."

five officers and one hundred fifty men be held in readiness to proceed to Albany with the oxen and carts purchased at and near Hartford. See letter from. Fitch to Jeffrey Amherst of April 25, 1760.]

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

NEW YORK 20th April 1760.

Sir,

By my Letter of the 1st Instant, you will have Seen the hopes I had conceived, from Yours of the 28th of the preceding Month, that your Levies would be ready for Service, by or Soon after the time limitted in my Circular Letter of the 21st Febry; These hopes are now Somewhat damped by Intelligence I have received of the 17th Instant, that the Levies go on Slow; that you are not above half full; that it is not Expected you can Compleat your Numbers by Enlistment; that there are no Orders from the Assembly to press; And that they are not to Sit again till the Second Thursday in May; so that it is feared you will not be Compleat Seasonably.

This Intelligence Obliges me to Address myself to you for your interposition in removing so many Inconveniences as Such a delay above mentioned must be productive of; and that you will accordingly, if you find there is no prospect of immediately Compleating the numbers, your Assembly have Voted for the Services of the Campaign we are now Entring on, Summon the Assembly to meet before the time above mentioned, in order to resolve on an Impress, without Which, or an immediate Completion of the Numbers Voted upon the terms prescribed by the Assembly, the Service must Suffer; and as I know you have a Desire to promote it to your utmost, I rely on you, and trust that the Connecticutt Forces, will be at the rendezvous at Albany, by the Second Thursday in May.

I am, with great regard,
Sir, &ca
JEFF: AMHERST

Honble Govr FITCH.

[Indorsed] Copy Letter from Genl Amherst To Governor Fitch. Dated New York 20th April 1760. That having

received Intelligence of great backwardness in Compleating the Connecticutt Troops, he was Obliged to Address the Governor to Summon the Assembly to Meet (if he found there was no prospect of immediately Compleating the Numbers) in order to Resolve on an Impress as a delay at this time, would be of the utmost prejudice to the Service. in Gen^{l} Amherst's of the 28th Ap^{l} 1760

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

NORWALK, 25th April 1760.

Sir,

Your Letter of the 20th I received three days ago, but as the time for the Stated Meeting of the Assembly is so near, it wanting One Day of a Fortnight, and as it hardly would have been possible, had I immediately on Receiving Your Letter, given out Summons's for the Members to meet, to have Notified them to Convene much, if any thing, sooner than the time by Law already fixed, and as the Representatives of the Several Towns are already Elected for the next Assembly, and that after such an Election, I have never known the Old Members to be Summoned to meet, I must be Obliged to wait till the Stated Session of the Assembly, when I shall take the first Opportunity to Communicate your Proposal for Impressing Men to Compleat our Levies; Nevertheless, can't but hope, by that time the Companies will most of them, if not all, be in a great measure full, and ready to March.

Agreable to your Request, by your Letter of the 12th Inst. I have Wrote to General Lyman to Order a Captain and Four Officers, with One hundred & fifty Men, to be in readiness to take under their Care and Charge the Oxen & Carts purchased at and near Hartford, and to proceed with them to Albany, and there deliver them over to Colonel Bradstreet, or his Deputy, according to your Direction.

I am, Sir, with great Regard,
Your most Obedient & most
Humble Servant
THO^{S} FITCH.

His Excellency General AMHERST.

[Indorsed] Copy. Letter from Governor Fitch to General Amherst. Dated Norwalk, 25th April 1760. Acknowledges the Rect of the General's of the 20th. That on the Meeting of the Assembly he should Communicate his Proposal for Impressing Men, but was hopefull, by that time, the Companies would be Compleat, & ready to March. in Genl Amherst's of the 28th April 1760.

JONATHAN ACKLOM TO DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

Wiseton April 26th 1760

My Lord

I commit this to Mr Harrison to put into your Grace's Hands in Acknowledgement of the Favour you have conferd upon Me by his Nomination to the Collectorship in Connecticut and am

my Lord
your Grace's most obliged
& obedt humble Servt
JONAN ACKLOM

[Indorsed] April 26th 1760. Mr Acklom. R. May 3d.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

New York, 27th April 1760.

Sir,

I am Obliged to you for the Order you mention to have Sent to General Lyman; he has Informed me of his having Complied therewith.

Since I find by your Letter of the 20th that it would have been hardly possible, had you, immediately on receiving my Letter, given out Summons's for the Members to meet, to have Notified them to Convene much, if anything, sooner than the time by Law already fixed; I trust, your hopes, that most if not all your Companies will be in a great Measure, full and ready to March, at that time, will be Accomplished; If not, I must Renew my Instances, that you

then move the Assembly, to Consent to Compleat your Levies by Impress.

I am, with great Regard, Sir,

Your most Obed^{t}

Humble Serv^{t}

JEFF: AMHERST

Hon^{ble} Gov^{r} FITCH.

[Indorsed] Copy. Letter from General Amherst to Governor Fitch. Dated New York 27th April 1760. In answer to the Gov^{rs} of the 25th That if the Companies were not Compleat, at the Meeting of the Assembly, he must renew his Instances to the Gov^{r} to move them to Consent to an Impress. in Gen^{l} Amherst's of the 28th April 1760

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

ALBANY 11th of May 1760

Sir,

I Arrived here on the 8th Instant, and None of the Provincial Forces being yet Arrived, altho' the Season is so far Advanced, and so proper to begin the Operations of the Campaign; I Cannot defer renewing to you, my most pressing Instances, that if, upon Receipt hereof, all the Troops of your Province, are not in Motion, and on their way hither (for I will not doubt but most of them are) that you will immediately without Loss of time, Cause them to begin their March, and to proceed hither without delay, as Every moment that detains them from this, is a great backwardness to the general Service, which at this present time, merits and requires to be Improved to the Utmost.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir, &ca.

JEFF: AMHERST

Hon^{ble} Gov^{r} HOPKINS.

N: B: The Like Letter to the Gov^{rs} of Connecticutt; New York; New Jersey; and Massachusett's Bay; With the following Additional Paragraph to Gov^{r} Pownall.

"I am at the same time to Own the Receipt of your Favor of the 28th Ultimo; and to Congratulate you on having at last Carried the Measure of Issueing Pay to the Province Troops Monthly, which you had been Labouring to Obtain for these three years: It is certainly a great point gained, as it must tend much to the good of the Service.

"I Suppose, now that your Troops are in March, You will, as Usual, Soon Establish the Riders between Boston & this, for the want of which this goes round by New York." [Indorsed] Copy. General Amherst's Circular to the Govrs of Massachusett's Bay, Rhode Island Connecticutt New York & New Jersey Dated Albany 11th May 1760. in Genl Amherst's of the 19th May 1760.

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

HARTFORD 23d May 1760.

Sir,

I Took the Earliest Opportunity to recommend to the Assembly (Convened in this Place) the Proposal made by Your Letter of the 20th of April, and repeated in that of the 27th for Compleating the Number of our Levies, by Impresses; And altho' that Matter had at the last Session, on mature Deliberation, been determined, and that Method of Raising men for this Service, was Judged not best, but rather that Voluntary Enlestments should, in such manner be Encouraged, as would most probably Effect the thing intended; Yet on Your Motion the Assembly, without Loss of time, reassumed the Consideration thereof; and (after some further Debates upon it) Considering the many Difficulties, and very great Inquietudes attending such a Method of proceeding, and the Ill Success of former Attempts of that kind, Judged that some further Encouragements would not only better attain the End proposed, but prevent the Difficulties consequent thereon, and also better promote His Majesty's Service, and accordingly granted Considerable Additional Encouragements both to Officers & Men, Especi-

ally such as were of the Old Troops, to Induce them forthwith to Enter into the Service; The good Effects of which are so apparent, that I trust the Levies are, or very soon, will be in great Measure Compleat. Before the Receipt of your Letter of the 11th Instant (which came to hand on the 17th) I had given Orders for the Troops to get ready, and March as soon as possible, and they were generally making as much Dispatch as they well could; Nevertheless have repeated my Orders to Quicken them, and am Informed they are moving, or on the point of Marching, and hope they will be at Albany very soon. In Case any Companies are deficient of Number, worthy of Notice, an Officer is to tarry a few days to Collect or bring forward any Additional Numbers that shall happen to be behind. I judged it necessary to direct this Method, that the Body of the Troops (which I am extremely Urgent to press forward) might Join You without delay, and afford as soon as possible, all Assistance in their power, at this Critical Conjuncture of affairs.

I am, Sir,
with very great Regard & Esteem,
Your most Obedient and
most Humble Servant
THOS FITCH

His Excellency General AMHERST.

[Indorsed] Copy. Letter from Govr Fitch to General Amherst. Dated Hartford 23d May 1760. That he had, agreable to the General's proposal of the 20th & 27th April Urged to the Assembly the Necessity of Compleating the Service by Impresses, but that, on many Accots the Assembly Chose rather to Grant Additional Encouragements to Enter Voluntarily; the good Effects of which were so apparent, that he hoped the Levies were, or very soon, would be Compleat. in M. G. Amhersts of June 21: 1760.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

ALBANY 1st June 1760.

Sir,

I am informed by Your Letter of the 23d Ultimo that agreable to mine of the 20th & 29th April, You had taken the earliest Opportunity of recommending to the Assembly the Compleating your Levies by Impresses: but that Considering the many difficultys and very great Inquietudes attending Such a Method of Proceeding, and the ill Success of former Attempts of that kind, the Assembly had Judged, that some further Encouragements, would not only better Attain the end proposed, but prevent the difficulties consequent thereon and also better promote His Majesty's Service. And that they have Accordingly granted considerable Additional Encouragements, both to the Officers & Men, especially Such as were of the Old Troops to induce them forthwith to enter into the Service.

I am much Obliged to You, Sir, for your recommendation to the Assembly of the measures I had proposed; And Since they seem convinced, that the One they have fallen upon will better promote His Majesty's Service, than that proposed by me, I cannot but Acquiesce thereto, & wish that it may in the end prove so; I cannot however help reminding You, that the Season is very far advanced, And that as yet there are but very few of your People come; but I hope that the precaution you have taken of keeping an Officer behind, will not only hasten those that are behind, but be likewise productive of Compleating the Companys, with a greater certainty. I am with great regard,

Sir, &ca

JEFF: AMHERST

Honble Governor FITCH.

[Indorsed] Copy Letter from Genl Amherst To Governor Fitch. Dated Albany 1st June 1760. In Answer to the Govrs of 23d May Acquiescing to the Measure Taken by the Assembly for Compleating their Levies, & hopeing that it will Answer the End proposed: And remind-

ing the Gov^{r} of the Season being far Advanced, and few of his People yet Arrived; begs therefore he will hasten them on. in M. G. Amherst's of June 21: 1760.

JARED INGERSOLL TO JOHN POWNALL.

S^{r}

The following Case relative to the Colony of Connecticut, Shewing the neccessity there is of a Court of Vice Admiralty being Erected there in order to the better protecting And preserving his Majestys Mast timber in those parts, I Desire you'l Lay before the Lords Commissioners of Trade & Plantation, for their Consideration

The Kings Pine woods, from whence the Navy has been So much Supplied with Masting in the Eastern parts of New England viz Portsmouth & thereabouts, is become Considerably Scarce & is with much Cost & Difficulty got down into the Rivers by which the Same is Conveyed to the Sea in order to be put on Ship Board, by reason of the Constant Cutting for the Kings Use for a great number of years past, in that part of y^{e} Country

This Same general Tract of Pine Woods Extends from the Said Eastern parts of New England, Westward as far as, & Even beyond the Upper part of the River Connecticut, which River Runs Southward through the colony of Connecticut and Empties toward the Eastward part of the said Colony, the trees or Sticks fit for for the Largest Masts may be Conveniently brought down the Said River from the parts above, as has appeared upon Experiment made, & tis, I believe generally thought, by those who are best Acquainted with that Country, that the Masting from New England must be Obtained by the way of this River, in a very Considerable measure, at Least, after Some little time longer.

The Kings Surveyor General of these woods Benning Wentworth Esq^{r} who resides at Portsmouth in New Hampshire has Under him Several Deputies, one of whom Daniel Blake Lately in that business, having his Department in &

near the Said Colony of Connectcut & having Specially Attended to the Care of the woods upon and Near the Said River Connectcut, he found, (and indeed it is notorious to many), that private persons Dwelling along near the Said River & near where Said Timber grows, Do presume to Cut and Convey down the Said River & Convert to their own Use much of his Majestys Said Valuable Masting timber & when Attempts have been made to Sieze Such Logs as have been unduly Cut down as afores^{d} & to Obtain a Condemnation of the Same Agreeable to the direction of the Acts of Parliament in that Case made & provided there has been a failure of Carrying the matter through, for want of A Court of Vice Admiralty & of the proper Officers belonging to Such a Court, to whom to Apply, for that the Judge who hath Jurisdiction in the said Colony, at present Lewis Morris Esq^{r} of New York, Resides at the City of New York & is by his appointment & Commission Authorized to Execute his said office in three Distinct Provinces viz N: York Connecticut & New Jersey, So that whenever there is Occasion for him to Act in his Said Office in the Said Colony of Connecticut he is Obliged to go into the Said Colony in order to hold A Court for matters arising within the Same, which Cannot be done without Considerable Expense which he Expects to be Defrayed by the persons who Call upon him for Such Services & this from the Condition of the persons Usually Concerned & Employed in the Said business of taking Care of said woods & other Circumstances quite prevents any prosecutions being made & Carried on to Effect relative to s^{d} timber

furthermore as there is Little or no Occasion for the Office of Kings Advocate in the Ordinary business of y^{e} Said Court of Vice Admiralty at New York, the Chief business being About Captures taken & Carried into New York in time of War the Office of Kings Advocate in y^{e} Jurisdiction of s^{d} Court has been long Neglected.

In the year 1730 M^{r} Bradly then Attorney General for the Province of New York, had a Commission for the Office of Advocate, Coextensive with the Jurisdiction of the Said

Court of Vice Admiralty, but Mr Bradley has been long Since dead & no revival of the Office Since his death, which office of King's Advocate is very necessary in the Said Colony of Connecticut, in order to have proper Informations made & proscuted relating trespasses Committed in the Kings woods Aforesd.

for the abovemention'd Reasons, I Humbly Request that thier Lordships will be pleased to give the weight of their Authority & Influence in recommending the Appointment of a Judge of Vice Admiralty in the Said Colony of Connecticut as Also A Kings Advocate & All other Officers Neccessary to the well being of Such A Court that So his Majestys Interests may be Effectually Secured in those parts.

for proof of ye matters above related See Exhibit No 1 & 2 being Copies of two Letters wrote by Mr Wentworth to the Govr of Connecticut* Shewing the necessity of Such Appointments, also No 3 being the Substance of an Affidavit ye person therein named, Danl Blake now in Town, is ready to make, also Sundry Affidavits bound or Sticht together relative to the quantities of pine timber Cut.

I am Sr
Yr Most Obedt
& Most Humbe Servt
JARED INGERSOLL

N. Palace Yard 2 June 1760

To JOHN POWNALL Esqr Secretary to the Board of Trade & Plantation.

[Indorsed] Connecticut. Lre from Mr Ingersoll Agent for ye Colony of Connecticut to the Secry Shewing ye need of A Court of Vice Admiralty being Erected in that Colony in order to the better preservation of ye Kings Pine timber 2 June 1760. Read June 13, 1760.

*These two letters are dated January 17, 1753, and May 15, 1755. The first is printed in the Wolcott Papers, page 231 (COLLECTIONS, volume XVI); the second in this volume following March 27, 1761.

JARED INGERSOLL'S MEMORANDUM TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS

Mem^{d}

May 13: 1760, at Doct^{rs} Commons. M^{r} Bishops Office the registry of y^{e} Admiralty I found the Last Appointment of a Kings Advocate to y^{e} Court of Vice Admiralty at New York was of Rich^{d} Bradley Esq^{r} then Attorney Gen^{l} for the Province of New York, this was in the year 1730. Mr. Bradley has been Long Since dead.

the Statute Directing proscutions for tresspasses in the Kings woods in America to be in the Court of Vice Admiralty is the 8th of George I^{t} Chap XII. Sect. V.

21 Aug^{t} 1747 A Commission Issued to James Alexander then of New York Since Dec^{d} to hold the Office of Judge of Vice Admiralty in the room of Judge Morriss, who in the Commission & Entry thereof, at Doct^{rs} Commons is Said to be Dismiss^{d}—no revival Since of M^{r} Morriss' Commission—perhaps it may be A Doubt whether Judge Morriss Commission is Valid or not

I am told by Some persons in Town who remember the thing that there was A Complaint of M^{r} Morriss Conduct upon which he was Superseded & M^{r} Alexander appointed in his room but that M^{r} Alexander not being privy to y^{e} Complaint &c. Declined Acting Under the Commission from tenderness to M^{r} Morriss upon which M^{r} Morriss resumed the business again.

I have lately received A Letter from Gov^{r} Fitch advising me that the Assembly have Desired him to Direct me to move for Such Court of Vice Admiralty to be Erected in Connecticut, the Interests of y^{e} people of y^{e} Colony & that of the Crown, in this particular happily Coincide. the People think it will be necessary, E're long for the Crown to Employ persons to procure Masts for y^{e} Navy at Least in part that way & that that will be Some Advantage to them as it will be a means of Enabling the importer to make Remittances for his goods So far instead of Draning y^{e} Province of all y^{e} Cash &c therefore would have Effectual

Care taken to preserve these woods.

all which is Submitted by their Lordships

Most Obed^{t} & Most

Humb^{e} Serv^{t}

JARED INGERSOLL

For y^{e} Inspection & Use of y Lords Com^{rs} for Trade & Plantation.

N: Palace Yard 2^{d} June 1760

[Indorsed] Connecticut Mem^{d} by M^{r} Ingersoll of Sundry matters relative to y^{e} present Circumstances of the Court of Vice Admiralty at N York &c. Read June 13, 1760.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

ALBANY 13th June 1760.

Sir,

Colonel Worster Arrived here Yesterday, & by What I can learn from him, as well as What I had heard before, from the other Colonels of the Connecticutt Forces I find to my great Concern, that these Forces are likely to be no less than two Thousand Short, of the five Thousand that were Voted by the Assembly; And even that hitherto there are not above One fifth of them Arrived: this I must own gives me no Small Uneasiness, as the repartition I have made, for the Several Departments, is from the Original Numbers Voted by the respective Provinces, and of Course these Deficiencies must Occasion great Inconveniencies to One or other of them, and as neither of these Departments can suffer any Diminution of the Numbers I had Allotted for them; I must beg & Insist that, immediately upon receipt hereof, if all the Troops that have been raised within the Colony of Connecticut are not Marched (Which I am willing to hope is not the Case) You will Cause them to be forwarded hither without delay; And if they Should be Short of the 5000 Originally Voted, that you would Cause them to be Compleated & forwarded without loss of time, as they will always prove usefull, altho' they should come somewhat later.

The above mentioned deficiency, as also such of Your Troops That are Arrived, having come later this year than any other, is entirely owing to the Assembly having Declined the Measure I had proposed; had they upon this, as on former Occasions, Consented to an Act of Impress; their Troops would not only have been Compleat, but have been in the field at the time I requested; And the Colony could have saved an immense Expence, Which the Extraordinary bounty must put them to, in Compleating them by that means; however I rely on your former Zeal, and trust that You will Exert Yourself to your utmost upon the present pressing Emergency.

I am, with great regard,
Sir, &ca
JEFF: AMHERST

Hon^ble^ Gov^r^ FITCH.

[Indorsed] Copy Letter from Gen^l^ Amherst To Governor Fitch Dated Albany 13^th^ June 1760. That he had reason to fear the Connecticutt Forces would be greatly deficient in Numbers, & therefore begging the Gov^r^ would not only forward such as were already Rais'd with the utmost Dispatch, but Use all his Interest to Compleat their Numbers, as a deficiency would be of the greatest detriment to the Service. in M. G. Amherst's of June 21: 1760.

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

NORWALK 16^th^ June 1760.

Sir,

Your Letter of the 13^th^ Which I have just now received is before me, the Information you give me, both with respect to the Deficiency of Numbers, and Delay of the Forces raised, gives me great Concern, and were it in my power, more Effectually than has been done, to remedy the difficultys, I should with great pleasure immediately do it; I suppose the Forces raised, are by the best Information I can obtain already Marched unless a Company or two, or

part of them, Which by the failure of Officers first Appointed, happened to be delayed, in raising, & getting the Men in readiness for the Service; And I Conclude even those are Marched or ready for it, as I gave repeated Orders for all to March as fast as possible; As to the Numbers raised I can't but hope and believe the Accounts, will When the Whole Arrive be different, and that Mistake will, by a larger Number's appearing in the Field be agreably rectifyed; When I was at the Assembly I made particular Enquiry of the Committee (who gave the Orders to the Captains of the respective Companies for their Pay, and to Whom the Captains gave Account of the Numbers Enlisted) What Number were Enlisted, And they Informed me that the Whole Number would as they Supposed Ammount, to near about the Number raised Last year, Whether a few more or less was a little uncertain, and as this was generally known there, and that the Method come into this year was likely to Effect as Much, as could possibly be done by all the Exertions of Authority and Compulsion last year for the King's Service; The Assembly Judged the Method of Encouragement to be the best, and were before their Adjournment by the before mentioned Accounts greatly Confirmed in that Opinion. And as the Session is now Over, I shall not, without Calling the Assembly to meet again, be able, to renew your Representations, nor repeat my Recommendations to make further and more Effectuall Provision for Compleating the Number at first Voted to be Encouraged, the length of time Necessary to Effect any thing by that Method will be so great as to render it, only an Expence to little purpose.

I am, Sir &ca
THO^{S} FITCH.

His Excellency Gen^{l} AMHERST.

[Indorsed] Copy Letter from Gov^{r} Fitch To General Amherst Dated Norwalk 16th June 1760 In Answer to the General's of the 13th June, Acquainting him that as the Session was now over, it was not in his power to Renew his Representations, &ca, for the Compleating

the Levies by Impresses, but that he hoped the General would be agreably disappointed in finding the Numbers more Compleat and Earlier in the Field than he Imagined. in M. G. Amherst's of Aug^{t} 26: 1760.

CADWALLADER COLDEN TO THOMAS FITCH.

NEW YORK, August 4th, 1760.

Sir,

On Wednesday last our late worthy Gov^{r} M^{r} DeLancey departed this life. He was not apprehensive of any danger when he was seized in the morning with a pain in his breast, and tho' a Physician was afterwards sent for, he expir'd before any releife could be applied: In this gentleman his Majesty has lost a most able and faithfull Servant, and I may add the Provinces in general a sincere friend.

The administration by virtue of his Majesties Commission devolving on me, as eldest Councelor; it is expedient I should inform the Governors of his Majesties other Colonies of the Event; least any interruption might be given to a correspondence between them, which I am sensible must be necessary at all times but more especially at present, to promote the king's service and to preserve Union and Harmony among the several provinces, so essential to their common welfare. I assure myself of establishing & keeping up an intercourse with you on all occasions conducive to those ends. And it will give me a singular satisfaction if by my present situation I should have in my power to serve your *Excellency* or any of your friends. I am, &c.

To the Hon^{ble} THOMAS FITCH, Esq., Governor & Commander in Chief of the Colony of Connecticut.

WILLIAM PITT TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

Duplicate

WHITEHALL 23^{d} August 1760

Sir,

The Commanders of His Majesty's Forces, and Fleets, in North America, and the West Indies, having transmitted

repeated & certain Intelligence of an Illegal and most pernicious Trade, carried on by the King's Subjects, in North America, and the West Indies, as well to the French Islands, as to the French Settlements on the Continent of America, and particularly to the Rivers Mobile, and Missisippi, by which the Enemy is, to the greatest Reproach & Detrimentof Government, supplied with Provisions, and other Necessaries, whereby they are, principally, if not alone, enabled to sustain and protract this long and expensive War; And it further appearing, that large Sums, in Bullion, are also sent, by the King's Subjects, to the above Places, in return whereof, Commodities are taken, which interfere with the Produce of the British Colonies themselves, in open Contempt of the Authority of the Mother Country, as well as to the most manifest Prejudice of the Manufactures, & Trade of Great Britain; In Order, therefore, to put the most speedy, and effectual Stop to such flagitious Practices, so utterly subversive of all Law, and so highly repugnant to the Honor and Well-being of this Kingdom, it is His Majesty's express Will and Pleasure, that you do forthwith make the strictest, and most diligent, Enquiry, into the State of this dangerous and ignominous Trade, and that you do use every Means in your Power, to detect and discover Persons, concerned, either as Principals or Accessories, therein; And that you do take every Step, authorized by Law, to bring all such heinous Offenders to the most exemplary, and condign Punishment; And you will, as soon as may be, and from time to time, transmit to me, for the King's Information, full and particular Accounts of the Progress you shall have made, in the Execution of these His Majesty's Commands, to which the King expects that you do pay the most exact Obedience: And you are further to use your utmost Endeavours, to trace out, & investigate, the various Artifices, and Evasions, by which the Dealers in this iniquitous Intercourse find means to cover their Criminal Proceedings, and to elude the Law, in order that, from such Lights, due & timely Consideration may be had, what farther Provisions

shall be necessary to restrain an Evil of such extensive and pernicious Consequences.

I am, Sir

Your most obedient

humble Servant

W PITT

Governor and Company of Connecticut

[Indorsed] Duplicate Letter from Mr Secretary Pitt 23d August 1760 Recd 5th Janry 1761.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

River St Lawrence below the Isle Royale

26th August 1760.

Sir,

On the 10th Instant, I Embarked the Army, and proceeded with the Same, across Lake Ontario into this River, Where on the 16th in the Evening, off Oswegatchie the Advanced Guard descried One of the Enemy's Vessells but it being Soon after duskish, Nothing could be Effected that Night, tho' we tryed as much as Possible to Attack her: At Day break, on the 17th Our Row Galleys Engaged her, & by Seven in the morning She Struck: Her name was the Ottawawa, Mounting ten, twelve Pounders, and one hundred men officers Included, besides Monsr de la Broqueri, Who Commanded her: in the Engagement we had only One Man killed, & Another wounded, and the Enemy therteen of both.

The Army which the Preceding Night had Encamped on the Pointe du Baril, then moved down to Oswegatchie, a very good Indian Settlement with a Blockhouse Fort but Abandoned; the Enemy being posted on an Island, between four & five miles further down the River, Where they were reported to be very Strongly fortified: both Shores were reconnoitrd during the night, and early the next Morning, And the Engineers having reported to me the Situation of the Coasts & Islands nearest the Fort; immediately on the return of the Engineers on the 18th a part of the Army Passed down on each Coast, and after Some Opposition by

a Smart Cannonading, the Fort was Compleatly invested, so that none of its Garrison could make its Escape: the four following days were employed in raising my Batteries, Which being finished on the Morning of the 23d in Concert with our Shipping, I began to fire on the Fort, Which lasted till yesterday afternoon, When the French beat a Parley, desiring to know what terms Should be granted them: My Answer was, that the Garrison Should be Prisoners of War; that every thing in and depending on the Fort, Should be delivered in its present State; and that I gave them only ten minutes to Accept of, or dissent from these Proposals; They Accordingly Yielded to these Conditions, and I have the Satisfaction to Inform you, that His Majestys Troops are now in possession of Fort Levis.

Our loss upon this Occasion has been very inconsiderable; that of the Enemy (Whose Garrison Consisted of about three hundred Men) about twelve killed and Forty wounded; Mor Pouchot the Same Gentleman that was last taken at Niagara Commanded them.

I am, with great regards
Sir, &ca
JEFF: AMHERST

Circular to the Governors of the Continent.

[Indorsed] Copy of General Amherst's Circular Letter to the Governors of the Continent from Cape Breton to Georgia Inclusive Dated River St Lawrence below the Isle Royale 26th August 1760. Acquainting them of of the Reduction of L'Isle Royale &ca. in M. G. Amherst's of Augt 26: 1760.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

Camp of Montreal 9th September 1760.

Sir,

In Mine of the 26th Ultimo, I Acquainted You with the progress of the Army, after their Departure from Oswego, and with the Success of His Majestys Arms against Fort

Levis, now Fort William Augustus, Where I remained no longer than was requisite, to make Such Preparations, as I Judged Essentially Necessary for the Passage of the Army down the River, Which took me up till the 30th.

In the Morning of the following day, I Sat out, and Proceeded from Station to Station to Our Present ground, Where We Arrived on the 6th in the Evening; after having in the Passage Sustained a Loss of Eighty Eight men Drowned; twenty Nine Batteaus of Regiments; Seventeen of Artillery with Some Artillery and Stores; Seventeen Whaleboats, and one Row Galley Staved, Occasiond by the Violence of the Current, and the rapids being full of broken Waves.

The Inhabitants of the Settlements I passed thro', in my way hither, having Abandoned their Houses, & run into the Woods, I Sent after them; Some were taken, And others came in of their Own Accord; I had them disarmed, And Caused the Oath of Allegiance to be tended to them, Which they readily took; And I Accordingly Put them in quiet Possession of their habitations, with Which treatment they Seemed no less Surprised than happy.

The Troops being formed, and the Light Artillery brought up; the Army lay on their Arms the Night of the 6th.

On the 7th in the morning two Officers came to an Advanced Post, with a Letter from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, referring me to What one of them Colonel Bouquinville, had to Say. The Conversation ended, with a Cessation of Arms, till twelve o'Clock When the Proposals were brought in: Soon after I returned them with the terms I was willing to grant: Which both the Marquis de Vaudreuil & Monsr de Levis the French General, were very Strenuous to have Softened; this Occasioned Sundry Letters to pass between Us, during the day as well as the Night (When the Army again lay on their Arms) but as I would not on any Account deviate in the least from my Original Conditions, and Insisted on An immediate, and Catagorical Answer, Monsr de Vaudreuil Soon after day break, Notified to me that he

had determined to Accept of them, And two Setts of them, were Accordingly Signed by him and Me, and Exchanged Yesterday, When Colº Haldimand with the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the Army, took possession of one of the Gates of the Town, and is this day to proceed in fullfilling the Articles of the Capitulation; by Which the French Troops are all to lay down their Arms; are not to Serve during the Continuance of the Present War; And are to be Sent back to Old France, as are also the Governors, and Principal Officers of the Legislature of the Whole Country, Which I have now the Satisfaction to Inform you, is entirely yielded to the Dominion of His Majesty, On Which Interesting & happy Event, I most Sincerely Congratulate you.

Governor Murray, with the Troops from Quebec landed below the Town on Sunday last, & Colonel Haviland with his Corps (that took Possession of the Isle au Noix, Abandoned by the Enemy on the 28th) Arrived yesterday at the South Shore Opposite to my Camp.

I am, with great regard,
Sir, &cā
JEFF: AMHERST

Circular To the Governors on the Continent from Cape Breton to Georgia Inclusive.

[Indorsed] Copy. Circular Letter from General Amherst To the the Govrs on the Continent from Cape Breton to Georgia Inclusive. Dated Camp of Montreal 9th Septr 1760, Acquainting them with the Entire Reduction of Canada by Capitulation &ca. in M. G. Amherst's of Octr 4: 1760.

JOHN POWNALL TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

Whitehall Octr 18. 1760.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations to desire you will transmit to their Lorships three or four Sets of the last printed Edition of the Laws

passed in the Colony under your Government with the publick Seal affixed to each Set.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and
most humble Servant,
JOHN POWNALL
Secry

Governor and Company of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from Mr Pownall Secry Board of Trade. 18th Octobr 1760 Recd 5th Janry 1761

JOHN POWNALL TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL Octr 29. 1760.

Gentlemen,

In consequence of the Melancholy Event of the King's Death on the 25th inst., I am directed by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to take the Opportunity by the Packet of acquainting you, that the necessary Forms for proclaiming His present Majesty in the Colonies, together with Warrants for using the old Seals, Proclamations for continuing Officers in their Employments, Orders for Alteration of the Liturgy, &c. &c. are preparing with all possible dispatch, and will be transmitted to yourselves and the rest of the Governors and Commanders in chief of His Majesty's Colonies in America in a few days.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedt humble Servt,
JOHN POWNALL
Secry.

Govr and Company of Connecticut. N England

[Indorsed] Letter from Mr Pownall Secretv Board of Trade 29th Octor 1760 Recd 5th Janry 1761

THOMAS LIFE'S APPOINTMENT.

L S

Be it known, that the Governor and Company of His Majestys English Colony of Connecticut in New England in America have Authorized Constituted and by these presents

do authorise constitute and appoint Thomas Life of Basinghall London Gentleman Agent and Attorney for the Governor and Company aforesaid in their name and behalf to appear and them to represent before the King's most Excellent Majesty His Ministers of State or any of His Courts, Judges, or Boards of Audience in Great Britain & to manage, Act Transact, prosecute and defend in all and every matter, Cause and Causes business & Affairs wherein the said Governor & Company are or may be interested or concerned which they may or shall commit to him to be managed and transacted there.

In Testimony whereof and in pursuance of an Act of the said Governor and Company in General Court assembled I have signed this Instrument, with the Secretary of the Colony aforesaid and caused the Publick Seal of said Colony to be affixed to the same this 30th day of October in the 34th year of the Reign of His Majesty George the Second, By the Grace of God King of Great Britain France & Ireland Defender of the Faith &c Annoque Dom 1760

THOS FITCH Govr

By Order of the Governor & Company of the Colony of Connecticut

George Wyllys Secretry

COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

Whitehall Octr 31. 1760.

Gentlemen,

Inclosed you will receive an Order from the Lords of His Majesty's most Honble Privy Council, notifying to you the Death of Our late Gracious Sovereign Lord King George of ever-blessed Memory; and directing you to proclaim the High and Mighty Prince George Prince of Wales, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, and of all the Dominions thereunto belonging, &c. Defender of the Faith, &c. We therefore earnestly recommend to you, that you do proceed without loss of time to the Execution of these Orders, and that His Majesty be accordingly proclaimed in the most

solemn manner and the most proper parts of your Government, and you are to return to Us a speedy Account of your Proceedings herein.

Inclosed you will also find four printed Copies of His Majestys Proclamation, continuing all Officers in the Plantations, civil and military in their respective Employments, till His Majesty's Pleasure shall be further signified; which Proclamation you will take care to make publick, in such manner that all His Majesty's Subjects may be fully apprized of His Majesty's Pleasure in this respect.

Under the same Cover We likewise transmit to you an Instruction, signed by His Majesty, containing His Majesty's Directions for an Alteration in the Prayers for the Royal Family, to which you will not fail to pay a due Obedience

We are, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
humble servants,
DUNK HALIFAX
ANDREW STONE
W G HAMILTON
WM SLOPER

Governor & Company of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from the Lords Commissrs for Trade and Plantation 31st Octobr 1760. Recd 19th January 1761.

PRIVY COUNCIL TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

After Our hearty Commendations. It having pleased Almighty God to take to His Mercy, out of this troublesome Life, Our Late Sovereign Lord King George the Second of blessed and Glorious Memory; And thereupon His Royal Majesty King George the Third being here Proclaimed. We have thought fit to signify the same to you, with directions, that you do with the Assistance of the Principal Inhabitants of the Colony of Connecticut forthwith Proclaim His most Sacred Majesty King George the third according to the form here inclosed, with the Solemnities and Ceremonies requisite on the like Occasions. And you are like-

wize to Publish and Proclaim a Proclamation for continuing the Officers in His Majestys Plantations 'till His Majesty's pleasure shall be further signified, which Proclamation will be transmitted to you by the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations. And so not doubting of your ready compliance herein, We bid you heartily farewell.

From the Council Chamber at Leicester House this 31 day of October 1760.

Your Loving Friends

THO. CANT.
GRANVILLE P.
TEMPLE P S.
DENBIGH
DUNK HALIFAX
GOWER
H. NUGENT

The Govr and Company of the Colony of Connecticut.

FORM FOR PROCLAIMING THE KING.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy Our late Sovereign Lord King George the Second of Blessed and Glorious memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, France and Ireland, as also the Supreme Dominion and Sovereign Right of the Colony of Connecticut in New England, and all other His late Majesty's Dominions in America, are Solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George Prince of Wales; We therefore the Governor and Company, assisted with Numbers of the principal Inhabitants of this Colony, Do now hereby with one full Voice and consent of Tongue and Heart publish and proclaim, that the High and Mighty Prince George Prince of Wales is now, by the Death of Our late Sovereign of happy and glorious Memory, become Our only Lawfull and Rightfull Leige Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Supreme Lord of the said Colony of Connecticut in New England, and all other His late Majesty's Territories and Dominions in America, to

whom We do acknowledge all Faith and Constant Obedience, with all Hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal King George the Third with long and happy Years to Reign over Us. Given at

God save the King

[Indorsed] The Form of a Proclamation for Proclaiming King George 3d transmitted from his Majestys Privy Council by the Lords Commers for trade and Plantation Recd 14th July 1761.

ROYAL INSTRUCTION TO CONNECTICUT.

GEORGE R.

L. S.

Instruction to Our Trusty and Well-beloved the Governor and Company of Our Colony of Connecticut in New England in America for the time being. Given at Our Court at Leicester House the 31st day of October 1760 in the first Year of Our Reign.

Whereas We have been pleased by Our Order in Council of the 27th of October last, (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed,) to declare Our Pleasure, that in all the Prayers, Litanies and Collects for the Royal Family, instead of the Words, *(their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Duke, the Princesses, and all the Royal Family,)* these should be inserted *(Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, and all the Royal Family;)* Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that in all the Prayers, Litanies and Collects for the Royal Family to be used within Our Colony of Connecticut under your Government, instead of the Words *(their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Duke, the Princesses, and all the Royal Family,)* these be inserted *(Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales and all the Royal Family.)* And for the better Notice hereof in Our said Colony, it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that you

cause the same to be forthwith published in the several Parish Churches and other Places of Divine Worship within the said Colony,* and that you take care that Obedience be paid thereto accordingly.

G. R.

A true Copy of the Original entered in the office of the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations.

JOHN POWNALL Secry

Plantation Office Novr 1, 1760.

[Indorsed] Copy of his Majestys Instruction for Altering the Prayers for the Royal Family 31s Octr 1760 Recd 14th Janry 1761

JOHN LAW TO JOSEPH PITKIN.

CROWN POINT Novber 12th 1760

Hond Sir

I have compleated the Business of the Govt & sent the Accts to Mr Edwards. And as it is necessary to be a doing something in Life have connected myself with one Mr Chinn a very good sort of a Young Genln and Acquainted with Business to spend this Winter in Canada, have Obtained Credit for a Quantity of Merchandize in New York & as the Appearances now are hope a Moderate reward may be gained, My Duty to My Hond Mother &

love to Brethereen & Sisters and

Compliment to Acquaintance Your

loving & dutifull Son

JOHN LAW

Coll PITKIN

THOMAS FITCH TO WILLIAM PITT.

NORWALK 26th Novembr 1760

Sir

The Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut Zealous to pay their most humble and Dutiful Respects

*Governor Fitch published this instruction in a broadside proclamation issued by him, dated New Haven, January 22, 1761, and printed at New London by Timothy Green. A copy is in the Yale University Library.

to his Majesty and to bare a part with his other loyal Subjects in Expressing the lively Sense they have of the Glorious Successes which have under the Divine Favour Attended his Arms particularly in North America and to Render their very grateful Acknowledgements for his Majestys Paternal Care and Regard for the Protection and Defence of his American Colonies beg Leave to approach the throne under your Patronage by their Dutiful Congratulatory Address to the King which by their Desire I have herewith inclosed and transmitted to you and in their Name beg Liberty to Request your Favour and Countenance in Rendring the Colonys Address and faithful Services acceptable to his Majesty*

The Kings Commands Signifyed by your Letter of the 23d of August lately Received I forthwith Endeavoured an Exact compliance with and tho I have been and am Still prosecuting with utmost Diligence Enquiries concerning those Matters yet have not been able to make any Discovery among us but as soon as possible shall transmit the best intelligence I can procure and shall Carefully Endeavour a Conformity to his Majestys Intentions in Every Respect.

I am Sir with highest Esteem

Your most Obedient and most humble Servant

THOS FITCH

The Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT one of his Majestys Principal Secretarys of State

[Indorsed] Letter to the Rt Honble William Pitt 26th November 1760

CONNECTICUT'S ADDRESS TO THE KING.

[At the session of the General Assembly in October 1760 the Colony voted that "an humble Address," to be drawn by the governor and signed by the governor and secretary, be sent "congratulating his Majesty on the glorious success of his arms, especially in North America, and expressing the grateful sense this Colony hath of his

*The text of this Address is not found.

paternal care &c." The Address accompanied Fitch's letter to William Pitt of November 26, 1760. *Colonial Records*, XI. 437.]

COLONY OF CONNECTICUT TO JEFFREY AMHERST

[At the session of the General Assembly in October 1760, the Governor was desired in the name and on behalf of the Colony to address a letter to General Amherst congratulating him upon the happy success of his Majesty's arms under his care and direction, and thanking him for the benificent care and wise conduct and protection of the troops under his command, especially those of Connecticut. *Colonial Rcccords*, XI. 437.]

WILLIAM PITT TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

Duplicate

WHITEHALL. 17th Decr 1760.

Gentlemen

His Majesty having Nothing so much at Heart, as, by the most vigorous Prosecution of the War, to reduce the Enemy to the Necessity of accepting a Peace on Terms of Glory & Advantage to his Majesty's Crown, & beneficial, in particular, to his Subjects in America, and as Nothing can so effectually contribute to that great & essential Object, as the King's being enabled to employ, as immediately as may be, such part of the Regular Forces in North America, as may be adequate to some great & important Enterprise against the Enemy; I am commanded to signify to You the King's Pleasure, that, in order the better to provide for the full & entire Security of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, and particularly of the Possession of his Majesty's Conquests there, during the Absence of such Part of the regular Forces, you do forthwith use your utmost Endeavours & Influence with the Council & Assembly of your Colony, to induce them to raise with all possible Dispatch, within your Government two thirds of the Number of Men they raised for the last Campaign, and, forming the same

into Regiments, as far as shall be found convenient, that you do direct them to hold themselves in readiness, & particularly as much earlier than former Years, as may be, to march to such place or places in North America, as his Majesty's Commander in Chief there shall appoint, in order to be employed there, under the Supreme Command of his Majesty's Said Commander in Chief in America, in such manner as he shall judge most conducive for the King's Service; And the better to facilitate this important Service, the King is pleased to leave it to you to issue Commissions to such Gentlemen of your Colony, as you shall judge, from their Weight and Credit with the People & their Zeal for the public Service, may be best disposed & able to quicken & effectuate the speedy Levying of the greatest Number of Men; in the Disposition of which Commissions, I am persuaded you will have Nothing in View, but the Good of the King's Service, & a due Subordination of the whole to his Majesty's Commander in Chief: And all Officers of the provincial Forces, as high as Colonels inclusive, are to have Rank, according to their several respective Commissions, agreeable to the Regulations contained in his late Majesty's Warrant of the 30th Decr 1757, which is renewed by His present Majesty.

The King is further pleased to furnish all the Men, so raised as above, with Arms, Ammunition & Tents, as well as to order provisions to be issued to the same by his Majesty's Commissaries, in the same Proportion and Manner, as is done to the rest of the King's Forces; The whole therefore, that his Majesty expects & requires from the several Provinces, is, the Levying, Cloathing, & Pay of the Men; And on these Heads, also, that no Encouragement may be wanting to this great & salutary Service, the King is further most graciously pleased to permit me to acquaint you, that strong Recommendations will be made to Parliament, in their Session next year, to grant a proper Compensation for such Expences as above, according as the active Vigour, and strenuous Efforts of the respective Provinces shall justly appear to merit.

It is his Majesty's pleasure, that you do, with particular Diligence, immediately collect & put into the best Condition, all the Arms issued last Campaign, which can be any ways rendered serviceable, or that can be found within your Government, in order that the same may be again employed for his Majesty's Service.

I am further to inform you, that similar Orders are sent, by this Conveyance, to Massachusets Bay, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, & New Jersey; the Southern Governments are also directed to raise Men in the same Manner to be employed in such offensive Operations, as the Circumstances & Situation of the Enemy's Posts, & the State & Disposition of the Indian Nations, on that Side, may point out and require.

It is unnecessary to add any thing to animate your Zeal in the Execution of his Majesty's Orders, in this important Conjuncture, which is finally to fix the future Safety & Welfare of America, & of your own Colony in particular; And the King doubts not, from your known Fidelity and Attachment, that you will employ Yourself, with the utmost Application & Dispatch, in this promising and decisive Crisis.

I am, with great Truth & Regard,
Gentlemen, Your most obedient
Humble Servant
W: PITT..

Governor & Company of Connecticut

[Indorsed] Duplicate Letter from M^r^ Secretary Pitt 17^th^ Decembr 1760 Rec^d^ 24^th^ March 1761

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

[General Jeffrey Amherst wrote on January 1, 1761, to Governor Thomas Fitch, informing that on the preceding day he had received a letter from the Principal Secretary of State that it was the King's resolve to support his allies and and to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, and that probably a requisition for the necessary number of men from Connecticut would soon be received. See letter from Amherst to Fitch of March 15, 1761.]

PROCLAMATION PROCLAIMING KING GEORGE III.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his Mercy Our late Sovereign Lord King George the Second of Blessed and Glorious Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, France and Ireland, as also the Supreme Dominion and Sovereign Right of the Colony of Connecticut in New England, and all other His late Majesty's Dominions in America, are solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George Prince of Wales; We therefore the Governor and Company, Assisted with Numbers of the principal Inhabitants of this Colony, Do now hereby with one full Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart publish and proclaim, that the High and Mighty Prince George Prince of Wales is now, by the Death of Our late Sovereign of happy and Glorious Memory, become Our only Lawfull and Rightfull Leige Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Supreme Lord of the said Colony of Connecticut in New England, and all other His late Majesty's Territories and Dominions in America, to whom We do acknowledge all Faith and Constant Obedience, with all Hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal King George the Third with long and happy Years to Reign over Us. Given at the Council Chamber in New Haven the twenty Second Day of January in the first year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Third King of Great Britain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c Anno Domini 1761

God save the King

Thos Fitch	Danll Edwards
Wm Pitkin	J Hamlin
Roger Newton	Matthw Griswold
Ebenezer Silliman	Shubael Conant
Hez Huntington	Robt Walker
Andw Burr	Thomas Clap
John Chester	Joseph Noyes
Benjan Hall	[?]

EBENEZ^{R} PUNDERSON
SAM^{LL} WHITTELSEY
DAN^{L} BUCKINGHAM
CHAUNCEY WHITTELSEY
NAPTHALI DAGGETT
SAMUEL BIRD
EDWARD ALLEN
W^{M} SAM^{L} JOHNSON
NICH^{S} LECHMERE
N WHITING
GID^{N} TOMLINSON
THO^{S} FITCH JUN^{R}
ELIHU CHAUNCEY
JONTH FITCH
ELIHU HALL
D WOOSTER
T. DARLING
JOHN NOYES
NATHAN BEERS
SAMUEL WHITING
NATHAN BIRDSEY
ISAAC ISAACS
DAVID BALDWIN
ABEL PRINDEL (?)
HEZ FITCH
STILES CURTISS
CHARLES WHITTELSEY
JOHN HUBBARD
JAMES SMEDLY
TIMOTHY STONE
JOHN WHITING
JOSHUA CHANDLER
JAMES BEARD
JAMES PIERPOINT
ELISHA WHITTELSEY
LEVERETT HUBBARD
JOHN HUBBARD JU^{R}

[Indorsed by Fitch] Proclamation of his Majesty King George y^{e} third 22^{d} Day January 1761, published at New Haven said Day.

THOMAS FITCH TO COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

NORWALK 28th January 1761

My Lords

On Receiving your Lordships Letter of the 31st of October last with a Letter of thate Date from his Majestys most honourable Privy Council Notifying the Death of our late gracious Sovereign Lord King George of Ever Blessed Memory and directing us to Proclaim his Most Sacred Majesty King George the third in this Colony of Connecticut in the Form therewith inclosed with the Solemnities and Ceremonies Requisite on the like Occasions. I proceeded without Loss of Time to the Execution of those Orders and accordingly forthwith convened the Council to Advise and Assist therein and being met at New Haven on

the 21st Instant it was Concluded in Council that the next Day in that Place Proclamation Should be made agreable to the Orders Received, and that the Same might be attended with proper Decency and in as public a Manner as the Severity of the Season and Shortness of Time would Admit two Companies of Horse and four of Foot of the Militia were ordered to Appear in arms on the Occasion and as Many of the Members of the Assembly and other Principal Inhabitants of the Colony as Could be Convened should Attend and Assist in the Solemnity. Accordingly on the 22d Day of this Instant the Troops being under arms & Drawn up in the Great Square in New Haven before the Court House The Governor Attended by the Dep. Governor & Gentlemen of the Council assisted with as many Members of the Assembly Judges Justices and other officers and Principal Inhabitants of the Colony of Civil Military and Ecclesiastical Characters as could be convened Proceeded at the Head of the Militia and in Presence of a Numerous Concourse of People met on that Occasion to Proclaim his most Sacred Majesty King George the third who was accordingly Proclaimed in the express words and Form sent us for that Purpose which Proclamation being first given at the Council Chamber in New Haven the said 22d Instant was Subscribed by the Governor Dept Governor the Gentlemen of the Council many Gentlemen of the Assembly and by many of the Aforesaid Officers and Principal Inhabitants of Each of the Characters before Mentioned the Proclaiming being Succeeded by three General Huzza's the firing twenty one Cannon and three Vollies of Small Arms the Whole Solemnity was performed with all possible Decency and with the greatest Demonstrations of Universal Joy Satisfaction and Loyalty.

I beg Leave further to Acquaint Your Lordships that the Printed Copies of his Majestys Proclamation continuing all officers in the Plantations till his Majestys Pleasure shall be further Signifyed has been published in Such Manner that all his Subjects may be fully Apprized of his Majestys Pleasure in that Respect. A Proclamation also is made out

containing his Majestys Directions for an Alteration in the Prayers for the Royal Family ordering the Same to be published in all the Parish Churches and other Places of Divine Worship in this Colony Requiing Due obedience to his Majestys Commands agreable to his Instructions in that Particular.

I am my Lords with the highest Esteem
Your Lordships most obedient and most
Humble Servant
THOS FITCH

The Right Honble the Lords Commissrs for Trade and Plantations

[Indorsed] Letter to the Lords Commissrs for Trade and Plantations 28th Janry 1761*

THOMAS FITCH TO JOHN POWNALL.

Norwalk 8th Febry 1761

Sir

Having Recd your Letter of the 18th of October acquainting me the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations Desired that three or four Sets of the last printed Edition of the Laws passed in this Colony with the public Seal affixed should be transmitted to them I Desire you to acquaint their Lordships I have given orders to have the Books prepared but not having them Ready for this Conveyance am obliged to wait for another and Shall as soon as possible forward them agreable to their Lordships Commands

I am Sir with very great
Regard your most Obedient
and most humble Servant
THOS FITCH

John Pownall Esqr Secry

[Indorsed] Letter to Jon Pownall Esq Secry to Board of Trade &c 8th Febry 1761

* The duplicate of this letter in the Public Record Office is indorsed "Receed Read May 8th 1761."

JAMES HAMILTON TO THOMAS FITCH.

PHILADELPHIA, 10th Febry 1761.

Sir:

You may please to remember that in the beginning of the year 1754, I did myself the Honour to inform Governor Wolcot and you 'that some of the Inhabitants of the Colony of Connecticut were met going to Wyomink, an Indian Town on the Sasquehannah, near the Center of this province, and in their way gave out that they had made a purchase of those Lands from the Mohock Indians, and had the Authority of their Government to come and settle them, as being included within the Boundaries of the Connecticut Charter.'

Sensiable of the mischiefs that would arise to the publick from this rash proceeding, I earnestly requested that an immediate Stop might be put to it; And both Mr. Wilcot and you in your Answer were pleased to assure me that your Government knew nothing of it, and that you would use your endeavours to prevent any farther progress of what you justly termed so wild a Scheme.

Mr. Morris, who succeeded me that year in the Government of this Province on of your people, continuing to raise great disturbances in the minds of our Inhabitants and of the Indians by the prosecution of that design, wrote to you a second Letter, wherein he fully sat forth the repeated covenants made by the Six Nations with the proprietaries of this Province, that they would not sell any of the Lands comprized within the Charter of Pennsylvania to any other person or persons, as well as the several Grants made by the Sasquehannah Indians of the Lands lying on that River and its Branches, and many other particulars that passed at Albany in the year 1753 respecting this design, and remonstrated strongly against the execution of it, as he judged it would infallibly bring on an Indian War.

I was in great hopes the matters contained in those Letters when communicated to the persons concerned in that most illegal and chimerical Scheme, would have opened their Eyes and made them desist intirely from any further

prosecution of it; But to my great surprise, I have been lately informed that some of your people have begun to revive that project, and are actually making Settlements in the Indian Country near Cushietunck, on the river Delaware, and in the upper parts of Northampton County.

On receipt of this intelligence, I immediately dispatched the Sheriff and some of the Magistrates of that County to go thither, with orders to warn the Intruders off, to claim those Lands for our proprietaries, and fully apprize them of the mischievous Consequences that must attend their attempting to make Settlements there.

They were scarce set out on their Journey, before Teedyuscung, the Chief of the Delawares, came to me, and in a very earnest and formal manner acquainted me that the Indians had heard of a Settlement being begun by some people from the Eastward on their Lands, and insisted that they should be immediately removed by the Government to which they belonged, or by me, and sayed that if this was not done the Indians would come and remove them by force, and do themselves Justice, with which he desired they might be made acquainted before hand, that they might not pretend ignorance; I pacified him for the present by assuring him that every Measure in the power of this Government should be taken to prevent such a settlement, acquainting him that on my being informed of this unexpected invasion of the Indian and proprietary rights, I had sent the Sheriff and Magistrates of Northampton County to inquire into it, and would let him know on their return all that had been done.

I am further to acquaint you that those Gentlemen on their return have reported to me that they went to the place and found about twenty Families settled there, by some of whom they were informed that the Government of Connecticut, in virtue of their original Charter from the Crown, had about 6 or 7 years ago granted to a great Number of their people (not less than 8 or 900, who are Called proprietaries) of a large [tract] of Land within the limits of the province of Pennsylvania, extending on the River

Delaware 30 miles (within which the Lands at Cushietunck are included), with full power to the said proprietaries to purchase the said Tract from the Indians, and that in consequence of that Grant, they had purchased it from the Indians, laid it out in Townships, and were about to settle it as fast as they could, expecting 100 Families more from Connecticut to join them in the Spring.

The claim and strong Remonstration made by the Gentlemen Commissioned by me for that purpose, had no effect on your people, who still declared they were resolved to settle and hold those under the said Grant from your Government and their said Indian purchases, till it should be determined against them by the Crown.

Their Claim, under the Connecticut Charter is, I think fully answered in mine and Mr. Morris's former Letters on that subject, to which I beg leave to refer you; And as to their pretended purchases of that Land from the Indians, the Circumstances of that affair, and Lydice's Management in obtaining those Deeds at Albany from Single Indians or parties of Indians, as they happened to come there on other occasions, are too well known to us and to Sir William Johnson and the principal Six Nation Indians, to give us any apprehensions of that part of your people's Claim availing them any thing. And with respect to their pretensions under a purchase from Jersey Indians, it is notorious they never had any Right to those Lands.

I cannot perswade myself, Sir, notwithstanding what these Settlers are pleased to say, that they have received any Countenance or Encouragement from your Government in taking possession of Lands which undoubtedly belong to the Proprietaries of this Province by the Royal Charter, wherefore I think it my duty once more to request, that you will be pleased to use your utmost Influence with them to desist from prosecuting their unjust Scheme any further, and to remove immediately with their Families, without running the Risque of being cut off by the Indians, and involving us in a new War with them, which is an Event very much to be dreaded, or putting me to the disagreeable Necessity of

using legal Measures to remove them. I am further to request you will please to favour me with your Answer hereto as soon as, with convenience, you can, advising me of any steps you shall think proper to take upon the occasion, in which you will much oblige.

Your most Humble Servt,
JAMES HAMILTON.

COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS TO THOMAS FITCH.

Sir

Having pursuant to a Warrant from the Treasury issued our Deputation to John Temple Esqr to be Surveyor General of the Northern part of the Continent of America in the room of Thomas Lechmere Esq. who is thereby Superceded, We desire You will afford him Your Assistance and Protection as he shall have occasion to apply to You for putting in Execution the Laws relating to Trade and Navigation.

We are Sir
Your most Obedient
humble Servants
H PELHAM
SL MEAD
EDWD HOOPER
C: AMYAND

Custom house London 12th February 1761
The Honble the Governor of Connecticut
[Indorsed] Letter from the Commissrs of the Customs 12th Febry 1761 Recd 12th Novr 1761

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

New York, 15th March 1761.

Sir,

On the 1st of January last, I Signified to You, that by the Dispatches I had received the preceding day, from His Majestys Principal Secretary of State, it was the King's firm resolution Steadily to Support his Allies, and to Prosecute the War with the utmost Vigor; and that in Consequence of this

Resolution, I made no Doubt, but you Should Soon receive His Majesty's Requisition for Such a Number of men from your Province, as Should be thought requisite, to Answer the Proposed End of Procuring a good and lasting Peace.

This requisition was, in fact, dispatched from the Secretary of State's Office, on the 17th of December last, and I Conclude Sent on board the Leicester Packett, which Sailed from Falmouth, on the 29th of said month, but being unfortunately taken in her Passage, the Triplicates of those Dispatches, are but this moment Arrived in His Majesty's Sloop Tamer, & Mr Presidt Colden, to Whom they have been Delivered is to forward them without delay.

It remains therefore with me, after this unexpected and Unlucky Detainder, most Earnestly to Entreat you to make up for this loss of time, in immediately upon receipt hereof Convening your Assembly, & laying before them the aforesaid Letter of the Secretary of State, And that you will forthwith Use your utmost Endeavors & Influence with the Council & Assembly to Induce them to raise with all possible Dispatch within Your Government, *Two Thirds of the Number of Men they raised for the last campaign.**

The King's Reason's for His Majesty's Requisition of this further Aid from His faithfull American Subjects are too Obvious & too Clearly Pointed out by the aforesaid Circular Letter of His Secretary of State to need any Additional Enforcement; And yet I cannot refrain from repeating a recommendation Which ought, And I doubt not will have with it All the Weight & Impression Which from its prudence & Sagacity it has a Just right to Expect Since it Proceeds from that Spirited View of reducing the Enemy to the Necessity of Accepting a Peace on terms of Glory and Advantage to His Majesty's Crown and beneficial in Particular to His Subjects in America, to Which great and

* To the Governors of Maryland, Virginia No & So Carolina instead of the words Underlined the following, *As large a body of Men, as the Number & Situation of its Inhabitants may allow.*

Essential Object, Nothing can certainly So Effectually Contribute as the King's being Enabled to Employ, as immediately as may be, Such part of the Regular Forces in North America, as may be Adequate to Some great and Important Enterprize against the Enemy.

And as Such are the King's Resolutions, and that His Majesty the better to Provide for the full & entire Security of His Dominions in North America, & particularly of the Possession of His Conquests there during Absence of Such Part of the Regular Forces to be Employed on the aforesaid Enterprize, has Desired that the Several Provinces & Colonies of this Continent, Should forthwith, raise *Two Thirds of the Number of Men they raised the last Campaign, I cannot, from the Past zeal I have Experienced upon all former Occasions, on the Part of your Province, but firmly rely and trust, that it will upon this** Exert itself to its Utmost, And that I shall have the Satisfaction to report to His Majesty, how Chearfully it has Acquiesced with His Recommendation.

Nothing therefore now remains for me to add, than that you will Observe by the aforesaid Circular Letter of the Secretary of State, that as a further Encouragement to Such Exertion on the Part of the Provinces, His Majesty has ordered, as heretofore, that the Provincial Forces Should be Victualled in the Same Manner, and in the Same Proportions as the Regulars; And that they Should be Supplied with Arms And Tents, at the Expence of the Crown; Moreover, that Strong Recommendations will be Made to Parliament in their Session next Year, to grant a Compensation to the Provinces for the Expences they may be at on this Occasion, According as their respective Vigor, & Strenuous Efforts, Shall Justly Appear to merit. I must

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*To the Governors of Maryland, Virginia N° & S° Carolina instead of the words Underlined the following, *As large a body of Men, as the Number and Situation of its Inhabitants may Allow, I firmly rely & trust that your Province will upon this Occasion.*

therefore, As this Aid of Troops, will be immediately wanted Most Seriously Recommend it to you, to Obtain them from the Assembly without loss of time, And to hold them in readiness to March Wheresoever I may have Occasion for them, upon the first Notice you Shall receive from Me for that Purpose.

I have it also in Command from His Majesty to Enjoin you, to Collect and Cause to be Put in to Proper Condition, All the Serviceable Arms, that can be found within your Province; for every One of Which that Shall be brought to the Field, And Shall not return by reason of being Spoiled or lost in Actual Service, I Shall pay the Usual Allowance of Twenty five Shillings ℔ Firelock.

As it is very Essential to the Services I have in Command from the King, that I Should be, as Early as possible, Informed of the Resolves of Your Assembly on this head, and of the time that the Troops will be ready I beg that as Soon as you are Acquainted therewith, You will Signify the Same to me by Express, that I may regulate Myself Accordingly.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir, &ca
JEFF: AMHERST

His Excellency Governor WENTWORTH Newhampshire

N: B: The Like Letter to the Governors of, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticutt, New York, New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina & South Carolina.

P: S: To Lt Govr Hamilton, Pensilvania.

"In the Contingent of Men, Which you are by the Kings aforesaid Requisition recommended to raise I Shall Allow the Three Hundred, Which by my Letter of the 27th Ulto I requested for the Communication between Philadelphia & Fort Pitt, to be a part of."

[Indorsed.] Copy of General Amherst's Circular Letter to the Govrs of Newhampshire, Massachusetts bay, Rhode Island, Connecticutt, New York, New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland, Virginia, No & So Carolina. Dated

New York 15th February 1761 In Consequence of Mr Secretary Pitt's Letter of the 17th December. in M. G. Amherst's of April 6: 1761

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

NORWALK 20th March 1761.

Sir,

On Tuesday last I received Mr Secretary Pitts Letter of the 17th of December, Signifying His Majesty's Pleasure that this Colony should raise Two Thirds of the Number of Men raised for the last Campaign, And that I should Direct the Men to hold themselves in readiness, to march to such place or Places in North America, as you shall appoint, in Order to be Employed there Under your Supreme Command, in such manner as you shall judge most Conducive for the King's Service, And as it has happened these Orders did not Arrive so Early as was Intended, I judged it necessary to make the greater Dispatch in Carrying them into Execution; And Accordingly forthwith Issued Orders for the Assembly to Convene at Newhaven on Thursday next, Which will be as soon as they can possibly be Notified. The Same day after my orders were gone out, I had the Honour of your Letter of the 15th, Wherein I am favored with the advantage of your observations, & Influence in my Recommendation of those Important Matters to the Consideration of the Assembly, But as your giving me Some further Intelligence, relating to Some particulars in the prosecution of this Service, may be a Means not only of removing Doubts, which may be in Some mens minds, but of facilitating, and Quickning the Levies, you will be pleased to Allow me to mention the Affair of the Billetting money, or the Allowance made in liew of Provisions, from the time of Engaging or Enlisting into the Service; The Article for Transportation of such as can best go by Water to the place of Rendezvous, that is, Whether these Matters will be ordered as in past years, Also the time the Troops must Expect to Continue in Service, and some general Intimations Where they are to be Employed &ca. I imagine it

will be most Satisfactory, & tend to forward the Levies, if the People, Who generally Incline to know What they Engage in, might in Some Measure be more particularly Informed in regard to those Matters than I am at present able to do; These things, Sir, I do not request, further than you may Judge it Necessary or prudent to favor me with, but so far as you think proper I shall be glad to receive in Answer, by the Return of the Post, that I may have all the Advantages of Inducement to lay before the Assembly and the People, and shall give you an Account of the Conclusions of the Assembly, as early as may be.

I am, Sir, &ca.

THO^{S} FITCH.

General AMHERST.

[Indorsed] Copy Letter from Gov^{r} Fitch to General Amherst. Dated Norwalk, 20th March 1761. Acknowledging the Rec^{t} of the General's Circular of the 15th That in Consequence thereof, he had Issued Orders for the Assembly to Convene; but desiring the General would Enable him to Satisfy them in regard to the Billeting Money; the transportation of such as go by Water to the place of Rendezvous, and some general Intimations where they were to be Employed, &ca. in M. G. Amherst's of April 6: 1761.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

NEW YORK 22^{d} March 1761.

Sir,

The King's orders to the Governors of the Several Provinces, not having arrived near so early as might be Expected from the Date of them, is undoubtedly a great drawback, in point of time, on the preparations for the Ensuing Campaign; but as it cannot now be remedied, but by making the greater Dispatch in the Execution of those orders, Which I see you have wisely Endeavored by Convening your Assembly to meet on Thursday next (the Earliest time, you say, they could possibly be Notified) I trust that your good Intentions will not only take place, but

that when the members are so Assembled, they will Second your Diligence, and give all possible Dispatch to the business you have, in Command from the King, to lay before them: And I am further willing to hope, that they will not want any other Inducement, than those Contained in Mr Secretary Pitt's Letter, most readily and Chearfully to Comply with His Majesty's Requisition.

To Enable you, however to give them every Encouragement towards hastening their Resolves on this head, You may assure them from me that their Levies shall reap the same Advantages they did last year; that they shall be Entitled to, and receive the four pences in liew of Provisions from the time of their attestation before a Magistrate, untill that of their receiving the Kings Provisions; and that the passage of Such as Shall be ordered to Come by Water, shall be paid by the Crown at the Usual Stipulated rates; that is for only Such men & no more, as shall be delivered over to the Commanding officer at the place of Rendezvous that Shall hereafter be Appointed.

With regard to the time of their Continuing in the Service I must most Earnestly Recommend it to you, if possible, not to have that limitted, Since, When thro' unforseen Events their Services are requsite beyond the limitation, it Creates a great deal of discontent & misunderstanding; but if you should not be able to Carry this Point, I must Entreat that they may be Continued, at least, to the last Day of November; not that if they can be spared before they will be kept from home till then.

From the Words of the Secretary of State's Letter, it is plain and Evident that this Aid of Men, is required with no other View than to Enable His Majesty *to Employ as immediately as may be Such part of the Regular Forces in North America, as may be Adequate to Some great and Important Enterprize against the Enemy in order to reduce them to the Necessity of Accepting a Peace on terms of Glory & Advantage to His Majesty's Crown & beneficial in particular to His Subjects in America:* from all which there is a great probability that the Provincial Forces will be Em-

ployed nearly on the same Spots they were the last Campaign.

I think I have now fully solved your Several Questions and I hope to your Satisfaction; I have therefore now only to request, that you will avail yourself of them to the best advantage in prevailing on the Assembly to Come to a speedy Resolution and Acquiescence on His Majesty's Commands.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir, &ca
JEFF: AMHERST

Hon^ble^ Gov^r^ FITCH.

[Indorsed] Copy Letter from Gen^l^ Amherst to Governor Fitch. Dated New York, 22^d^ March 1761. In Answer to the Gov^rs^ of the 20^th^, That the New Levies should reap the same Advantages they did last Year; the Provision Money, and the passage of such as should be Ordered by Water, should be paid as Usual, &ca. in M. G. Amherst's of April 6: 1761.

WILLIAM PITT TO THOMAS FITCH.

WHITEHALL March 24^th^ 1761.

Sir,

I received your Letter of the 26^th^ Nov^r^ last, transmitting the Address of the Governer and Company of the Colony of Connecticut to the Late King, to congratulate His Majesty on the Successes of His Arms, particularly in North America; which Address having been presented to the Present King, I have the Satisfaction to acquaint You, that His Majesty was pleased to receive the Same in the Most Gracious Manner.

I am, with great Truth & Regard,
Sir, Your most obedient
humble Servant
W: PITT

Gov^r^ of Connecticut

[Indorsed] Letter from Right Hon^ble^ W^m^ Pitt, Secret^y^ of State Rec^d^ May 21^st^ 1761

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

NORWALK, 9th April 1761.

Sir,

I take the first opportunity, after my Return from the Court, to Acquaint you the Assembly has Voted to make provision for Levying Cloathing, & paying Two Thousand three Hundred Men, Including Officers, to be raised by Inlistments with all possible Dispatch, for the Ensueing Campaign, agreable to the King's Commands, Signified by the Right Honble Mr Secretary Pitt's Letter of the 17th December last; These Troops are to be formed into Two Regiments, Twelve Companies in Each; The Colonels appointed for the Regiments are Lyman and Whiting. I Proposed it to the Assembly, not to fix any certain time, for the Men's Continuing in the Service, but as the Assembly Judged unless that was done, it would be very difficult filling up the Levies, and that fixing a Period beyond which the Men should not be holden, would be most for His Majesty's Service, therefore Resolved that the Men Raised, be dismissed as soon as His Majesty's Service will admit, and not to be holden beyond the last day of Novemr next, agreable to your desire to me, in case the time of Service should be fixed; On this and other Encouragements given, there appears to be a prospect of the Companies filling very near, if not quite, up to their Complement very soon, and Especially if you will be pleased to permit me to Acquaint them their Route shall be to the Northward, and not up the Mohawk River to Oswego, &ca. As that Road and the Services that way, seem to be more immediately in the Province of New York, and on the back & Neighbourhood of the Jerseys, and the other parts more directly cover New England; perhaps it may be thought more proper to Employ such of the New York & Jersey Troops to the Westward as may be wanted that way; The other Road, I am Informed, will be much more agreable to our People, who beg the favour of such a Destination, if it may consist with His Majesty's Service, and the plan you have Laid; Some Officers decline Accept-

ing, by reason of an Aversion to the Oswego Road, and I fear more continue in Suspence, till that matter may be known; how many Privates will act on the same principles I am not able to Say. I Take the Liberty further to Acquaint you the Assembly, considering the Extravagant Demands of some who pretended to be Suttlers last Campaign (which in many Instances Exceed the whole of Particular Soldiers' Wages) has agreed with Certain Gentlemen of Reputation and Honour, to Undertake to Supply our own Troops at a Certain Rate with Necessaries and Comforts, therefore by the desire of the Assembly, I ask your favour & Contenance on this Undertaking, and that you will be so good also to Order that the Introduction of other unnecessarily into Business of that kind, so far as relates to the Connecticutt Troops, may not be admitted to the prejudice of this Undertaking; While I am Writing I beg the Liberty to desire Your Resolution in regard to another point: Several of the French Prisoners, who are left behind, and Seem disposed to Continue in this Country, Offer to Engage in the Service of this Year, as they Suppose they will not be Called to fighting but to Labor, and tho' I could See no Inconvenience in Employing them, yet I thought it not proper to Advise the Officers (who have applied for that purpose) to take any such men, unless I had your Approbation; therefore only Ask the favour of an Answer by the Return of the Post.

I am, Sir, with very great Regard & Esteem, &ca.

THO^{S} FITCH

His Excellency General AMHERST.

[Indorsed] Copy. Letter from Governor Fitch to General Amherst. Dated Norwalk, 9th April 1761, That the Assembly of Connecticutt had Voted 2300 men, Including Officers, for the Ensueing Campaign, to be dismissed as soon as His Majesty's Service will Admit, and not to be holden beyond the last day of Novem^{r} next. in M. G. Amherst's of May 4: 1761.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

New York 15th April 1761.

Sir,

I waited with Impatience for the Resolves of your Assembly on the King's Requisition, contained in Mr Secretary Pitt's Letter of the 17th December last; and trusted they would have Chearfully & punctually Complied therewith: yet I have the Mortification to learn by your Letter of the 9th Inst, that Instead of Two Thirds of the Troops Voted by Your Colony last year, they have now Voted only Two Thousand, Three Hundred men Including Officers Which is upwards of a Thousand less than the Quota Demanded; Such a Considerable Diminution you cannot but be Sensible must prove very disatisfactory to His Majesty and very Justly Incurr his Displeasure; Now as from the past zeal of the Colony upon all Occasions, I should be sorry they were in the least to forfeit the good Opinion His Majesty has all along Entertained of them I cannot out of the Regard I have for them my self, help representing to them, how Detrimental such an Oversight may be attended with and to hope, for their Sakes, that they will Enable me by reconsidering the matter, and fully answering His Majesty's Expectations (which I must Insist upon) to report them to the King in the Light I could wish.

I am Concerned they should have limitted the services of their Troops to the 30th of Novemr, and the more so, as they had my Assurances that they should not be detained A Moment after they could be dispensed with; but as there is no Answering for Events, were they to turn out so, as to require their remaining some little time beyond the Expiration of the Term fixed upon, how must the service be Distressed by Such a Limitation?

It will always give me pleasure to Employ the Connecticutt Troops, in such places as would prove most agreable to themselves but as that Depends on the Operations I have in Command, I cannot Acquiesce with their requests; As they are Demanded in Common with all the other provincial Forces, for the General Service they must Submit to Which

ever of the two Routes shall best answer the Ends proposed; and I am forced to add that such Officers who have Declined Accepting by reason of an aversion to the Oswego Road, are not fit persons to be Officers.

I Approve much of the Exclusion of Suttlers to follow your Troops; and hope that the Gentlemen the Assembly have agreed with to supply those Troops at a certain rate with necessaries & Comforts will remove all the Inconveniences your men have heretofore Labor'd under; And Consequently those Gentlemen Whom they have thus Engaged, may Expect all the favor and Countenance their Just & Upright Dealings shall Entitle them to, and they may rely that none others in this business shall be Admitted with the Connecticutt Troops to the prejudice of this Undertaking.

The very Reason you alledge in favor of Enlisting french Prisoners, viz^{t} because it is supposed they will not be Called to fighting but to Labour, makes it Less Necessary for the Colony to Avail themselves of those men: Since, if they can labour in the field, they may be as usefully, if not more so, Employed in the Colony; but setting Aside this Consideration, I have Another Which proceeds from long and mature Deliberation, And that is, that I think it highly Improper for those men to be Suffered so near any of Our Works or new Settlements And I must therefore Desire you, as I have already done this, and the other Governments, not to Suffer One of them to be Entertained, As I am firmly Resolved upon mustering the Provincial Forces, to Object to, and return every one of that kind, that shall be found among them, for which I shall Expect other Acceptable ones in their stead.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir, &ca,
JEFF: AMHERST.

Hon^{ble} Governor FITCH.

[Indorsed] Copy Letter from Gen^{l} Amherst To Governor Fitch. Dated New York 15th April 1761. In Answer to the Gov^{rs} of the 9th That he was Sorry the Colony of Connecticutt had Voted only 2300 men, which was up-

wards of a thousand less than the Quota Demanded; but trusts, from their past zeal, they will reconsider the matter, and Enable him by fully Answering the King's Expectations (which he must Insist upon) to Report them to His Majesty in the Light he could Wish. in M. G. Amherst's of May 4: 1761.

THOMAS FITCH TO WILLIAM PITT.

NORWALK 25th April 1761.

Sir

The triplicate of your Letter of the 17th of December last which came first to Hand I Received on the 17th of March and as it was late when it arrived I lost no Time in Convening the Assembly in order to Lay the Contents thereof before them and when met I Recommended the matter to their Speedy Codsideration and am now to acquaint you that altho the Colony was greatly in debt on account of the Extraordinary Expence of the former Campaigns and very Heavy taxes were before laid on the Inhabitants for Sinking and Discharging the Principal and Interest of the Bills of Credit Emitted in years Past for the Service of the War a considerable part of which is to be paid this Year. Yet the Assembly Zealous to presevere in their Strenuous and vigorous Efforts for accomplishing the important Ends of the War in North America agreable to his Majestys Royal Will and Pleasure Signifyed by your Letter has voted and Resolved to make Necessary Provision for the Levying Cloathing and pay of two Thousand three Hundred Effective men officers included for the Ensuing Campaign to be Employed Agreable to the Tenor of your Letter and under the Supream Command of his Majestys Commander in Chief in America These Men are formed into two Regiments and tho' the Time for raising them was so very Short yet the Companies are generally full or Near it and will soon be ready to March and I conclude they will march Earlier than in years Past

The Number now voted is about two thirds of the number Raised by the Colony for the Last Campaign: and by a

Comparison with the Numbers agreed upon in the other Governments it will appear Connecticut has agreed upon the greatest Proportion for the Service of the present year. This the Assembly under all the Burdens Lying on the Inhabitants has undertaken with humble Reliance on the Royal Encouragement of a Compensation being Made as in former years the hope and Expectation of which greatly Animates and Supports the Spirit of the People who without Such Relief would be greatly Distressed in Discharging the taxes laid upon them which are much increased by the present Service.

Since my Letter of the 26th of November last wherein I Signifyed that as soon as possible I should transmit the best Intelligence I could procure Respecting the Trade Said to be carried on to the French Islands and Settlements on the Continent Mentioned in your Letter of the 23d of August last. I have been very Diligent and particular in making Enquiries concerning the Same and have not been able to Discover anything of that Kind among us and have Reason to believe that none of his Majestys Subjects in this Colony have been or are Concerned there whatever therefore of that Nature hath been done must have been from some other Parts but where I am not able to give any particular account

I am Sir with the highest Esteem and
Regard your most Obedient and most
Humble Servant
THOS FITCH

The Right Honourable William Pitt one of his majestys Principal Secretarys of State.

[Indorsed] Letter to Mr Secry Pitt 25th April 1761

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

New York, 26th April 1761.

Sir,

The Season Advances so very fast, in which I can't but wish to have the Provincial Troops of the Several Governments, already Marching to their respective Destinations;

I am therefore unwilling to Wait for an answer to mine of the 15th April, without requesting that you will Order the Troops of your Colony to March to their Rendezvous at Albany the first moment they are ready, where they shall Receive the Four pences for the Billeting Money, in the same manner as they did the last year; and as some of the Men came by Water, the same allowance shall be made for the passage of Each Man that Comes that way, as was paid the last Campaign; after which they will receive the King's Provisions; and I hope to Employ them in the Route which you have mentioned to me, is the most agreable to the people in general, in your Government.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir, &ca.
JEFF: AMHERST

Honble Govr FITCH.

[Indorsed] Copy. Letter from General Amherst to Governor Fitch. Dated New York 26th April 1761. Begging him to Order the Connecticutt Troops to March the first moment they are ready, to their Rendezvous at Albany, where they should receive their Billeting Money, as last year; and that the same Allowance should be made for the passage of those that come by Water, as was paid the last Campaign. in M. G. Amherst's of May 4: 1761.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL April 28th 1761.

Gentlemen,

His Majesty having been graciously pleased by Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain to constitute and appoint us His Commissioners for promoting the Trade of this Kingdom, and for inspecting and improving His Majesty's foreign Colonies and Plantations, It is Our Duty to acquaint you therewith, and to desire, that you will, from time to time, give us frequent and very full information of the State and Condition of the Colony under your

Government, as well in respect to the Administrations of Government and Justice, as to the Trade and Commerce thereof; And to the end that We may be the better enabled to form a true Judgment of the present State of the Colony under your Government, We must desire your speedy Answer to the several heads of Enquiry herewith transmitted to you, and that you will every Six Months make a return thereto, that We may be from time to time apprized of any Alterations which may happen in the Circumstances of the Colony.

We are Gentlemen
Your most obedient
humble Servants
SANDYS
SOAME JENYNS
ED^D BACON
EDMOND THOMAS
GEO: RICE

Governor and Company of Connecticut

[Indorsed] Letter from Lords Com^ers for Trade and Plantations 28^th April 1761 Rec^d 10^th August

HEADS OF ENQUIRY.

Queries relating to His Majesty's Colonys and Plantations in America.

1^st What is the Situation of the Colony under your Government, the Nature of the Country Soil and Climate? What are the Principal Rivers and Harbours? the Latitudes and Longitudes of the most considerable Places in it. Have those Latitudes and Longitudes been settled by good Observations, or only by common Computations, and from whence are the Longitudes computed?

2^d What are the Boundaries? Have those Boundaries been settled and ascertained, and by what authority? If any Parts thereof are disputed, by whom? When did the Dispute arise and what Steps have been taken, or, in your Opinion, ought to be taken to fix the true Boundary Lines.

3d What is the present State of the Trade of the Colony, the Number of Shipping belonging thereto, their Tonnage and the Number of Seafaring Men, with the respective Increase or Deminuation within ten years last past, and to what Causes is that Increase or Diminution to be ascribed. Are any Trades, Works or Manufactures sett up or about to be set up in the Colony under your Government, which are, or may prove hurtfull to Great Britain? If there are any such, how may they be suppress'd diverted or restrained.

4th What Quantity & Sorts of British Manufactures do the Inhabitants annually take from hence?

5th What Trade has the Colony under your Government with any Foreign Plantations or any Part of Europe, besides Great Britain? How is that Trade carried on, and what Commodities are sent to or received from such Foreign Countries or Plantations?

6th What Methods are there used, to prevent illegal Trade and are the same effectual; If not, what Method may be proper in your Opinion, to be taken for Obtaining so desirable an object?

7th What is the natural Produce of the Country Staple Commodities and Manufactures. What Value thereof in Sterling Money may you annually export, and to what Places? What Regulations have been at any time made for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Exportation of the Produce or Manufacture of the Colony and at what time did those Regulations take Place?

8th What Mines are there. Have those Mines been opened and worked, and what may be the reputed Produce?

9th What is the Number of Inhabitants Whites and Blacks.

10th Are the Inhabitants increased or decreased within the last ten Years; how much and for what Reasons?

11th What is the Number of the Militia, under what Authority and Regulations is it established; what is the Expence of it, and how is that Expense defray'd?

12th What Forts and Places of Defence are there within your Government, in what Condition, and what Garrisons are kept therein; What is the annual Expence of maintaining each Fort, and out of what Fund is it paid?

13th What is the Number of the Indians Inhabiting those Parts of America lying within or Bordering upon your Colony. What Contracts or Treaty of Peace and Friendship have been made with them and are now in force? What Trade is carried on with them and under what Regulations, and how have those Regulations been established?

14th What is the Strength of your Neighbouring Europeans, French, or Spaniards, and what Effect have those Settlements upon His Majesty's Colonys and more particularly upon that under your Government.

15th What is the Revenue arising within your Government, when was it established and by what Laws or other Authority? To what Service is it appropriated. How appl'd and disposed of, and in what Manner are the Accounts Audited and passed?

16th What are the Establishments Civil and Military within your Governments; By what Authority do the several Officers hold their Places, what are the Names of the present Officers, when were they appointed and what is the reputed annual Value of those Offices; what Salaries and Fees have they; by what Authority are their Salaries & Fees paid and under what Regulations?

17th What is the Constitution of the Government in General, and particularly what Courts are there established for the due Administration of Justice; when were those Courts established; What are their Rules of Proceeding, and how are the Judges and other subordinate Officers appointed.

Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Queries from Board of Trade &c Recd 10th august 1761

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

NORWALK 1st May 1761.

Sir,

On Receiving your Letter of the 26th last, I gave Orders to the Colonels of the Connecticutt Regiments to make all possible Dispatch in getting the Troops ready to march to the place of Rendezvous at Albany, and to march as soon as ready, agreable to your Desire, Which I hope will be soon, as I hear the Companies are pretty Generally full, or very near it. The Encouragement You have been so good as to give me of Employing our Troops in that part of the General Service, which I mentioned as most agreable to them, will give them much Satisfaction for which I return You my Sincere thanks. The Assembly of this Colony Zealous of Exerting themselves in His Majesty's Service, and Desirous of rendring themselves and their Efforts Acceptable to the King, have always Endeavoured to bear a full proportion in the Common Cause; And tho' in every Instance the Colony has not been able fully to Accomplish What was Intended to be done, Yet, that was not for want of Zeal, or good Intention in promoting His Majesty's Service but for want of Ability to perform, What the Assembly from time to time was willing and hoped to be able to Effect; and therefore they supposed they had just Reason to Expect (as I Conclude they have had) favorable Representations of their Services to the King by His Commanders in Chief in America. The last Assembly in making provision for the Ensueing Campaign, I Suppose, Apprehended they Acted full up to His Majesty's Expectations, and that they did so, may appear, if the Expressions of Mr Secretary Pitt's Letter be Considered Which are, *Two Thirds of the Numbers of men they raised for the last Campaign*, not two Thirds of the Number Voted, or for which provision was by Vote made &ca; It is well known that tho' the Colony shewed its willingness to provide for more than could be procured Yet it was not able to raise men to the Number Desired and Two Thirds of the

Numbers raised the Assembly Judged to be the Number Intended, Which I suppose they have Complied with; It may further be Considered, that if what Connecticutt has done be Compared with What the Other Northern Colonies have done, it will Appear this Colony has agreed to raise a greater proportion than any Other Computing by any Rule Whereby the Quotas of Each Government have been pretended to be ascertained. And as this Colony heretofore, Endeavored to Act up to its utmost Ability without Disputing about proportions, so it has done this year, and as it stands in that respect the foremost of every Government, it will be very hard to be represented as deficient. I shall nevertheless lay the Matter, as Contained in your Letter of the 15th April before the Assembly which is to meet the 14th Instant, and recommend it to their Reconsideration.

As the Assembly Judged it most Expedient to limit the time beyond which the Troops were not to be held in Service, so it was Supposed the time You mentioned would be full late for them to be held unless they should go into Garrison, Which it was not hinted they would be wanted for.

I have taken Care to Acquaint the Officers they are not to Enlist any French Prisoners, and am very well satisfied with Your Determination about them. The Colony had no thought of availing itself with the service of those men but the motion arose from the Prisoners themselves to the Enlisting Officers, who Applied to me for Advice.

I am, Sir, &ca.

THOS FITCH

His Excellency Genl Amherst.

[Indorsed] Copy. Letter from Governor Fitch to General Amherst. Dated Norwalk, 1st May 1761. In answer to the General's of the 26th Aprl That as he heard the Companies were pretty generally full, or very near it, he hoped soon to forward them on their March to Albany, agreable to the General's Desire, &ca. in M. G. Amherst's of May 4: 1761.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

NEW YORK, 2d May 1761.

Sir,

I Have this afternoon received your Letter of the 1st Instant; I am glad it has been in my power to Allot the Connecticutt Troops to a part that is so generally Satisfactory to the people of your Colony.

I am glad to find the Troops are in such readiness, & trust you will Send them, as soon as possible, to the Rendezvous at Albany, according to my Letter of 26th Ultimo.

The Last Assembly must certainly have misunderstood Mr Secretary Pitt's meaning, in requiring two Thirds of the Numbers which were Voted last Year.

I Have Wrote to you so full on this Subject that I trust I need not Say any more, but that Your Colony will, by a Continuance of their Zeal, and an Exertion of their Abilities, Enable me to make such Representations of their Services as will be Acceptable to His Majesty.

I am, with great Regard
Sir, &ca.
JEFF: AMHERST.

Honble Govr FITCH.

[Indorsed] Copy. Letter from General Amherst to Governor Fitch. Dated New York, 2d May 1761. In Answer to the Governor's of the 1st That he was glad to find the Connecticutt Troops were in such readiness; and trusted that the Colony, by a Continuance of their Zeal, and an Exertion of their Abilities, would Enable him to make such Representations of their Services, as would be Acceptable to His Majesty. in M. G. Amherst's of May 4: 1761

JOHN CLEVELAND* TO JOHN POWNALL.

Admty Office: 4th May 1761

Sr

The Navy Board representing to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that they have been informed by Mr Ingersoll of Connecticut, with whom they have con-

*John Cleveland was made Second Secretary to the Commissioners of the Admiralty in 1746, and was advanced to First Secretary in 1751.

tracted for a Cargo of Masts, Yards, & Bowsprits for the use of the Royal Navy, that there is a great want of a Vice Admiralty Court in that Colony, for preventing the frequent Trespasses committed in the King's woods, & the destroying such Trees as would be useful for supplying his Majts Ships with Masts; and proposing to establish an Admiralty Court there accordingly, as the most effectual means to preserve the growth of large Masts, which they find are now procured with great difficulty from the usual Places of importation; I am commanded by their Lordships to send you herewith a Copy of Mr Ingersoll's Letter on this subject, together with Copies of two others, to the same purpose, wrote by Mr Wentworth, Surveyor of the Woods, to Mr Wellcot, who was then Governor of Connecticut; and to desire you will please to lay the same before the Lords of Trade & Plantations, requesting at the same time their Lordship's Opinion, whether it may be proper to establish a Vice Admiralty Court in the aforesaid Province, and in case they shall be of that Opinion, my Lords of the Admiralty desire their Lordships of the Board of Trade to recommend fit and able person to be Judge & Register of the said Court. I am Sir

Your most humble Servant
J. CLEVELAND

John Pownall Esq.

[Indorsed] Proprieties Connecticut Letter from Mr Cleveland Secry to the Lords of the Admiralty dated 4 May 1761, inclosing Copies of Papers respecting the great want of a Vice Admiralty Court in Connecticut & requesting this Board to recommend fit Persons for Judge and Register of the sd Court Receed Read 19 May 1761.

JARED INGERSOLL TO COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Jared Ingersoll, to the Navy Board, dated the 27th March 1761.

Gentn

You having Agreed with me to get a Load of Masts by the way of Connecticut River in New England, in order very

much to try whether the Navy may not be Supplyed with that Article from that part, to better advantage than at present from the usual places there, I beg leave to acquaint you, that I think it quite needful there should be a Court of Vice Admiralty erected in the Colony of Connecticut for the better carrying into Execution the said Contract.

My reasons are, that many of the People in those parts, influenced by motives of immediate Profit to themselves, do sometimes Commit tresspasses in the King's Woods, and destroy such Trees as would best answer the great and more valuable purposes of supplying the Navy, which Transgressions are with difficulty Corrected by Trials at Common Law, inasmuch as the Delinquents at those Tribunals are to be found guilty of the facts charged upon them by a Jury of their Peers, who you may easily guess are sometimes in danger of being influenced by strong prejudices in favour of the Trespass Committed 'twas for this reason that the Parliament thought proper by the Statute of the 8th of George the 1st Chap XII. to give the Cognizance of such trespasses to the Courts of Vice Admiralty.

The aforesaid Colony being a place of no very great Trade, a Court of Vice Admiralty has never been Erected there, the Judge of that Court in the Neighbouring Province of New York, having usually had a Clause in his Commission, enabling him to hold Plea occasionally in Connecticut, I suppose was thought Sufficient, but the difficulty of prevailing on the Judge there to be at the expence of removing into the other Colony to hold Courts of such matters as trespasses in the King's Woods, where little profit accrues to the Judge, has occasioned that branch of his Business to be quite neglected this will best appear, as also the necessity of such Court being Erected in that Colony, from the Copies of the two Letters Inclosed wrote to a former Governor of Connecticut by Mr Wentworth the Surveyor General of the Kings Woods.

As you are about to write to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in order to my obtaining the proper leave

for Cutting the Timber that will be necessary for the fulfilling my Contract with you, I thought it proper to suggest the foregoing matter to you, in hopes that you will think it worth your while to intimate to their Lordships, your Sense and Opinion of it, at the same time that you write of the other Matter.

The weight of your recommendation, and Sense of the matter, will greatly facilitate the obtaining the favour, and add to the obligations already laid on, &c^{a}

J: INGERSOLL

P S. shall wait on you for the Answer in a few days

J. I.

BENNING WENTWORTH TO ROGER WOLCOTT.

Copies of two Letters from Benning Wentworth Esq^{r} to the Hon^{ble} Roger Wolcott, dated at portsmouth in New England, the 17th Janry 1753* & 15th May 1755

* * * * * * * * * *

Sir

Mr Blake the bearer hereof having acquainted me that the Kings Commission appointing me Surveyor General of his Majesty's Woods in North America, which I formerly transmitted to be recorded in Your Government, met with an Accident by which means some part thereof was intirely lost, and some other parts were not legible, for these reasons and that his Majesty's Service might not Suffer within the limits of your honours Government, I have thought it necessary to send a second Copy duly Authenticated, which said Blake will exhibit to your honour, & I must desire that you will give immediate Orders that it may be recorded in your Secretary's Office, that no prejudice may arise to his Majesty's Service for want thereof.

M^{r} Blake makes heavy Complaints of the Interruption he meets with in the Execution of his Office which so far as

*This letter is printed in THE WOLCOTT PAPERS (COLLECTIONS, Volume XVI), page 231.

they are founded upon Truth I am hoping your honour will redress, and that your Civil and Military Officers may receive your Commands to be aiding and Assisting to him the said Blake in the legal Execution of his Employment which will be highly acceptable to me, and is what the King has Enjoined on all his Governors.

Among other things which Blake Complains of he informs me that while he was in the Execution of his Office One Daniel Whitmore of Middletown threw him into a Mill Pond, whereby his Life was much endangered, and he otherwise disabled thereby from pursuing the King's business, I must therefore rely on your honours giving Mr Blake due Countenance in carrying on a prosecution against the said Daniel Whitmore, intending to carry this Indignity to the King's Authority through the Law in your Colony, and then to appeal to his Majesty if I have not ample satisfaction made in your Courts.

These difficulties and Obstructions have made it necessary for me to apply for Establishing a Court of Vice Admiralty in the Colony of Connecticut, that his Majesty's Service may meet with no Delays as has been the case heretofore, whereby many Trespasses on the Kings Woods have Escaped being brought to Justice. I am &ca

B: WENTWORTH

I must desire your favour in giving the necessary Orders for Swearing Mr Blake & Mr Hezekiah Sumner, who likewise is appointed an Assistant to me, in taking care of the King's Woods.

B. WENTWORTH

I Thomas Fitch Esqr Governour of His Majesty's English Colony of Connecticut in New England in America.

To all whom it may concern do hereby Certify and make known, that the Writings hereunto annexed, Subscribed B Wentworth, are true Copies of two Original Letters now in my custody, the last of which, tho' directed to Governour Wolcot my predecessor, came to my hands on the 26th day of the Month of May 1754, I then being Gover-

nour of said Colony, and that in consequence of the request in said Letter, Mr Daniel Blake was Sworn in the said Month of May to a faithful Discharge of his Office before me, a Certificate of which I indorsed on the back of his Deputation.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Seal at Arms in said Colony the 14th day of September in the thirty second year of his Majesty's Reign Anno Dom: 1758.

THOS FITCH

Copies E. MASON

THOMAS FITCH TO JAMES HAMILTON.

NORWALK, 7th May, 1761.

Sir:

Upon receiving your Letter of the 10th February, I thought it expedient to make some more particular Enquiry concerning those affairs you mentioned than I had before made, that I might give as exact an account of those matters as I could obtain, and should have wrote you an answer some time since but have been prevented by indisposition, which I presume will be a sufficient excuse for my not acknowledging the receipt of your Letter till now; I find that in May, 1755, a memorial was preferred to the Assembly by some Gentlemen in behalf of certain Purchasers who were therein called the Susquehannah Company, representing they had, for a very valuable Consideration Bonafide, purchased from all the allowed Chiefs of the Six Nations or Iroquois a large Tract of Land situate on the Susquehannah River, about sixty or Seventy Miles North and South, and from about Ten Miles East of said river, to extend two degrees Westward for the purpose of carrying on a Numerous and well regulated Plantation; and that as they were sensible such purchase could not alone vest in them the absolute Fee, they were also equally apprehensive of the necessity of obtaining his Majesty's Confirmation and royal authority to their Incorporation, but as they suppose the Lands lay within the original Limits of the

Connecticut Charter, they were doubtful whether the former Grant contained in that Charter might not be objected to their obtaining such Confirmation, as they signified to be their Intention to apply for. Upon this the Assembly signified their opinion that the peaceable and orderly erecting and carrying on a well regulated Colony or Plantation there, might have a good effect etc., and accordingly manifested their ready acquiesance therein if it should be his Majesty's royal pleasure to grant said Lands to the Petitioners, and thereupon to settle and erect a new Colony in such form, and under such regulations as might be consistent with his royal Wisdom; whether the Assembly at that time had any apprehension those Lands were in the Limits of the Charter of Pennsylvania or not, I am not able to say; I suppose very few, if any, among us were acquainted with the particular description of the Bounds of that Charter; But whether such purchase and proceedure interfered with any other Claim, the Assembly did not undertake to consider, as the motion was that they should by some Declaration signify that Connecticut would make no claim under the charter to this Colony, in opposition to their motion to the Crown, which the Assembly readily made; Thus Sir, you see that the Assembly have been so far from making a Grant of those Lands that they rather disclaim them and leave those who have any Challenges by purchase, or former Grants, to conduct and manage as they think proper.

This Government, therefore, as such, have no concern in those affairs, nor have any inclination or disposition to interest itself in any dispute about those Lands; and, altho' the purchasers may, most of them, live in Connecticut, yet, as they act in a private Capacity, and even out of the Government, we can do nothing only by advice relative to their Conduct under another Jurisdiction. The impropriety, therefore, of this Government undertaking to prohibit people's purchasing Lands in the Limits of your proprietary's Claim, and in your Government or any other, save our own, must be very apparent, as every Government has the sole right to command, forbid, etc. in its own Jurisdic-

tion, so has pennsylvania in the present Case, if these things are within it; Nevertheless, as far as my influence will extend, I shall not fail in using it to prevent the ill consequences you mention; but if those purchasers should apply to the King, You will, doubtless, have a fair opportunity to oppose any motion they may make.

I have lately heard there are another set of purchasers, called the Delaware Company, but I know but little about them, only I suppose they claim more East, than the other, and am ready to think the Familys you mentioned to be settled in those parts are under that Company, but who they be, when and what they purchased, I am not informed.

I am, Sir, with much respect,
Your most Obedient and most humble Servant,
THOS. FITCH.

Governor HAMILTON.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

NEW YORK, 17th May 1761.

Sir,

I Have received a Letter from Lt Govr Hamilton Acquainting me of his Apprehensions of the behavior of the Indians, on Some People of the Government of Connecticutt taking possession of Some Lands, to Which the Indians Claim a Right.

A War breaking out at this time with the Indians may be of most fatal Consequences; I have answered Governor Hamilton's Letter, and I Enclose you a Copy of it, that you may be fully Informed of my Opinion concerning this Affair.

I am, Sir, &ca.
JEFF: AMHERST.

Honble Governor FITCH.

[Indorsed] Copy Letter from Genl Amherst to Governor Fitch. Dated New York, 17th May 1761. Acquainting him of Lt Governor Hamiltons having represented to him the Encroachments making by some of the In-

habitants of Connecticutt on some Lands in the Province of Pensylvania; and as the Consequences, at this time, might be very fatal by Occasioning an Indian War, he Encloses the Governor a Copy of his Answer to L^t^ Governor Hamilton, on the Subject, by which he would See his Opinion concerning this affair. in M. G. Amherst's of Aug^t^ 13: 1761

JOHN POWNALL TO JOHN CLEVELAND.

To John Clevland Esq^r^, Secretary to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Sir,

Your Letter to me of the 4^th^ instant, upon a Representation made, by the Commissioners of the Navy, of the Expediency of having a Court of Vice Admiralty established in the Colony of Connecticut, and signifying the Desire of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, would give their Opinion, whether it may be proper to establish such a Court, and if so, that they would recommend fit and able Persons, to be Judge and Register of the said Court, has been laid before their Lordships, and I have their Directions to acquaint you, that it appears from the Records of this Office, that upon the first Establishment of regular Admiralty Courts in the Plantations, North America was divided into seven Districts each District containing those Colonies which lay contiguous; that a Court of Vice Admirmiralty, consisting of a Judge, Register, Marshall and Advocate, was appointed for each District, and that one of those Districts comprehended the Colonies of New York, Connecticut and East Jersey.

It does not fall within their Lordships Department, to know with Certainty, whether any, or what Alteration has been made in this System, since that period, the Sole appointment and Direction of Admiralty Courts and their Jurisdiction, having been vested in the Year 1703, in the Lord High Admiral.

It appears however, from the Papers inclosed in your Letter, that the Court of Vice Admiralty of New York does still comprehend within its Jurrisdiction, the Colony of Connecticut, and therefore the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations conceive that the Propriety, or Impropriety, of any New Establishment, must depend upon such Information, as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall have received, of the Sufficiency or Insufficiency of that Jurisdiction, as it stands at present, concerning which no Complaint has been made to this Board.

Their Lordships therefore under these Circumstances, cannot take upon them to give any Opinion, as to the Expediency or Inexpediency of any new Regulation, with respect to the Admiralty Jurisdiction in the Colony of Connecticut; nor are they sufficiently acquainted, with the Names and Characters of Persons proper to be the Officers of a separate Admiralty Court for that Colony, in case it should be thought adviseable to establish such a Court;

I am Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
J. POWNALL

WHITEHALL May 26th 1761.

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

HARTFORD, 30th May 1761.

Sir,

I Have received your Letter of the 17th Instant, Enclosing a Copy of your Letter, to Lt Govr Hamilton, for which I Return you thanks.

Mr Hamilton some time since Wrote to me on that Affair, to whom I sent an answer, which I trust will be to his Satisfaction, but he had not received it when he Wrote to you. I acquainted him that there were a Number of Persons mostly, I Supposed, Living in Connecticut, who represented to the Assembly, they had purchased of all the Allowed Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, a Large Tract of Land on the Susquahannah River, & proposed to Petition the King

for a Charter, but as it was Supposed it lay within the Original Bounds of the Connecticutt Charter, it might, on that Account, be Objected against them, It had been already Granted &ca. On this the Assembly Declared that if His Majesty should think proper to Grant their Request, this Government Acquiesced therein, which is no more than Saying, they had no Objection, or Claim, against it; and that this Company have as yet made no pretence of Entering on those Lands.

I Acquainted him likewise there was another Company of Purchasers (as I was Informed) who called themselves the Delaware Company, but who they were, or of whom they purchased, I was not able to Say; and that it was from this last mentioned Company those people who had Entered on those Lands proceeded, and with regard to both, that they were particular persons Acting for themselves, and that the Government in no wise Interested itself with, or was Concerned for them.

You will therefore See, Sir, there is no Dispute between the two Governments about those Lands; nevertheless I Acquainted him, I would Use my Influence to prevent the Ill Consequences he mentioned; and as I am Sensible a Controversy with the Indians, would be very Unhappy, I shall Endeavour all I can to Dissuade the people that Live in Connecticutt from laying any foundation for such bad Consequences.

As our Troops are marched, & marching, I presume a great part of them will be at Albany, before you receive this, and by the Information I have had, Conclude you will find the Companies, one with another, to be Compleatly full, of which Colonel Whiting can give you a more particular & Exact Account.

I am, Sir, with very great Respect,
&ca.
THO^{S} FITCH.

His Excellency General AMHERST.

[Indorsed] Copy. Letter from Gov^{r} Fitch to General Amherst. Dated Hartford, 30th May 1761. In Answer

to the Gen^ls of 17^th May; In relation to the Encroachments, making by some of the People of Connecticutt on Lands in the Governm^t of Pensylvania. Acquaints the General that the Disputes in Question were not between the two Governments, but particular persons Acting for themselves; that he had Acquainted L^t Gov^r Hamilton thereof and that he should use his Influence to prevent the Ill Consequences, that might arise from such Disputes at this Critical time. in M. G. Amherst's of Aug^t 13: 1761.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

[General Jeffrey Amherst wrote on June 15, 1761, to Governor Thomas Fitch, requesting the continuance of a number of the troops from Connecticut during the coming winter and until July 1, 1762, if necessary. *Colonial Records*, XI. 602. See also *Colonial Records of Rhode Island*, VI. 285, and Amherst's letter of Oct. 11, 1761.]

JONATHAN TRUMBLE TO COLONEL FITCH.*

LEBANON 18^th June 1761.

Sir

Being informed That Cap^t Porter is gone forward to Albany in the same pursuit he had at Hartford before the Assembly; have desired M^r Williams to come with this to [you?] fearing That Some of the Officers & Soldiers by his Coloured representations might give you some Trouble & call your Attention from the Necessary Concerns in forwarding the goods, To Set the Affair of the Contract in a True Light & prevent y^e intended mischiefs, & That his help might be Needed to promote the com̄on Interest & Considering the Occassion there might be to Send to New York & the Necessity of your Constant Attention to our other Bussiness at Albany, Tho't M^r Williams might benificially be improved That way:

*This draft of a letter, in Jonathan Trumble's hand, has been much altered by erasures and interlineations. It may have been written to Col. Eleazer Fitch.

Mr Alden went from home before 'twas known here that Capt Porter was gone, or even tho't he would go to Albany, 'Tho he Threatned it, Capt Cushman is gone with Alden to purchase the Sheep & Cows wc probably will be there by you receive this: It can't be imagined That after what The Undertakers have Assured The Assembly & The Officers that any uneasiness can arise when the whole Affair is Represented in that Just & True Light you are able to sett it.

Nothing but Just & Upright Dealing has been Used, or is designed or desired in The Case, & Hope to hear soon from you That all is Easy & Goes forward to Satisfaction
[Indorsed] Copy To Colo Fitch ℔ Mr Williams

JARED INGERSOLL TO SAMUEL MARTEN.

Sr

A brief Acct of the Publick transactions relative to ye War in America, will, I believe, throw the best Lights upon the Demand which the Colony of Connecticut makes, of pay for Victualling Certain Troops of theirs, raised & Sent to the relief of Fort William Henry in Augt 1757, and at the Same time will Shew the different ground of this demand, from the Claim of the beforementioned, & Some other of the Northern Colonies, in the year 1756.

this I shall therefore Attempt, as Concisely as possible, in obedience to their Lordships Commands which you was So good as to Communicate to me,

before & in the beginning of the year 1756, the Colonies raised Troops at the request of Mr Shirley the Commander in Cheif, without having any particular Encouragement from the Crown of any pay, Either for provisions or wages

in the beginning of the year 1756 his Majesty in Council was pleased to Determin that the Crown Should be at the Expence of Subsisting the Troops which the Colonies Should raise, and directed the Same to be Signifyed to the Colonies accordingly by the Secretary of State — the Like Declaration has taken place Every year Since.

The Colonies in the beginning of the year 1756, Raised their Troops & provided y^e^ Necessary provisions for them, upon the Same Views as they had done the year before, as they did not know of the Kings Determination to Victual the Troops Until after they had raised & Sent them into the field — the Knowledge of that matter reached them about the Month of July 1756, when my L^d^ Loudoun arrived with the Chief Command — from that time the Provincial Troops were Victualled by the Crown; but nothing paid for the provisions which the Colonies had Expended after the Kings Determination to Victual the Troops & before the Colonies knew of that Determination, and as those provisions were not advanced upon any agreement with the Colonies or Encouragment known to them, on the part of the Crown, the Colonies were Left merely to the Equity of their Claim as the ground of their demand, it not being the Duty of the Commandr in Chief, or other person to pay for the Same. Accordingly the matter being brought before the Lords of the Treasury, was referred to Parliament & there a grant was made of the Sums they had so Expended for Victualling their Troops after the Kings Determination to Subsist them & before & until that Subsistance Actually took place, inasmuch as y^e^ King had Declared his Intentions to Victual the Troops although the Colonies did not know of that Declaration nor had Acted under the influence of it — this was the State of y^e^ Demand in 1756. Now after this viz in the beginning of the year 1757, when it was known to all Parties that the Provincial Troops were to be Victualled by the Crown, the Provinces being again Called upon to raise their Contingents, they applied to my L^d^ Loudon to Know where, & in what manner the Troops, when inlisted & raised Should receive their provisions. L^d^ Loudon finding it impracticable to Carry the Kings provisions about into the Several parts of that Extensive Country where the Troops were Levyed, Directed the Colonies themselves to find provisions for their Troops from the time of their inlistment Until their Junction with the main Body, & Agreed that they Should receive pay for the Same out of the Military

Chest at four pence p^r Ration—this was done & the money Issued accordingly not only for the Troops raised in the beginning of y^e year 1757 but for those of Every other year Since, to mutual Satisfaction—the particular Circumstances of the Subsistance now in question was as follows.

My L^d Loudon having formed his Plan for making his greatest Efforts in the year 1757 towards Louisbourg, Left Maj^r Gen^l Webb with the Cheif Command toward Crown Point to act on the Defensive only, Directed Connecticut & the other Northern Colonies to furnish him with a Certain Lesser number of Troops & further ordered that Connecticut, & I believe one or two more Provinces, that Lay nearest to Gen^l Webb Should Designate & Set apart a Certain Number of their Militia properly Officered & Accoutred to be ready upon the least Notice & Call from Gen^l Webb to proceed up into those parts, for his releif if Attacked by the Enemy—it happened while Lord Loudon was at Halifax, Gen^l Webb was Attacked—Called upon Connecticut for their Said Detached Troops, who Accordingly went to his releif & there tarried till the Enemy retired and it is for the provisions Expended in the March of those Troops until they reached the Kings Stores that the Demand now in question is made.

this Expence therefore, having Arisen in Consequence of L^d Loudon's general Agreement & that founded on the Kings Declaration, would doubtless have been paid in like manner with all others of the like kind from & after the beginning of y^e year 1757, but that it happened before the Acc^ts Could be Collected & presented to Lord Loudon, he was recalled, & being Succeeded by General Abercrombie, upon the Acc^ts being presented to him he Declined Ordering payment, because the Accounts Arose before his Command.

this being the Case it Should Seem, that this matter falls within the reason & description of those Accounts & Demands which Lately have been referred to the Commander in Chief for the time being in America for Adjustment & payment—however I only mean to give their

Lordships of the Treasury the full State of the matter, well knowing when that is done that their Lordships will best know how to direct the Same into its proper Channels

I am Sr Yr Most Obedt Humbl Servt

J INGERSOLL

N. Palace Yard 29th June 1761

To S. MARTEN Esqr

[Indorsed] Mr Ingersole. Claim of Connecticut for repaymt of expences in victualling their provincials 1757. June 30. read reconsidered ye application of Connecticut. Agreed that ye former minute do stand 1757

WILLIAM PITT TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL July 8th 1761

Gentlemen,

The King having been pleased, this Day, to declare, in full Council, His Resolution of demanding in Marriage The Princess Charlotte Sister of the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, I send You herewith, by His Majesty's Order, an Extraordinary Gazette, which has been published this Evening in order to make known this Event to all His Majesty's Subjects, and I have the greatest Pleasure in congratulating You upon the same, as I doubt not but You will receive it, with the utmost Joy & Satisfaction.

I am Gentlemen,

Your most obedient

humble Servant

W PITT

Govr & Company of Connecticut

[Indorsed] Letter from Mr Secry Pitt 8th July 1761 Recd 20th Septr

NATHAN WHITING TO JONATHAN TRUMBLE.

CAMP AT CROWNPOINT July 14th 1761*

Dear Sir

On my Arrival at this place 17th Ult I found the Generals orders for Commanding the Troops in Camp, Who

* This date is uncertain. The last figure might be either 1 or 2.

Consist of two Regiments of the Massachusetts my own & the New Hampshire Regiments, Lieut. Colo Eliot Commands the Fortress; in many things the Commands may interfere he is a Gent. high in his Notion of Command and not very Sensible nor obliging, so that I am a good deal perplexd As the Generals orders Are not Clear nor particular, I Shall Let no punctillios hinder the Service & at the Same time will endeavour to Support the Honor of my Rank, but tis really a dissagreable Command As I have Little Chance of gaining Honor or reputation & a Sure Chance of doubling my Expence.

I had no Orders from the General about the Men that Stayd the Winter as to discharging them 1 July, neither had Colo Eliot nor would he give them provissions to go Home as that was under his Command, I could not; I immediately on my Coming wrote the General about them, & used all my endeavours to perswade them to Stay Contentedly; I have yet recd no Orders, tis now to no purpose As they have most all gone except what have Enlisted, more than a hundred of the Massachusetts have gone away, (& fifty or more of ours) they were all included in the Number of their present Establishment, but would not enlist because the Goverment gave them but half bounty, ours would most all enlist but our Numbers were Compleat, had the others been in the Same Situation as ours I would venture to have dismissd them, but as they were all Reckoned in their Number, I dare not without Order & did not dismiss our Least I might be thought partial, I am Sorry they run Away and would not Stay a few Days for orders, And Am as Sorry there was not Orders to Dissmiss them punctually at the time, as every such Constraint is hurtfull to the Service; I hope for the future, every thing of that kind will be Clearly & distinctly Setled between the Colony & the General. the Troops are very healthy not one of either Regt has died since they came here, nor any very Sick; the works I think never went on better, no one can deny it if disposed to it. my Complements to Mrs Trumble & family

Mr Joseph in particular, & Mr Sluman if with you
I am with Respect
Dear Sir
your most Obedt
humble servt
N WHITING

JonTH Trumble Esqr

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

[Governor Thomas Fitch wrote on July 16, 1761, to General Jeffrey Amherst, that he would take the earliest opportunity to lay before the General Assembly the General's request that a certain number of the Colony's troops be continued in service during the winter and would give timely notice of the Assembly's determination thereupon. See Amherst's letter to Fitch of Oct. 11, 1761.]

JOHN POWNALL TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

Whitehall July 21st 1761.

Gentlemen,

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury having appointed Thomas Temple Esqr to be Surveyor General of His Majesty's Customs for the Northern district of America, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to desire you will upon every Occasion give him that Support, protection & countenance due to his Character and the important trust confer'd upon him

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servt
JOHN POWNALL
Secry

To the Governor and Company of His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut

[Indorsed] Letter from the Secretary of the Lords Commissrs for trade & Plantations 21st July 1761 Recd 12th Novr 1761

JARED INGERSOLL TO THOMAS FITCH.

On board the Alcide Man of War
at Sea Aug^{t} 10th 1761.

S^{r}

being now on my return home I Sit down to give you Some general Account of the transactions, during my Agency in England, & of the present Scituation of the Colonys affairs there.

the matters about which I was particularly Instructed at Setting out from home, you will remember. As to one of which viz the Affair of the Spanish Snow & her Cargo, I Acquainted you formerly that in Conversation with M^{r} Secretary Pitt, Soon after my arrival at London, I Learnt that no further Complaints had been made on the part of the Spaniard, Since the Colonys Account of their proceedings & Conduct in that affair had been laid before the Spanish Minister. Since that time another Ambassader has been Sent to the British Court from that of Spain, in the room of the former & no new representations made, So that I believe it may Safely be Concluded there is nothing farther to be apprehended from that Affair.

The Mohegan Controversy Still Lies Dormant nor has anything been moved relative to the Line between the Colony & the Massachusetts Province.

my principal Attention has been wanted (?) in the Solicitation of monies & in Settling the plan of the future agency.

You have been already Acquainted that the Parliament has been pleased to Grant to the Colonies for their Services in the years 1758, 1759, & 1760, three Several Sums of two hundred thousand pounds Each, & that the two former have been divided & paid in the particular manner as mentioned in my Letters to you, from time to time, the Last Grant, not yet apportioned among the Colonies.

I am now further to Inform you that After Long & repeated Solicitation & much Delay, Occasioned by Sending to Germany & Scotland, for Some further informations from my L^{d} Loudon & the Generals Abercrombie & Webb, &

other hindrances, the Lords of the Treasury, have Directed Sr Jeffrey Amherst to Examin, & if found Just & true, to pay the Colonys Demand of about Nine hundred pounds for Victualling their Troops raised & Sent to the relief of Fort Wm Henry in Augt 1757. this Ultimate resolution I was not able to Obtain until a few Days before my Leaving England, as Soon as the Same passed, I Obtained the necessary Letters &c to Mr Amherst, which I now have with me.

The Assembly was pleased to Order that the monies which I Should receive for the Colonys Services in the year 1758, Should be placed in Some Safe Bank in England on Interest. this Occasioned my writing you a very Long Letter, in which I Endeavoured to State the nature of Banks in England, & Acquainted You that they did not Ever Allow Interest for monies in their hands and also Suggested how precarious it would be to Lay out the monies in the Stocks or Publick funds by reason of the War & that therefore I thought I should not make any Disposition of the money.

I am now to Inform you, that after I had wrote that Letter being Desirous of doing Every thing in my power for the Colonys interest, & fearing least I should Incur the imputation of neglecting a Talent in my hands, I Ventured to Lay out the monies in a particular Species of the funds carrying an Interest of £4. pr Cent: and for a while was flattered with a prospect of being able to make Something Considerable by the Step, but by the time the Bills of Exchange came upon me that were ordered to be Drawn & I obliged to raise monies to Answer the Same the Publick funds Sunk So Low, in the Capital, that after all possible Care & much anxiety for fear of the Event, I was Just Able, in Selling ye Stocks again, to Save the Account from Loss, & that was all, by this Step however I have had the Satisfaction of having made a trial & by that means of having Obeyed my Orders.

As the Colony did not Direct any Step of that kind to be taken with the monies received for the Services of the year 1759, I have taken Care to place in a Bank for the Colonys Use, the Net Sum Due to them viz forty Six thousand

Six hundred & fifty pounds including as part of that Sum, twenty three thousand One hundred pounds, now in Excheq^{r} Tallies or Government Securities bearing Date the 26th of June Last, to which Sum is to be added the interest of those Tallies being £4 p^{r} Cent: p^{r} Ann: that Will arise & become due upon them at the time when they Shall be paid — this Sum of £46.650. the ballance, which upon the whole of the acc^{ts} my Salary So much of it as is unpaid, together with all disbursements & Charges, included appears to be the Colonys Due, I have placed to their Account in the best manner I was able.

I acquainted you in my Last that the Bank I had made Use of, was the House of Mes^{s} Hinton Browne & Son Bankers in Lombard Street London — the reason why I did not place the monies in the Bank of England, was, that, that Bank will not Enter any monies for, or in the name of any Body Corporate or Even for an Individual Person who Resides at a Distance & who must negotiate the Same by Proxy, but insist on having to do only with Some person on the Spot whose hand writing they know, which person must Enter the monies in his own name, be wholly trusted by the owners of the Same & Account over to them for it — this method Seeming to be Somewhat different from the Assemblys plan & Intention, I was Obliged to Employ a private Banking House, one however that has nearly or quite as good a reputation as the Bank of England.

The Lawsuit with the Ex^{s} of M^{r} Partridge is going forward as fast as processes of that Kind do in England — a Decree having lately been Obtained against them to Account, I paid the Attorneys bill about thirty three pounds— the matter is now before a Master in Chancery to Examin the Acc^{s} &c and to make his Report — tis Expected the Cause will be finished Sometime Next Winter.

the Difficulty which I mentioned to you in my last, with Lord Kinnoul late Paymaster general respecting the monies borrowed of the Crown by the Colony in the year 1756, I have Settled as to him — the State of which Affair take briefly as follows —

Mess Tomlinson & Hanbury Contractors with the Crown for remitting monies to the Army in America, received by order of the Lords of the Treasury, Certain monies Granted by Parliament to the Colonies in the Year 1756, to remit to them & did remit the Same in the Stirling Castle Man of War in the Month of Augt of the Same Year — Mr Apthorpe their Agent at Boston, by Order I Suppose, of Genl Shirley & Consent of the Colonies Concerned, took out of those monies Certain Sums in order to pay & replace the monies which the Massachusetts, Connecticut & N. Hampshire Colonies had borrowed & received out of the military Chest, in the Spring of that year, persuant to Genl Shirleys Warrant — those Monies Mr Apthorpe paid in to the hands of Mr Morteir Dep: Paymaster at N: York, by the hands of Col Hunter, but by Some mistake instead of taking a Receipt of Mr Morteir in the Colonies names for the monies So paid, or placing the Same at all to their Acct A Receipt was given by Mr Morteir for the monies so paid, on acct of Tomlinson & Hanbury, So that they Tomlinson & Hanbury had Credit in their own Accs with the Crown for that Sum more than they ought to have had, and the Colonies Said Debts remained apparently unpaid.

this matter nevertheless might, & probably would have been put to rights as Soon as discovered by the Paymaster & the Contractors, but for another difficulty or blunder which was that the Silver borrowed, was by Mr Apthorpe in his Accs, Computed at a Lower rate than the Silver paid in — this appeared to Leave a ballance Still due from the Colonies viz from Connecticut about £245, from the Massachusetts a proportionate & much Larger Sum &c — the remitters therefore Tomlinson & Hanbury would not Consent to Discharge the whole of those Debts of the Colonies to Ld Kinnoul without having those Supposed ballances or arrears, advanced to them — this the Agents for those Colonies finally Consented to do on Tomlinson & Hanburys giving Security to return the Same in Case it Shall Appear that the Colonies had paid the full Sums before. the matter being thus Settled Lord Kinnoul gave a Receipt in full to Each

Colony & Mess Tomlinson & Hanbury at the Same time, receiving of the Agents the Supposed arrears as a Deposit in manner aforesd, Executed Such Counter Security to Each Colony — that for Connecticut I have Left with Mr Jackson, having with me a Duly Authenticated Copy.

I have in my hands Sundry papers and minutes relating to this matter which the Colony will Doubtless Order to be Lookt into & the whole affair to be Cleared up & Settled as Soon as may be

I Dont know of any thing Else that requires A particular mention by pen & Ink,—when I Shall have the pleasure of Seeing you & the other gentlemen of the Colony I shall think myself happy in having an oportunity of giving all further intelligence that Shall be desired, in any particular, within my Knowledge.

all the papers relative to the Colonys Affairs that were proper to be Left behind I Delivered over to Mr Jackson a Little before my Coming away & took Care to Communicate to him & Mr Life Everything I knew with regard both to the general State of the Colonies Affairs, as also the particular Scituation & Course of their businesses in England.

I have now done when I have told you that during the time that I have been honoured with the Colonys Intrustments Abroad, I have made it my Constant Care & Endeavour, in all things to Serve & promote their Interests, to the Utmost of my power, And if I have been So fortunate as to have Contributed in any measure, to their Welfare, I Shall Ever Esteem it as my greatest happiness & honour— if in any thing I have failed, it must be imputed to the Error of my Judgment, & not to any want of intention, or of application.

I return the Colony my Sinerest Acknowledgments for the honour they have done me, and for the Candor which on all Occasions they have Shewn me, for which I Shall Ever think myself Under the highest Obligations.

I Conclude with my most Sincere & hearty wishes that You Sr, may Long Live, Enjoy health & Every blessing, and that the Colony & their affairs may prosper & flourish

to the Latest posterity and Am with the highest Esteem & Respect

Your & their Most Obedt &
Most Humbe Servt
J INGERSALL

P. S. as ye precise amount of my Expences Could not be known until my arrival home, I was not Able to Send in my Accs with this, which otherwise would have been done —the ballance I Drew in England was made out upon an Estimate—the best I Could form, of the Expence I Should be at in my return—as Soon as I get home I Shall take Care to Complete Ye Accs & to have them ready to Lay before the Assembly whenever they Shall be called for

J. I.

Govr FITCH

[Indorsed] Mr Agent Ingersoll's Letter Dated on Board the Alcide Man of War Octr 10t 1761

CADWALLADER COLDEN TO THOMAS FITCH.

N. Y. August 10th 1761.

Sir

On Saturday I sent by one who told me he was going streight to your house, a letter which came under my cover from the Secretary of States office, by the Packet. It seemed only to be a private Letter. At the same time I received his Majesties Commission appointing me Lieut. Governor of this Province.

I have received some information of illegal Trade carried on from this Port, by means of the Custom House officers of New London in the Colony of Connecticut. Some Merchants of this place ship provisions for New London & give bond to return a Certificate of their being landed there which is accordingly done. The quantity is much too great for the consumption of that place & it is therefore suspected that the Provisions are not really landed, or if Landed shipped again without bond. I must desire you & I make no doubt you will make proper enquiry privately to discover this fraud.

But what I am cheifly concern'd for is that the sloop Seaflower, John Weggery Master cleared out the 11th of last Month with twenty two Tons of Provisions & other goods for New London & gave bond to land the Provisions. I strongly suspect that she has not landed them, because she has carried off privately a French Man who lives at Mississippi & is suspected to be a Spy. His name is Renaud, & has been at Boston & some Months in this place.

You must easily perceive of what mischievous consequence this may be of, & therefore I must earnestly intreat you to use your diligence to discover whether this Vessel has been at New London or whether she landed her Provisions or carried them off from thence & to inform me of everything you can learn of that Vessel & of the French Man Renaud.

It is necessary that your enquiry be made as privately as possible, for any public enquiry will put the delinquents in this place upon their Guard so as probably to defeat all our endeavours to bring them to Justice. I am with great regard Sir Yr &c.

WILLIAM PITT TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

Whitehall 11th Septr 1761.

Gentlemen,

It is with the greatest Pleasure, that I am now to acquaint You, that His Majesty's Marriage with the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenbourg Strelitz (who landed at Harwich, on the Seventh Inst) was happily celebrated on the next Evening in the Royal Chapel at St James's.

I sincerely congratulate You on this happy Event, which cannot fail to give the highest Satisfaction and Joy to all His Majesty's Faithful Subjects.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servant
W: PITT

Govr & Company of Connecticut

[Indorsed] Letter from Mr Secretary Pitt 11th Septr 1761
Recd 8th Decembr

WILLIAM PITT TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL, 28th Septr 1761.

Gentlemen,

I have the Satisfaction to inform you, that Their Majesties were crowned at Westminster, on Tuesday last the 22d Instant, with the accustomed Ceremonies on like Occasions, the Particulars whereof are inserted in the inclosed Gazette.

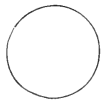
I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
humble Servant.
W: PITT

Govr & Compy of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from Mr Secretary Pitt 28th Septr 1761 Recd 8th 10br

ROYAL INSTRUCTION TO CONNECTICUT.

GEORGE R.



Instruction to Our Trusty and Well-beloved the Governor and Company of Our Colony of Connecticut in New England in America. Given at Our Court at St James's the 29th day of Sepr 1761, in the first year of Our Reign.

Whereas We have been pleased by Our Order in Council of the 11th day of September instant to declare Our Pleasure, that in the Morning and Evening Prayers, in the Litany and all other parts of the publick Service, as well in the occasional Offices as in the Book of Common Prayer, where the Royal Family is appointed to be particularly pray'd for, the following Form of Words should be used Vizt: *Our Gracious Queen Charlotte, Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales and all the Royal Family.* Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that in all the Prayers, Litany's and Collects where the Royal Family is pray'd for, and which are used within Our Colony of Connecticut under your Government, the same Form and Order of Words be used as follows, Vizt *Our Gracious Queen Charlotte, Her*

Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales and all the Royal Family. and for the better Notice hereof in Our said Colony, It is Our further Will and Pleasure, that you cause the same to be forthwith published in the several Parish Churches and other places of divine Worship within Our said Colony, and that you take care that due Obedience be paid thereto accordingly.

G R.

[Indorsed] Instruction to the Gov^{r} & Company of Connecticut.

Kings Instructions to the Gov & Com of Connecticut 29th Sept^{r} 1761 for altering the Form of Prayer for the Royal Family Rec^{d} 8th December 1761

EARL OF EGREMONT TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL 9th October 1761.

Gentlemen,

The King having been graciously pleased to grant M^{r} Pitt's Request to retire from Business, and to appoint Me to be Secretary of State for the Southern Department: I take the earliest Opportunity to acquaint You Therewith, and to desire, that You would be pleased, for the future, to address your letters to Me, which I shall not fail to lay immediately before The King, and to transmit to You such Orders as his Majesty shall judge proper to give thereupon.

I have at present only to add for your Information, that this Change will not occasion any Alteration in The King's Measures, particularly with regard to the vigorous Prosecution of the War.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
humble Servant
EGREMONT

Governr & Comp^{y} of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from the Earl of Egremont Appointed one of his Majestys Principal Secretaries of State 9th oct^{r} 1761 Rec^{d} 8th Decemb^{r}

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

STAATEN ISLAND, 11th October 1761.

Sir,

The Season Advancing fast, when I shall be Obliged to Order the part of the Provincial Troops which are not to remain during the Winter to their Respective Homes; and as by your Letter of the 16th July, you acquainted me, that you would take the Earliest Opportunity of Laying my Request of the 15th June, for a Certain Number of men to be Continued during the Winter, before your Assembly, & give me timely Notice of their Determination thereupon, I must beg that you will, with all Convenient Haste send the proper Orders to the Commanding Officers of the Connecticutt Regiments, to make the Draft of Three Companies, Consisting of Three Hundred, & Twenty Three Men, Including three Captains, & Six Subalterns Agreable to my former Request, as I am Convinced the necessity of their Service, will have Appeared in so Strong a Light to your Assembly, that they will not have failed to make provision for them Accordingly.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir, &ca.
JEFF: AMHERST.

Hon^ble^ Governor FITCH.

[Indorsed] Copy. Letter from Gen^l^ Amherst to Governor Fitch. Dated Staaten Island, 11th Octo^r^ 1761. Reminding the Governor of his Request for Continuing a Certain Number of men during the Winter, and begging the Governor will give immediate orders for making the Draft of those to be continued by the Colony of Connecticutt, as the Season Advanced, when he should be obliged to Order the Remainder to their Respective homes. in S^r^ Jeff: Amherst's of Oct^r^ 21. 1761.

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

NEWHAVEN, 19th October 1761.

Sir,

Agreable to my Letter of the 16th of July, I took the first opportunity of laying Your Request of the 15th of June,

before the General Assembly of this Colony, Which met in this place, on the 8th Instant, and Recommended that matter to their Early Consideration, to which they soon proceeded, & thereon Resolved to Grant Encouragement, & make provision for 226 men, Including two Captains, & Four Lieuts to Engage, & Enlist into the Service you proposed, to Continue during the Ensueing Winter, and Untill the first day of July next, unless His Majesty's Service will admit of their being released sooner; And Directions were given for Carrying this Resolve into Execution. This being just finished, When I received your Letter of the 11th Instant, desiring me with all Convenient Haste to send the proper orders to the Commanding Officers of the Connecticutt Regiments, to make the Drafts &ca. I lost no time in preparing my Orders for that purpose, And accordingly Sent (by a faithfull person Who Set out from hence last Week, for the Camp at Crown Point) Directions to the Colonels of our Regimts to put in Execution, as soon as possible, the Resolve, and orders of the Assembly, in the best manner for promoting His Majesty's Service. I proposed to the Assembly the Number You Mentioned; but on Comparing the Numbers required from the Other Governments, on this Occasion, with the Numbers they Voted to Raise for the Service of the Current year; And finding that 226 was at least in as great a proportion to the Number this Colony had agreed to Raise for the Same Service. The Assembly was of Opinion that 226 was their full proportion, & even apprehended they have Somewhat Exceeded their fellow Subjects of the Other Colonies, in promoting His majestys Service in this Regard.

The Season being so far advanced, that the Troops can be of little or no Service in the Camp; and as their Return before Cold Weather, may prevent the loss of many Lives, I am Desired by the Assembly to Request your favour, that the Connecticutt Troops now in Camp, Except those that are to tarry thro' the Winter, may be Dismissed as soon as may be. The great hardships the Troops have Suffered in some former years, by being detained late, and then march-

ing in Snowy, and Frosty Weather, in order to get home, and the many Lives lost in Consequence thereof, makes the Assembly Concerned in this Matter, and Desirous, that as much favour in this Respect may be shewn their Soldiery, as may be Consistant with His Majesty's Service.

I am, Sir, &ca.

THO^{S} FITCH.

His Excell^{cy} Gen^{l} AMHERST.

[Indorsed.] Copy. Letter from Governor Fitch to General Amherst, Dated Newhaven, 19th Oct^{r} 1761. Acquainting the General that the Assembly of Connecticutt had Resolved to make provision for 226 men, Including 2 Capt^{s} & 4 Subalterns, to Continue during the Winter; That altho' he proposed to the Assembly the number required by the General, they would not agree thereto, as they Imagined the above was their full proportion, &ca. in S^{r} J: Amherst's of Nov^{r} 27: 1761.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

STAATEN ISLAND, 27th Octo^{r} 1761.

Sir,

I Have this day the favor of Your Letter of the 19th Instant, Acquainting me of your having sent Directions to the Colonels of the Connecticutt Regiments, to put in Execution the Resolve of the Assembly to Continue in the pay of the Colony 226 Men, Including Two Captains, & Four Lieutenants, untill the 1st July next, unless His Majesty's Service will Admit of their being Discharged sooner.

The Quota requested was agreable to the Proportions Demanded of the Other Provinces; and it would have given me great pleasure that the Colony of Connecticutt had, upon this occasion, fully Contributed their Share for the King's Service, that I might have Reported it accordingly to His Majesty's Ministers; I Have however, Sir, no doubt but you have done Every thing in your power to Influence the Assembly to a Compliance thereto; and I have Acquainted the Commanding Officer at Crown Point of your having

Sent the necessary Orders for making the Draft, that he may Concert with the Colonels the proper measures for that purpose.

You may be assured the rest of the Troops shall not be kept a day longer than the Season will Admit of their Carrying on the Works; and that they shall be Discharged before the Weather becomes Rigorous.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir, &ca.

JEFF: AMHERST.

Hon^ble^ Gov^r^ FITCH.

[Indorsed.] Copy. Letter from General Amherst to Governor Fitch. Dated Staaten Island, 27^th^ Octo^r^ 1761. In Answer to the Gov^rs^ of 19^th^ D^o^ That the Quota Requested of the Colony of Connecticutt, for the Ensueing Winter, was agreable to the proportions Demanded of the Other Provinces; and that it would have given the General great pleasure, had the Colony of Connecticutt, upon this occasion, fully Contributed their Share, that he might have Reported it accordingly to His Majesty's Ministers, &ca. in S^r^ J: Amherst's of Nov^r^ 27: 1761.

INVALIDS IN COL. PHINEAS LYMAN'S REGIMENT.

Account of Rations allowed by Order of Sir Jeffrey Amherst Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North-America, for the following effective Invalids of Colonel Lyman's Regiment of Connecticut-Provincials under Command of Lieut: Col: Smedley, mustered at Number Four this seventeenth of November 1761, on their Return to their several Townships, by Captain Henry Brown of the fourth Royal-American Battalion: distinguishing particularly the Provisions in Kind served out to them by the Contractor's Agent to victual them to the next inhabited Part of that Province, as well as the Money paid by said Captain Browne, in Lieu of the daily Ration, to subsist them to their Homes respectively, allowing twelve computed Miles to the Days March. Viz^t^

Effectives mustered:	Their Townships
Osiah Bissell (Ensign)	Bolton
Joshua Sherwin	Hebron
Jonathan Bill	Coventry
Samuel Bill	Ditto
Jonathan Alford	Windsor
Eleazar Hill	Hartford
Seth Barber	Simsbury
Phineas Ford	Hebron
David Jones	Simsbury
Shadrick Phelps	do
Hezekiah Hill	hartford
Pelez Sporge	Coventry
Aaron Tinney	Simsbury
Simon Stow	Do
John Williams	Suffield
John Jones	Granville
Hezekiah King	Bolton
David Andrews (Liut)	Farmington
David Pike	Do
Benjamin Risley	Hartford
Luther Cadee	Killingsley
Benjamin Tucker	Tompot
John Cutler	Killingsley
Eliakim Merrills	Hartford
Moses Mills	Do
David Chilson	Canterbury
Mathew Raiment	Windsor
David Gould	Killingsly
William Ervin	Pomfret
Isaac Fraser	Do
John Yemmons	Wallingford
Samuel Convis	Killingsly
Ambo (Negro)	Farmington
Thomas Haines	Norwich
Aaron Craft	do
James Mix	Do
Samuel Crandle	Do

Peter Mason	Groton
Thomas Selden	Norwich
Sam: Hail	dº
Samuel Hutchins	Dº
William Hutchins	dº
William Warters	dº
Ezra Lothrop	dº
John Snow	dº
J: Rudd	dº
John Brown	dº
John Stanton (Capt)	Groton
William Roeminer (Lt)	Stonington
Tad Cheesebrook	dº
David Fenning	Groton
Silvester Warden	Stonington
Jabez Bellings	Dº
Jason Fish	dº
John Mulkins	Preston
John Nichols	Stonington
Phineas Stuart	dº
Christopher Kinyon	Preston
Cyrus Buck	Stonington
Samuel Wilcox	Preston
David Hewitt	Stoningion
Samuel Mallison	Groton
John Stedman	dº
Timothy Beckwith	New London
Naman Mosier	dº
Henry Jones	dº
James Sancrow (?)	dº
Stephen Richards	dº
Gustus Rogers	dº
Valentine Miller	Lime
Seth King (Capt)	Suffield
John Strong (Liut)	Windsor
Joseph Willson	Coventry
Joseph Edwards	dº
Hezekiah Spencer	Suffield

Jabez Collins	Summers
John Moody	Farmington
Israel Hall	Enfield
Samuel Pomeroy	Summers
Ebenezer Wentworth	Coventry
Joseph Messenger	Simsbury
Jacob Ribly	Summers
Ezra Parsons	do
Richard Handy	Simsbury
Josiah Woodruff	Farmington
David Felt	Summers
Amos Rising	Suffield
Ebenezer Lumis	Windsor
Joshua Smith	Ashford
Zachariah Parker	Mansfield
James Parker	Do
Isaac Barrows	do
Nathan Kingsley	Do Wendham
William Thomson	Ashford
Cornelius Stairs	Mansfield
James Lull	Stafford
Daniel Squire	Ashford
David Cummings	do
Eliah Huntington	Mansfield
Joseph Pumham	do
John Grinset	Windham
Eden Durkey	Do
Jonas Wells (Liut)	Colchester
Ebenezer Ames	Stafford
Timothy Start	Colchester
Thomas Wood	Stafford
Luther Japliff	Willington
Benjamin Fenton	Do
Nathan Whipple	Summers
Abraham Warner	East Haddam
James Jones	Colchester
William (Negro)	do
Samuel McLinnon	Stafford

Jonathan Morgan	Colchester
David Worshburn	Stafford
Martin Denelaw	Windsor
Thomas Rice	Stafford
Timothy Bebee	Colchester
James Eady	Do
Thomas Willey	Middleton
Stephen Wise	Do
Stephen Ranney	Do
Cornelius Lane	Do
Churchill Edwards	Do
Norman Green	Enfield
David Wood	Durham
Thomas Willson	Killingsly
James Richards	Norwich
Jeremiah Attley	Preston
Eliah Bramble	Do
Aaron Wilder	Killingsly
John Frink	Wendham
Perez Tracey	Do
Ezekiel Blackmore	Killingsly
William Gallop	Preston
Caleb Conant	Wendham
William Shaw	Do
Joseph Collar	Killingsly
Henry McGunnegill	Volentown
William Perkins	Killingsly
Ephraim Samson	Plainfield
Cornelius Youngmàn	Coventry
John Leslie	Volentown
William Cassel	Do
William Murphy	Do
William Willson	Do
Nathan Eldridge	Coventry
Samuel Marcy	Plainfield
Ebenezer Coll	Woodstock
James Elseworth	Coventry
Jonathan Truydill	Plainfield
Jonathan Pidge	Woodstock
Martin Answorth	Do

New Hampshire, NUMBER FOUR November the 17h 1761.

I acknowledge to have received from the Contractors for victualling His Majesty's Forces in North America, by an Order of Captain Henry Browne of the fourth Royal-American Battalion, Four Hundred and Fifty nine Rations of Provisions of all species, being three Days Allowance each, to One Hundred and fifty three, Invalids, of Colonel Lyman's Regiment of Connecticut-Provincials, to subsist them to the next inhabited Part of the Country, and I farther acknowledge to have receivd from the said Captain Browne, Twenty two Pounds, two Shillings and 4d Sterling in Dollars at four Shillings and eight pence each, in Lieu of, One Thousand, three Hundred, and twenty seven Rations more, allow'd them by His Excellency the Commander in Chief to carry them to their Homes respectively, according to the Distances, placed in the within Roll, against the Names of the Effectives, (which distances are calculated with all the Accuracy in my Power) The whole amounting to One Thousand seven Hundred and eighty six Rations. I say received

JAMES SMEDLY Lut Colo

INVALIDS IN COL. NATHAN WHITINGS REGIMENT.

Account of Rations, allowed by Order of his Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherst, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, for the following effective Invalids, of Col: Whiting's Regiment of Connecticut-Provincials under Command of Lieut: Colonel Smedley, mustered at Number Four, this seventeenth day of November 1761, on their Return to their several Townships, by Captain Henry Browne of the fourth Royal-American Battalion: distinguishing particularly the Provisions in-kind served-out by the Contractor's Agent, to victual them to the next inhabited Part of that Province, as well as the Money paid by said Captaine Browne, in Lieu of the daily-Ration, to subsist them to their Homes respectively, allowing twelve computed Miles to the days March. Vizt

Effectives mustered	Their Townships
Aaron Henman	New Haven
Ogden Mallery	do
Dow Smith	do
Obadiah Winter	do
Richard Derrow	do
Benjamin Linsley	do
Abraham Atwater	do
Timothy Tuttle	do
Amos Brooks	do
Jehiel Sexton	do
Asher Frank	do
Nehemiah Clark	Milford
James Smedley Lieut: Col:	Fairfield
Elijah Stillson	do
Theophilus Andrews	do
James Prindle	do
Joseph Beach	do
Peter Buckley	do
James Cole	do
Edmond Hayes	do
Ebenezer Readfield	do
Reuben Whitehead	do
Eliadah Prindle	do
Thomas Monson	do
Amos Knap	do
Jesse Forster	do
Dick Congo	do
Hezekiah Thorp	do
Hezekiah Williams	do
Elisha Knap	do
Hezekiah Lewis	Milford
John Clark	do
Elisha Parker	do
Jonas Powers	do
Jacob Collins	do
Oliver Sandford	do
Nathan Tibbels	Stratford

Daniel Owen	Stratford
Ephraim Buel	do
William Hall	do
Jonathan Marrum	do
Benjamin Nichols	do
Benjamin Chase	do
Ebenezer Sloson	do
Jedidiah Blackman	do
Caleb Morgan	do
Samuel Osbern	do
Jonathan Pritchard	Derby
Joseph Seymour	do
John Prout	do
Ambrose Hitchcock	do
Elisha Castle	do
Nathaniel Yale	do
Prester Judd	do
David Fenn	do
Hezekiah Ball	do
Elisha Welton	do
Timothy Humminstone	do
Jabez Hall	Horseneck
Alexander Mire	do
Joseph Nicholas	do
Elisha Merehouse	do
Jonathan Finch	do
Jabez Bradley	do
Joseph Griffin	do
Elisha Peary	do
Gideon Hall	do
Nathan Barnum	do
Abraham Cooper	New Haven
Daniel Comstock	do
Joseph Woolcot	do
Hezekiah Allen	do
Mathew Ford	do
Preserve Killock	Lebanon
Thomas Skinner	do

Joseph Kay	Lebanon
Zebulon Gay	d°
James Glass	d°
Prince Freeman	d°
Moses Hutchinson	d°
Daniel Waterman	d°
Joseph Malton	d°
Andrew Carrier	d°
John Dennison	Seabrook
John Glading	d°
John Griffin	d°
Benajah Bushel	d°
Samuel Andrews	d°
Samuel Webb	d°
Daniel Ray	d°
Giles Buckingham	d°
Elisha Dee	d°
James Clark	d°
Ezra Tyler	d°
David Benton	d°
Job Hubbard	d°
Jonathan Spencer	d°
Nathaniel Buel	Sharon
Jesse Stevens	d°
Ariel Bradley	d°
Noah Lee	d°
Samuel Peck	d°
Hildrick Barrit	d°
Jeremiah Foster	d°
Roger Wilcox	d°
John Morry	d°
John Curtis	d°
Joseph Preston	d°
John Bunce	d°
Francis Joddin	d°
Levi Pierce	d°
Prince (Negro)	d°
Archibald McNiel	Litchfield

John Royce	Litchfield
Reuben Allen	d°
Nathanael Barnum	d°
Noah Bonnson	New Milford
Timothy Fuller	d°
Benjamin Henman	d°
Caleb Hulleburt	d°
Daniel Stillson	d°
Perez Sturdefunk	d°
Solomon Squire	d°
Hugh Hannah	Litchfield
Comfort Jackson	d°
Daniel Landen	d°
Alexand: Pettigrew	d°
Joseph Hait	Stamford
Stephen Morrin	Wallingsford
Jesse Smith	Stamford
Isaac Lockwood	d°
Joseph Hait Jun^{r}	d°
Joseph Hait 3^{d}	d°
Joseph Hait 4th	d°
Zachaeus Guernsey	d°
Stephen Pratt	d°
James Corbett	d°
William Russell	Wallingsford
Moses Beach	d°
Joseph Murren	d°
Enoch Warren	Norwalk
Daniel Raymond	d°
Gershon Handford	d°
John Green	d°
Solomon Chase	Stratford
Charles Richards	Goshen

New Hampshire NUMBER FOUR
November 17th 1761.

I acknowledge to have received from the Contractors for Victualling His Majesty's Forces in North-America, by an Order of Captain Henry Browne of the fourth Royal

American Battalion, Four Hundred and thirty eight Rations of Provisions of all species, being three Days Allowance each to one Hundred and forty six Invalids, of Colonel Whiting's Regiment of Provincials of Connecticut, to subsist them to the next inhabited Part of the Country, and I farther acknowledge to have received from the said Captain Browne Twenty six Pounds fourteen Shillings Sterling in Dollars at four shillings and eight Pence each, in Lieu of One Thousand, six Hundred and Two Rations more allowed them by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to carry them to their Homes respectively, according to the distances placed against the Names of the Effectives in the within Roll (which Distances are calculated, with all the Accuracy in my Power) The whole amounting to, Two Thousand and forty Rations. I say received

JAMES SMEDLY Lut Col.

[Indorsed] Roll of the Invalids of Colonel Whitings Regiment of Connecticut Provincials mustered at Number Four the 17th of November 1761.

FIRST REGIMENT—COL. PHINEAS LYMAN.

Account of Rations, allowed by Order of His Excellency Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, For the following Effectives, of Colonel Lyman's Regiment of Connecticut-Provincials, mustered at Number Four, this twenty-third day of November 1761, on their Return to their several Townships, by Captain Henry Browne of the fourth Battalion of the Royal-American Regiment: distinguishing particularly the Provisions in kind served out by the Contractors Agent, to victual them to the next inhabited Part of the Country, as well, as the Money paid by the said Captain Browne, in Lieu of the daily Ration, to subsist them to their Homes respectively, allowing twelve computed Miles to the days-March. Vizt:

Colonel Lyman's Company*

Effectives mustered	Their Townships
General Lyman	Sutfield
Captain Roger Enos	Windsor
Lieut. Elihu Humphrey	Simsbury
Serjt Johnson	Windsor
Oliver Hanchet	Suffield
John Harman	do
Elijah Owen	Simsbury
William Ross	do
John Ross	do
George Bume	do
Josiah Pinney	do
Richard Andrew	do
Daniel Allyn	Suffield
Elias Austin	do
Jacob Barber	Simsbury
Eliah Blackman	Bolton
Benjamin Baker	Windsor
Joseph Bosworth	do
Heke: Case	Simsbury
Isaac Case	do
B Oswill Davis	do
Isaac Davis	do
Solomon Davis	do
Aaron Griswold	Windsor
Asher Granger	Suffield
Jonathan Handy	Simsbury
Primus Hill	do
Ariel Lawrence	do
David Lord	Bolton
Simeon Mills	Simsbury
Isaac Mixer	Suffield
Alexand: Phelps	Windsor
William Phelps	do
Asariah Phelps	do
Abel Parker	do

* Phineas Lyman.

Aaron Pinney	Windsor
Ezekiel Roberts	Simsbury
Josiah Reiley	d°
John Rice	Windsor
Elisha Still	Simsbury
Marshall Standley	Windsor
John Simster	Suffield
John Slade	d°
Thom^{s} Williams	d°
Tho^{s} Williams Jun^{r}	d°
Moses Warner	Suffield

Lieutenant Colonel Putnam's Company*

Alex: Chalker Lieut	Glastonbury
James Pitkin Ens.	Hartford
George Risley	d°
Samuel Bird	Farmington
Thomas Hunt	Glastonbury
John Rapenaer	Hartford
Caleb Benjamin	d°
Tho: Brewer	d°
John Abbey	d°
Abrah: Caldwell	New Hartford
Samuel Allen	Pomfret
Jos: Blanchard	Hartford
Jos: Croswell	d°
John Curtis	Dudley
Thomas Cloes	Killingsby
Simon Cadey	Canterbury
John Collins	Farmington
Amos Collins	d°
Jeremiah Daily	New Hartford
John Foster	Dudley
David King	Pomfret
William Gibson	Canterbury
Iechob: Hill	Farmington
William Hopkins	d°

*Israel Putnam.

Eliah James	Coventry
Benj. Langworthy	Hartford
Robert Lyon	Kennedy
John Lord	Harvington
Caesar Negro	Hartford
Samuel Nappin	Canterbury
David Page	Farmington
Thomas Rice	Pomfret
Charles Sherwin	Hartford
Ep: Stevens	Glastonbury
William Still	New Hartford
William Snell	Ashford
Jacob Susis	Enfield
John Staples	Pomfret
Jos: Staples	dº
Samson Wynnes	Stonington
Ralph Wey	Weathersfield
Ichab: Woodams	New Hartford
Pennywell Leavens	Killingsby

Major Durkee's Company*

John Durkee Major	Norwich
Ens: Jos: Welch	dº
Sam: Anderson	dº
William Kelly	dº
William Pollerd	dº
Labeas Lathrop	dº
Benedict Crorker	dº
Benj: Anderson	dº
Ebenezer Welch	dº
Thomˢ Bates	dº
Thoˢ Green	dº
Jacob Fuller	dº
Benj:. Paybody	dº
Gideon Baker	dº
Daniel Tracey	dº
John Wells	dº

* John Durkee.

Joseph Rudd	Norwich
Thomas Merrill	d°
James Huntington	d°
Thom^{s} Story	d°
Isaac Williams	d°
Nathan^{l} Fillemore	d°
Eliah Pike	d°
Henry Baldwin	d°
James Williams	d°
Jonath: Armstrong	d°
Rich^{d} Smith	d°
John Ashpo	d°
Samuel Uneas	d°
William Sabbins	d°
James Simons	d°
Jacob Hoscont	d°
Eliph: Page	d°
Joseph Jones	d°
Ebenezer Brown	d°
Eliah Story	d°
Noah Hamond	d°
Daniel Huskins	d°
Jacob Clarke	d°
James Rosh	d°
Jerem: Pollerd	d°
Assa Pride	d°
Aaron Preston	d°
Hospital Welch	d°

Captain Butler's Company*

Isaac Thomson Lieut	New London
Abel Moore Ens:	Lime
Benj: Baning	d°
William Phelps	d°
Job Beevey	d°
William Rostbone	d°
Eliakim Towser	d°

* Zebulon Butler.

John Chapel	Lime
William Corna	d°
Randle Clark	d°
Jam^{s} Chapman	d°
Sam^{l} Chapman	d°
Nath^{l} Davis	d°
Daniel Driggs	d°
Jabez Huntley	d°
Asariah Harman	d°
James Hicks	d°
Charles Carr	d°
Benj: Luther	d°
Daniel Lane	d°
Jn° Lathercunt	d°
Sam^{l} Mosier	d°
Eliah Minard	d°
Lemuel Minard	d°
Stephen Oles	d°
Benj: Philipse	d°
Isaac Ransom	d°
Jos: Randle	d°
Josiah Smith	d°
David Smith	d°
William Wood	d°
Stephen Amsbare	New London
Jonath: Blackwith	d°
Labeus Chaple	d°
Benjamin Cobb	d°
Timothy Daniels	d°
Moses Fargo	d°
Zebed: Fargo	d°
Stephen Serantum	d°
William Thomson	d°
William Tetson	d°

Captain Timothy Hierlihy's Company

William Starr Luit	Middleton
Stephen Javel Lieut	Waterbury

Wm Thomson Ens.	Windsor
John Eaton	dº
Alexand: Osborne	dº
Abijah Vining	dº
Mathew White	dº
Reuben Cook	Middleton
John Booth	dº
James Eady	dº
Isaac Bailey	dº
Jonathan Lenard	dº
Moses Bordman	dº
Nehemiah Barnes	dº
Martin Cahill	dº
John Gaul	dº
Asael Johnson	dº
Nathan Lewis	dº
Peter Long	dº
John Miller	dº
John Robinson	dº
Zebulon Storking	dº
Abiah Savage	dº
Saml Stow Savage	dº
Daniel Savage	dº
Robert Stevens	dº
Savage Truscott	dº
Caesar (Negro)	dº

Captain Wolcot's Company*

Moses Hall Lieut.	Stafford
Jonathan Bement	Windsor
William Dodge	Colchester
Silas Blodget	Stafford
John Bingham	Windsor
Alex: Dodge	Colchester
Jonathan Parker	Willington
Simon Antizall	dº
John Briggs	Stafford

* Giles Wolcott

John Benjamin	Stafford
Rosell Beabe	Colchester
Sam[l] Brockway	Waterbury
Nath[l] Cooley	Brimfield
Israel Convers	Stafford
Thom: Acland	Colchester
Robert Dunkley	Brimfield
Jos: Davis	d°
Francis Fenton	Willington
Josiah Fargo	Windsor
Alcott Fisher	Colchester
Thom[s] Holmes	East Haddam
Jonath: Hedlocke	Lebanon
David Johnson	Willington
John Jordan	Norwich
David Lisle	Stafford
John Leveridge	Colchester
Phineas Manning	Stafford
Sears Mobbes	East Haddam
William Markham	d°
Bethuel Norton	Farmington
Jupiter (Negro)	Colchester
Simeon Orects	Stafford
Benjamin Rider	d°
Benajah Royce	d°
Moses Royce	d°
Lemuel Snow	d°
Jonathan Spragge	d°
Ebenezer Spragge	d°
Dan[l] Rider	Willington
Isaiah Rothbun	Colchester
Abiah Sawson	Willington
Eleasar Scripture	d°
James Stark	Colchester
Ebenezer Thomas	d°
David Treadway	d°
Stephen Tayler	d°
Jos: Tubbs	d°

Joshua Wells	Colchester
Levi Webster	d°
William White	Stafford

Captain Stanton's Company*

James Brown (Lieut)	Preston
Willm Denison (Ens:)	Stonington
Joseph Pollard	d°
Charles Butson	Preston
George Back	d°
John Brumbly	d°
Jesse Bennet	Stonington
Edward Clarke	d°
Willm Carpenter	d°
Elisha Eady	Preston
John Freeman	d°
William Fagans	Stonington
Elijah Gates	Preston
Isaac Gates	d°
Benjamin Holsey	d°
Isaac Henington	Groton
David Tolys (?)	Stonington
Chas Merritt	d°
George Mitchel	Groton
John Manor	d°
William Middleton	Stonington
Jacob Rude	Preston
Solomon Ridge	d°
William Randle	Stonington
Minor Shaw	d°
Simeon Shone	d°
Lemuel Shelly	d°
John Stanton	d°
Abraham Thomas	d°
Isaac Thorne	d°
Thomas Wedge	Preston
Daniel Wedge	d°

* John Stanton.

Isaac Whittle	Stonington
Jesse Back	Preston
Jesse Swaddle	Middleton
Elisha Brown	Stonington
Sam[l] Apes	d°
William Apes	d°
William Paul	d°
Solomon Pavers	d°
John Tolys (?)	d°

Captain Durkee's Company*

Josiah Smith (Lt)	Ashford
Tho[s] Knolton (Ens.)	d°
Eleazer Hibberd	Windham
James Spragge	Union
Chris: Webber	Ashford
Jos: Esterbrooks	Mansfield
Richard Abey	Windham
Joshua Seaton	d°
Thomas Abbot	Ashford
Sam[l] Abbot	d°
Joshua Burnam	Windham
Joseph Bowen	Ashford
John Brooks	d°
Abiah Brooks	d°
Nath: Coburn	Wendham
Absalom Corles	d°
John Surtis	Canterbury
Joshua Davis	Mansfield
Timothy Demock	Ashford
William Farnham	Windham
Benj: Flint	d°
John Fletcher	Mansfield
Sam[l] Giers	Windham
Chris Huntington	Mansfield
Benjamin Hanks	d°
Philip Holmes	Ashford

* Robert Durkee.

Eliphat Harris	Mansfield
John Harris	d°
John Hucheson	Ashford
Caleb Johnson	d°
William Kendal	d°
William Knolton	d°
William Kies	d°
Dyer Lewis	d°
Eliphat Lyon	d°
Henry Lyon	d°
Jesse Nagnes	Union
Obadiah Perry	Ashford
James Parker	d°
Rob: Perry	d°
Isaac Preston	d°
Mathew Fall	d°
Ephraim Perry	d°
John Ross	Mansfield
Aaron Ro	d°
Sam[l] Sickles	d°
John Smith	d°
Eliah Woodward	Windham
Aaron Whitney	d°
Obadiah Woodworth	d°
Sam[l] Workings	Ashford
Joseph Stanton	d°
Peter Stanton	d°
Obiah Smith	d°
Gideon Spencer	Windham
John Russell	Ashford
John Kyes	d°

Captain King's Company*

Thomas Abby (Lieu)	Enfield
Stephen Richardson Ens:	Coventry
Jonath Booth	Lebanon
Selah Benton	Coventry

*Seth King.

Abner Pease	Summers
Jos: Younge	Windsor
Jos: Bulevant	Springfield
Giles Jones	Summers
Sam[l] Warner	Windsor
Jonath: Bewell	Simsbury
Jos. Lyman	Coventry
Ezekiel White	New London
Thomas Burns	Coventry
Benj: Thrall	Windsor
John Mason	Farmington
Pelet: Dow	Coventry
Charles Ponsons	Suffield
Humphry Dow	Coventry
Alex: Gaudy	Summers
Hezekiah Pease	Enfield
Joseph Rooker	Springfield
Ely Simmonds	Enfield
John Osborne	Summers
Thomas Jones	d°
Phineas Ladd	Coventry
Henry Watkins	Number Four
Aaron Steel	Springfield
Thomas Glason	Farmington
William Hart	d°
William Warner	Summers
Mathew Wolfe	Westfield
William Campbell	d°
Zach: Spencer	Summers
Jos: Whiple	d°
Noah Davis	d°
Dennis Parker	Coventry
Samuel Bartlet	Stafford
John Taylor	Coventry
Thomas Terry	Enfield
James Lymans	d°
Isaiah Porter	Coventry
Nathan[l] Ralph	d°

Ebenezer Slade	Coventry
Petticot Ivey	Suffield

Captain Ledlie's Company*

Peter Leavens (Liut)	Killingsby
Sam[l] Adams (Ens)	Canterbury
John Ripley	Wendham
Seth Hoggers	Ashford
Ebener: Hibbard	Windham
Nathan[l] Wheeler	Canterbury
Eliah Kingsley	Lebanon
James Blackman	Killingsby
Seth Burgis	Canterbury
Jos: Carpenter	Preston
Nathan[l] Colser	Killingsby
Will: Clift	Plainfield
Noah Cadey	Killingsby
Abner Church	d°
Asa Davison	Preston
Iush: (?) Story	d°
Josiah Hibberd	Windham
Jonas Sunsiman	Canterbury
Eleaz: Herrick	Preston
Abel Hovey	Windham
Levi Hicks	Killingsby
John Knight	d°
Solomon Lord	Windham
Aneas Lennond	Killingsby
Simeon Moorey	d°
Moses Martin	d°
Daniel May	d°
Solom: Pettingatt	Windham
Jam[s] Philipse	d°
Elisha Parish	Canterbury
Squire Priest	Killingsby
Darius Priest	d°
Esra Pride	Preston

*Hugh Ledlie.

Jacob Quotcheeks	Preston
Rob: Rude	d°
Isaac Robeson	Killingsby
Philip Richmond	d°
David Russell	d°
David Smolley	Lebanon
Benj: Shepard	Canterbury
Isaac Underwood	d°
Eliph: Webb	Wendham
Jonath: Wilkinson	Preston
John Wilkinson	d°
Eliah Tracey	d°

Captain Spalding's Company

John Spalding Capt.	Plainfield
William Barker Lt:	Pomfret
John Smith Ens	Voluntown
Eliah Cadey	Plainfield
Jonathan Willson	Woodstock
Stephen Brown	Pomfret
Sam[l] Collicks	Volentown
Sam[l] Seaton	Plainfield
Dan[l] Stowit	Pomfret
Sam[l] Smith	d°
Elnathan Pope	Volentown
Jos: Manning	Woodstock
James Ames	d°
John Broughton	d°
Abiah Bugby	d°
John Bowden	d°
Robert Brown	Volentown
Sam[l] Barrett	Plainfield
Will: Chamberlane	Woodstock
Eliah Carpenter	d°
Ebenez: Carpenter	d°
Isachar Childs	d°
Timothy Curry	Plainfield
Nath: Dodge	Woodstock

Jesse Daily	Killingsby
John Dixon	d°
Ezekiel Geary	Volentown
Calib Gibbs	d°
Stephen Jordan	d°
Elias Kittle	d°
Hugh Kennady	d°
Jonath: Minett	d°
Dupee Gerard	Plainfield
Jonath: Howe	d°
Solomon Howe	d°
John Harridan	d°
Jed: Kingsbury	d°
Lemuel Goodall	Woodstock
Thom: Howard	d°
William Lyon	d°
Noah Mason	d°
Ebenezer Phillipse	d°
Elisha Philipse	d°
William Stone	d°
Richard Smith	Providence
John Seaton	Volentown
David Smith	Woodstock
Mephib: Thayes	d°
Ezek: Spalding	Plainfield
Thos Thornton	Scituate
Saml Williams	Woodstock
Phineas Watkins	Scituate
Danl Knolton	Ashford
Ephraim Eaton	ditto
Esra Bruster	New London

NUMBER FOUR in New Hampshire, November the 23d 1761

I acknowledge to have received from the Contractors for Victualling His Majestys Forces in North America, by an Order of Captain Henry Browne of the fourth Royal-American Battalion, One Thousand Four Hundred and Eighty two Rations of Provisions of all species, being three Days Allowance each to four Hundred and ninety four Men

effectives, in the first Regiment of Connecticut-Provincials, under my Command, to subsist them to the next inhabited Part of the Country: and I farther acknowlege, to have received from the said Captain Browne, Seventy three Pounds, seven Shillings and Eight Pence Sterling in dollars at four Shillings and eight Pence each, in Lieu of Four Thousand, Four hundred and three Rations more, allowed them by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to carry them to their Homes respectively, according to the distances placed against the Names of the Effectives in the foregoing Roll, (which distances are calculated with all the Accuracy in my Power) The Whole amounting to Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Five Rations

P LYMAN

[Indorsed] Roll of Col Lyman's Regiment of Connecticut Provincials, mustered at Number Four the 23d November 1761.

SECOND REGIMENT — COL. NATHAN WHITING.

Account of Rations, allowed by order of his Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherst, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, for the following Effectives, in Colonel Whiting's Regiment of Connecticut-Provincials, mustered at Number Four this twenty third day of November 1761, on their Return to their several Townships, in that Province, by Captain Henry Browne of the fourth Royal American Battalion: distinguishing particularly the Provisions in Kind, served out to them by the Contractors Agent to victual them to the next inhabited Part of the Country, as well as the Money paid by the said Captain Browne in Lieu of the daily Ration, to subsist them to their Homes respectively allowing twelve computed Miles to the Days March. Vizt:

Colonel Whiting's Company

Effectives mustered:	Their Townships:
Nathan Whiting Colonel	New Haven
Ab: Foot Capt: Liut	Brainford

Samuel Judd Liuten:	Waterbury
Gershon Dorance Surgeon	Preston
Stephen Cooper	New Haven
Nathan[l] Silkrig	Waterbury
Jehoida Wheadon	Brainford
Eli Bradley	New Haven
Sam[l] Beans	Waterbury
Valentine Hitchcock	Wallingford
Thomas Miles	d°
Robert Martin	d°
James Miles	d°
Amos Hitchcock	d°
Jehiel Byhinton	d°
Samuel Martin	Wallingford
Peter Indian	d°
William Sanderson	d°
Benjamin Cook	d°
Bartholomew Jacobs	Waterbury
Ezekiel Welton	d°
Benjamin Williams	d°
Ebenezer Saxton	d°
Stephen Scovel	d°
John Jenn	d°
Samuel Jenn	d°
Moses Frost	d°
Timothy Frost	d°
Joseph Talmorse	d°
Titus Barnes	New Haven
Robert Clement	d°
Abel Beacher	d°
David Dolittle	d°
Charles Todd	d°
Thomas Harris	d°
Daniel Byhinton	Brainford
Jonathan Byhinton	d°
Obadiah Winters	d°
Joel Byhinton	d°
Jordan Smith	d°

Urziel Derwin	Brainford
Henry Wooster	Darby
Peleg Bennet	Woodbury
Thomas Peck	Litchfield
Ebenezer Roberts	Waterbury
Enoch Thomas	Farmington
Josiah Allen	New Haven
Reuben Tuttle	do

Lieutenant Colonel Smedley's Company.*

Benjamin Sumers Lieut	Newtown
David Ramsay, Ens	Fairfield
Caleb Starr	Danbury
Eber Wood	do
Atkinson Hilton	Fairfield
Walter Swaine	Newton
Jabez Rochford	do
John Sharpe	do
Abijah Prindle	do
Ezra Foot	do
Jesse Lampier	do
Nathan Baisley	do
Joseph Johnson	do
Eleazar Allen	Fairfield
William Thorpe	do
John Allen	do
John Davern	do
David King	do
Peter Secker	do
Jabez Barlowe	do
Aaron Jackson	do
Benson Sherman	do
Oliver Mallery	do
John Squire	do
Isaac Bonnell	do
Thomas Allen	do
Benjamin Frost	do

* Lieut. Col. James Smedley.

James Magrah	Fairfield
Esra Adams	d°
Daniel Murrain	d°
Samuel Bostick	d°
Jehiel Whithead	d°
Thomas Wood	d°
John Knap	Danbury
Elijah Burchard	d°
Henry Knap	d°
William Johnson	Greenwich
Daniel Jackson	Newton
Andrew Knap	Fairfield

Major Baldwin's Company

David Baldwin Major	Milford
James Arnold Lieutent	Derham
Jared Wheadon	d°
Moses Holt	Wallingford
John Davison	Milford
Stephen Tamlins	d°
Stephen Sandford	d°
Enos Parker	Wallingford
Assa Wakely	Derham
Moses Griswold	d°
James Scarritt	Wallingford
Nathan Hall	d°
Timothy Stow	Derham
Peter Halkeley	d°
Thomas Oviate	Milford
Charles Pond	d°
Alexander Oviate	d°
Abraham Stow	Derham
Samuel Doncook	d°
Joseph Williams	d°
Justus Baldwin	Milford
William Bidwell	Derham
John Jones	Milford
Jonathan Hubbard	Derham

Miles Wright	Derham
Abither Squire	d°
John Galbreath	Milford
Jonath: Knogthrope	d°
John Jones	Derham
Christopher Newton	Milford
Esra Marchant	d°

Captain Whiting's Company

Samuel Whiting Capt.	Stratford
Anthony Carpenter Lieut	ditto
James Stewart Ensign	Kent
Luke Fisher	d°
John Beardsley	Stratford
Nehem: Blackman	d°
David Wakeley	d°
Isaac Beardsley	d°
Samuel Blackman	d°
Jos: Booth	d°
Isaac Hill	d°
Ephraim Hinman	d°
Parr Higs	d°
Joseph Tradewell	d°
James Jones	d°
George Kearns	d°
Phineas Leake	d°
David Lattin	d°
Benjamin Lamkins	d°
Joseph Merrit	d°
John Merrit	d°
Jonah Mallery	d°
Abijah Pulford	d°
William Rose	d°
Justus Seeley	d°
David Stratton	d°
David Wheeler	Fairfield
Lemuel Baggs	d°
William Grant	d°

Israel Carter	Kent
Silvanus Bliss	d°
John Bliss	d°
Samuel Barnham	d°
Daniel Barnes	d°
Samuel Cummings	d°
Edward Wilcox	d°
Nathaniel Hawley	d°
John Leake	d°
Richard Lane	d°
Daniel Payne	d°
Daniel Rowley	d°
Nathaniel Smith	d°
William Keels	d°

Captain Thomson's Company*

John Collins Lieutent	Wallingford
Oliver Welton Ens:	Waterbury
John Givings	Derby
Jos: Loveland	d°
Joseph Delamore	d°
Nehemiah Moss	d°
Adam Voyce	d°
Roger Yarrington	d°
Jeremiah O'Cane	d°
Zabez Tuttle	Waterbury
Job Albode	d°
Moses Brunson	d°
Titus Barnes	d°
Charles Cook	d°
Moses Cook	d°
Abraham Jois	d°
Bernard Lewis	d°
Abraham Osbone	d°
Nathan Prindle	d°
Gains Pritchard	d°
Abraham Pritchard	d°

* Capt. Jabez Thompson

Abiel Roberts	Waterbury
Samuel Strickland	d°
William Tuttle	d°
Stephen Welton	d°
Samuel Webb	d°
Abel Weld	d°
Daniel Williams	d°
Judd Clarke	Farmington
Joseph Bullock	d°
John Barnett	d°
Jonathan Brunson	d°
Daniel Carter	d°
Samuel Culven	d°
Andrew Culven	d°
Andrew Ringlead	d°
Livius Thorpe	d°
John Thomas	d°
Samuel Spier	d°
Benjamin Curtis	Newhaven
Jabez Gilbert	d°
Gideon Todd	d°
Eliah Woodcot	d°
John Griswold	Wallingford
Samuel Cravath	d°
Thomas Smith	d°
William Tyler	d°
Enos Gotherd	d°
Daniel Barnes	d°

Capt. Hobbey's Company*

Joseph Stebbins Ens:	Ridgefield
John Jones	d°
David Hall	New Fairfield
Jeremiah Finch	Greenwich
Elj Reynolds	d°
Joshua Rundle	d°
Joseph Lee	d°

*Capt. Thomas Hobby.

Jonathan Reynolds	Greenwich
John Nichols	d°
John Smith	Stamford
Jedidiah Holley	d°
Josiah Gates	d°
Isaac Gilbert	Ridgefield
Hezekiah Gilbert	d°
Abraham Adams	d°
James Caffegne	d°
John Toyce	d°
Daniel Thorpe	d°
Nehemiah Sherwood	d°
Moses Kennet	d°
Zacchaeus Gregory	d°
Daniel Chapman	Greenwich
Nathaniel Cross	d°
Thomas Ferriss	d°
James Wright	d°
Andrew Dorthy	d°
Amos Knap	d°
Elj Knap	d°
Samuel Knap	d°
Amos Partilo	d°
Jehiel Partilo	d°
William Johnson	d°
Thomas Marshall	d°
Abraham Studwell	d°
William Blake	d°
Jeremiah Barnett	Stamford
John Addenton	Greenwich

Captain Hitchcock's Company

Amos Hitchcock (Capt)	New Haven
Timothy Ruggles	d°
Ebenezer Donnes	d°
Joseph Mills	Wallingsford
Charles Bishop	New Haven
Thomas Beach	Wallingsford

Phineas Beach	Brainford
John Beach	do
John Bushell	Killingsworth
Oliver Dolittle	Wallingford
William Hodgekiss	Newhaven
Joseph Ives	do
Uziel Mansfield	do
Joel Potter	do
Benjamin Smith	do
John Smith	Killingsworth
Ebenezer Wilcox	do
Jehu Robinson	Brainford
Samuel Comstock	Killingsworth
Daniel Bushnell	do
Richard Nichols	Wallingsford
James Comstock	Killingsworth
John Wilcox	do
Amos Becher	Newhaven
James Thomas	do
Joseph Wise	do
Timothy Thomas	do
William Sandford	do
Thomas Sandford	do
Josiah Hart	Wallingsford
Timothy Plant	Brainford
Hezekiah Ball	Newhaven
Richard Lucas	Brainford
John Thomson	Newhaven
Jeremiah Osborne	do
Bate Hall	Wallingsford
Nathanael Hall	do
Luke Jethro	Newhaven
Hezekiah Brookit	do

Captain Fitch's Company*

Eliphat Wells (Lieut)	Colchester
Henry Holdridge (Ens)	do

* Capt. Azel Fitch.

Orlando Mack	Colchester
James Hovey	d°
William Bramble	d°
Jonathan Fenton	d°
Ezekiel Wickwire	d°
Thomas Bell	d°
Zariel Dexter	Lebanon
Samuel Wandsworth	d°
Joseph Freeman	d°
Joseph Taylor	d°
Joseph Tuttle	d°
John Tuttle	d°
Samuel Meechem	d°
Eliphat Dodge	d°
Nathan Hares	d°
Walter Alden	d°
Ambrose Coultis	d°
William Roach	d°
William Poley	d°
Philip George	d°
Thomas Palmer	d°
Alexander Brink	Hebron
Simeon Dawey	d°
John Crane	d°
John Standley	d°
David Mason	d°
Samuel Wallrouse	d°
Nathan Roberts	d°
Elijah Bailey	d°
David Bosworth	d°
Daniel Ingram	d°
Joseph Richardson	d°
Micajah Ingham	Coventry
Ephraim Rowley	d°
Philip Judd	d°
William McCarey	d°
Jared Ingram	d°

Captain Thomas Payne's Company*

Abraham Tyler (Lieut)	Haddam
Isaac Kimberly (Liu)	Guilford
Samuel Loper	d°
Thomas Warner	Seabrook
Nathaniel Harris	d°
Samuel Jones	d°
Samuel Buckingham	d°
Samuel Bailey	Haddam
Jabez Bates	d°
Jonathan Bates	d°
Isaac Williams	d°
Samuel Ferguson	d°
James Ferguson	d°
Joseph Scovel	d°
William Brookes	d°
Charles Brookes	d°
Nathaniel Heath	d°
Ephraim Turner	d°
Timothy Spencer	d°
Sam[l] Afford	d°
Elisha Ray	d°
Benjamin Smith	d°
Israel Clarke	d°
Melcher Fowler	Guilford
Jacob Kimberley	d°
Moses Munsen	d°
Jabez Merrick	Seabrook
Phineas Bushnell	d°
Daniel Bushnell	d°
John Butler	d°
Joseph Graham	d°
Robert Newitt	d°
Silas Glanning	d°
Thomas Addis	d°
Ebenezer Ingham	d°
John Dormerly	d°

* Originally Capt. Thomas Pierce's Company.

Job Wheeler	Seabrook
Samuel Dennison	d°
William Hill	d°
Jonathan Loveland	d°
Nathanael Dough	d°
Joshua Dough	d°
Concklin Buckley	d°

Captain Elmer's Company*

Captain Elmer	Sharon
Joel Boney Ens	d°
Isaac Osterrout	d°
Stephen Spolden	d°
Daniel Elmer	d°
Gideon Barnham	d°
Zopher Bates	d°
Barnabas Barnham	d°
Samuel Corbett	d°
Isaac Croaker	d°
Timothy Doty	d°
Israel Dibble	d°
Russell Fuller	d°
Obed Fellows	d°
Thomas Goodwin	d°
Judah Gaines	d°
Josiah Higley	d°
Thomas Lattermore	d°
John North	d°
John Owen	d°
Joshua Preston	d°
John Richards	d°
John Rockwell	d°
Stephen Start	d°
Adoniah Strong	d°
Naphtali Shuter	d°
Daniel Trickner	d°
Samuel Thomas	d°

* Capt. Samuel Elmer

Nathan Tubbs	Sharon
Thomas Tanner	do
Thomas Tracey	do
Abraham Vanser	do
Joseph Wood	do
Samuel Whitaker	do
Jabez Adams	do
Philip Bess	do
Samuel Gripin	do

Captain MacNiel's Company*

Elj Catlin Lieutent	Litchfield
Lieutenant Morse**	Newmilford
Reuben Bostwick Ens	do
David Woodworth	Litchfield
John Grant	do
Isaac Catlin	do
Benjamin Reeves	do
Elj Emmonds	do
Amos Johnson	do
Alexander Catlin	do
David Williams	do
Eleazer Bartholomew	do
Jacob Dickinson	do
Ranse Hoddard	do
Azael Hitchcock	New Milford
Abner Seely	do
Azael Baldwin	do
David Buck	do
Dominic Douglass	do
David Wilkinson	do
Enos Coffield	do
Eliah Tolls	do
Jonathan Pearse	do
Lewis Wilkinson	do

* Capt. Archibald McNeal.
** Lieut. Isaac Morse.

Peter Johnston	New Milford
Samuel Drinkwater	d°
Silas Lamson	d°
Will[m] Drinkwater	d°
Amos Broughton	Woodbury
Assa Whitney	d°
David Foot	d°
Elisha Walker	d°
Eleasar Ingram	d°
Elisha Smith	d°
Elisha Clarke	d°
James Root	d°
Joseph Lamb	d°
James Francher	d°
Henry Ingram	d°
James Leslie	d°
John Lequeve	d°
Lewis Munger	d°
Samuel Pillock	d°
Thomas Barker	d°
Clerk Royce	Goshen
Josiah Royce	d°
Timothy Osborne	Torrington
Jehiel Towner	New Fairfield
Moses Johnson	New Milford
Azael Bostwick	d°
Nathaniel Bechan	d°
Peter Haisley	d°
Benajah Beeman	d°
Samuel Prindle	Kent
Theophilus Wenn	Wallingsford
Lamos Hopson	d°
Israel Herbert	Woodbury
Noah Harrison	Brainford
John Skinner	Salisbury
John Reynolds	Woodbury

Captain Joseph Heit's* Company.

Levi Taylor Lieutenant	Stamford
Charles Stewart Lieut:	dº
Ephraim Kimberley	dº
Peter Scoffield	dº
Elisha Arnold	dº
Moses Bickspey	dº
Andrew Browne	dº
Timothy Bates	dº
Jonathan Curtis	dº
Philip Kennady	dº
Jos: Durand	dº
Thomas Handford	dº
Benjamin Heat	dº
James Heat	dº
Josiah Heat	dº
William Lennard	dº
Benjamin Lownesbury	dº
William Josiah Lewis	dº
John Mills	dº
John Nichols	dº
Nehemiah Nichols	dº
Samuel Prevoss	dº
Joseph Rockwell	dº
Ebenezer Smith	dº
Thomas Swan	dº
Seth Scrivener	dº
Samuel Tryon	dº
Joel Wade	dº
Phineas Waterbury	dº
Samuel Waterbury	dº
Joseph Webb	dº
Jonathan Webb	dº
Uriah Raymond	dº
Benjamin Hitchcock	dº
Lemuel Randle	dº
Alexander Sloane	dº

*Also spelled Hait and Hoit.

Thaddeus Carter	Wallingsford
Noah Andrews	d°
Moses Andrews	d°
Samuel Abenatha	d°
Andrew Beardsley	d°
James Plant	d°
Benjamin Rexford	d°

NUMBER FOUR in New Hampshire November 23d, 1761.

I acknowledge to have received from the Contractors for Victualling His Majesty's Forces in North-America, by an Order of Captain Henry Browne of the fourth Royal American Battalion, One Thousand Five Hundred and twenty Four Rations of Provisions of all Species, being three Days Allowance each, for Five Hundred and Eight Effectives of the second Regiment of Connecticut-Provincials, under my Comand, to subsist them to the next inhabited Parts of the Country — and I farther acknowledge to have received from the said Captain Browne, Eighty nine Pounds Four Shillings Sterling, in Dollars at four Shillings and eight Pence each, in Lieu of Five Thousand three Hundred and Fifty two Rations more, allowed them by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to carry them to their Homes respectively, according to the distances placed against the Names of the Effectives in the foregoing Roll, (which Distances are calculated with all the Accuracy in my Power) The Whole, amounting to, Six Thousand Eight Hundred and seventy six Rations.

N WHITING Colo
of 2d Cont Regt

[Indorsed] Roll of Colonel Whiting's Regiment of Connecticut-Provincials, mustered at Number Four the 23d November 1761.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

[Sir William Johnson wrote on December 10, 1761, to Governor Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island recounting his services during the war and the sacrifices to his private fortune from the expenses necessary to the commander of an

army during the long campaign, amounting to near a thou sand pounds, New York currency; and suggesting that the matter be laid before the legislature and a grant made to him which "(with the quotas of the other colonies concerned, to whom I now apply), may reimburse me the expenses of that campaign, as well as my pay." This indicates that a similar letter was sent to Governor Thomas Fitch, although neither the letter nor any direct reference to it has been found. *Rhode Island Colonial Records*, VI. 295.]

EARL OF EGREMONT TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

Separate

WHITEHALL December 12, 1761.

Gentlemen,

The King having taken into His Most Serious Consideration, how highly essential it is to the Interests & Security of His Subjects in N° America, that the regular Regiments, serving in that Country, be recruited with all convenient Expedition, to their full Complement of Effectives, and at the same Time, seeing the impracticability of compleating them from Great Britain, considering how this Country is drained by the great Number of Men furnished for the various Services in all Parts of the World; I am therefore to signify to You the King's Pleasure, that You do, immediately on the Receipt of this Letter exert your utmost Influence to induce Your Colony to carry into the most speedy and effectual Execution this very important Object, by immediate Compliance with any Requisition, which Sir Jefferey Amherst shall in Consequence of His Majesty's Orders, make for furnishing, on certain Conditions which he will explain to You, such a Number of Recruits from Your Colony, as he shall demand, as their Quota towards compleating the Regular Regiments, which have been sent to America for the Defence and Protection of the Possessions of His Majesty's Subjects there; And the King cannot doubt but that the Provinces will chearfully & readily comply with this reasonable Demand, so obviously calculated for their own Security & Advantage, at the same Time that Your Zeal for His

Majesty's Service will naturally excite You to use all Your Influence & Power in bringing effectually to bear a Measure, which His Majesty has so much at Heart, and with Regard to which any Failure or Disappointment would be extremely disagreable.

I have it also in Command from the King to acquaint You, that tho' the present Situation of Affairs would have fully justified the having required of the Provinces as large a Number of Men, as they ever have raised for any of the former Campaigns, instead of the Quota which was demanded last Year, Yet, His Majesty, considering the high Importance of the Service, which makes the Subject of this Letter & being desirous to ease the Burthens of His Faithful Subjects, as far as shall be consistant with their own Safety, has been pleased to require only the same Number of Men as for the last Year, in order thereby to facilitate a Measure so essential as the Compleating the Regular Regiments by Recruits to be furnished from the Provinces in North America, and the King is persuaded, that the said Provinces, duly sensible of His Majesty's Tender & Paternal Care for their Welfare, will in return readily & chearfully comply with the Orders now sent You.

I am, with great Truth & Regard
Gentlemen, Your most obedient
humble Servant
EGREMONT

Gov^{r} & Company of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from the Earl of Egremont 12th Decemb^{r} 1761 Rec^{d} 23^{d} Feb^{ry} 1762

EARL OF EGREMONT TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL Dec^{r} 12th 1761.

Gentlemen,

As the King has nothing so much at Heart, as to secure, & improve the great & important Advantages gained since the Commencement of this War, in North America, and having seen his good Dispositions to restore the Publick Tranquility entirely frustrated by the Insincerity & Chicane

of the Court of Versailles, in the late Negotiation: And as nothing can so effectually contribute to the great & essential Object of reducing the Enemy to the Necessity of Accepting a Peace, on Terms of Glory and Advantage to His Majesty's Crown, and Beneficial, in particular, to His Subjects in America, as The King's being enabled to employ, as immediately as may be, such Part of the regular Forces in North America, as may be adequate to some great and important Enterprize against the Enemy, I am commanded to signify to you The King's Pleasure, that, in order the better to provide for the full & entire Security of His Majesty's Dominions in North America and particularly of the Possession of His Majesty's Conquests there, during the Absence of such Part of the regular Forces you do forthwith use your utmost Endeavours & Influence with the Council and Assembly of your Colony, to induce them to raise, with all possible Dispatch, within your Government, at least the same Number of Men they raised the last Year Viz^{t} Two Thirds of what had been levied for the former Campaigns; and, forming the same into Regiments, as far as shall be found convenient, that you do direct them to hold Themselves in readiness, & particularly as much earlier, than former Years, as may be, to march to such Place or Places, in North America, as His Majesty's Commander in Chief there shall appoint, in order to be employed there under the supreme Command of His Majesty's said Commander in Chief in America, in such Manner as He shall judge most conducive to the King's Service: And, the better to facilitate this important Service, The King is pleased to leave it to you to issue Commissions to such Gentlemen of your Colony, as you shall judge, from their Weight & Credit with the People, and their zeal for the publick Service, may be best disposed & able to quicken & effectuate the speedy levying of the greatest Number of Men; In the Disposition of which Commissions, I am persuaded, you will have nothing in View, but the Good of the King's Service, and a due Subordination of the whole to His Majesty's Commander in Chief: And all Officers of the

Provincial Forces, as high as Colonels, inclusive, are to have Rank, according to their several respective Commissions, agreable to the Regulations contained in his late Majesty's Warrant of the 30th of Decr 1757, which has been renewed by His present Majesty.

The King is further pleased to furnish all the Men, so raised as above, with Arms, Ammunition, & Tents, as well as to order Provisions to be issued to the same, by His Majesty's Commissaries, in the same Proportion, & Manner, as is done to the rest of the King's Forces: The whole, therefore, that His Majesty expects and requires from the several Provinces is, the Levying, Cloathing, & Pay, of the Men; and on these Heads also, that no Encouragement may be wanting to this great & salutary Service, The King is further most graciously pleased to permit me to acquaint you, that strong Recommendations will be made to Parliament, in their Session next Year, to grant a proper Compensation for such Expences as above, according as the active Vigour & strenuous Efforts of the respective Provinces shall justly appear to merit.

It is His Majesty's Pleasure, that you do, with particular Diligence, immediately collect, & put into the best Condition, all the Arms issued last Campaign, which can be anyways, rendered serviceable, or that can be found within your Government, in order that the same may be again employed for His Majesty's Service.

I am further to inform you, that similar Orders are sent, by this Conveyance, to New Hampshire, Massachuset's Bay, Rhodè Island, New York, & New Jersey; The Southern Governments are also directed to raise Men in the same Manner, to be employed in such offensive Operations, as the Circumstances & Situation of the Enemy's Posts, and the State & Disposition of the Indian Nations, on that Side, may point out & require.

It is unnecessary to add any Thing to animate your zeal, in the Execution of His Majesty's Orders, in this important Conjuncture, which is finally to fix the future Safety & Welfare of America, and of your own Colony in particu-

lar: And The King doubts not, from your known Fidelity & Attachment, that you will employ yourself, with the utmost Application & Dispatch, in this promising & decesive Crisis.

I am, with great Truth & Regard,

Gentlemen, your most obedient

humble Servant

EGREMONT

Govr & Compy of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from the Earl of Egremont 12th December 1761 Recd 16th Febry 1762

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR THOMAS FITCH.

By the Honourable Thomas Fitch Esqr Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majestys Colony of Connecticut in New England in America.

A Proclamation.

having Received His Majestys Instructions under his Royal Signet and Sign Manual to the Governor and Company of this Colony given at the Court at St James's the 29th Day of September laste therein Signifying that whereas he hath been pleased by his Order in Council of the 11th Day of September aforesaid to declare that in the Morning and Evening Prayers in the Litany and All other Parts of the public Service as well in the Occasional Offices as in the Book of Common Prayer, when the Royal Family is appointed to be particularly Pray'd for the following form of words Should be Used viz. *Our gracious Queen Charlotte, Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales and all the Royal Family.* his will and Pleasure therefore is that in all the Prayers Litanys and Collects, where the Royal Family is Pray'd for and which are Used within the Colony of Connecticut the Same Form and order of Words be Used as follows vizt. *Our gracious Queen Charlotte, Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales and All the Royal Family.* and that for the better Notice thereof in this Colony it is his Majestys further Will and Pleasure that we Cause the Same to be forthwith Published in the several Parish Churches and other Places of Divine Worship within

this Colony and that we take care that due Obedience be paid there to Accordingly

I do therefore in Obedience to the Kings Commands Issue this Proclamation to make known to all his Majesty's good Subjects in this Colony his Royal Will and Pleasure Signifyed in the Instruction aforesaid and do Direct and Order the several Ministers of the Gospel forthwith to publish the Same by Reading a Printed Copy thereof in the Several Parish Churches and other Places of Divine Worship within this Colony and do strictly Require that due Obedience be paid to his Majestys Royal Will and Pleasure Signifyed as aforesaid.

Given under my Hand

EARL OF EGREMONT TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL Janry 7th 1762.

Gentlemen,

His Majesty having found it necessary to declare War against the King of Spain, was pleased, in a Council, held on Saturday last, at St James's, for that purpose, to sign the inclosed Declaration,* and to order that the Same should be published on Monday the 4th instant, by the Heralds at Arms in the usual Places, and with the accustomed Formalities, which has been accordingly done. You will find the just and indispensible Reasons which have forced the King to take this Measure, so fully set forth in the above Declaration of War, that I am only to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure, that you do cause the same to be proclaimed in the Colony of Connecticut, under your Government, in order that the King's Subjects, having this Notice, may take care to prevent any Mischief, which otherwise, They might suffer from the Enemy, and do their Duty, in their several Stations, to distress & annoy the Subjects of Spain; And His Majesty would have you be very rigorous & severe in preventing any Provisions, Ammunition or Stores of any

*The text of this Declaration, which appears to have been signed on January 2, can be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1762, page 16. The reason for declaring war was the belief that Spain was about to join France in hostilities against Great Britain.

kind, from being carried to them, and you are to use all proper Methods that may be most effectual for that purpose.

I am with great truth and regard,
Gentlemen, Your most obedient
humble Servant
EGREMONT

P. S.

His Majesty has been pleased to order Letters of Marque, or Commissions to Privateers, to be granted in the usual manner.

Gov^{r} & Company of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Duplicate Letter from the Earl of Egremont 7th Jan^{ry} 1762. Rec^{d} 13th April with Declaration of War against Spain

THOMAS FITCH TO EARL OF EGREMONT.

NORWALK 8th Jan^{ry} 1762

My Lord

Your Letter of the 9th of October to the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut Acquainting us that the King having been graciously pleased to grant M^{r} Secretary Pitt's Request to Retire from Business hath Appointed you to be Secretary of State for the Southern Department I take the earliest Opportunity to Acknowledge the Receipt of and Assure your Lordship we shall for the future observe your Lordships Directions in Addressing our Letters to you to be laid before the King and beg Leave to Request your Lordships Kind Offices in Rendring them acceptable to His Majesty. I am further to Acknowledge the Receipt of M^{r} Secretary Pitt's Letters of the 11th and 28th of September Honouring us with the Accounts of their Majestys Royal Nuptials and Coronation which was Received with great Joy and Satisfaction

I am my Lord with the greatest
Regard and Esteem your Lordships
most Obedient and most Humble Servant
THO^{S} FITCH.

The Right Hon^ble the Earl of EGREMONT one of his Majestys Principal Secretary of State

[Indorsed] Letter to the R H. Earl of Egremont Secretary of State 8^th Jan^ry 1762

MATHER BYLES, JR., TO MATHER BYLES.

NEW LONDON, Feb. 8, 1762.

Rev^d Sir,

Your's by M^r William Hubbard, I had the Pleasure of receiving on Saturday Evening. I do not wonder at the severe Hint You give me about my long Silence: but I really have not met with a single opportunity of writing since my last. If I had, I should have chearfully improved it. Capt. Loring of Roxbury indeed lodged at my House: came in the Evening, & went off the next Morning by Sunrise. My 'Becca improved a few Minutes in directing a short Note to her Sister, while he step'd abroad upon Business; as I should doubtless have done to you, had I not been called out at that Instant to a poor woman in the Neighbourhood who, as her Husband informed me, had just escaped a very great Deliverance by falling down a Well.

The Affair of the Gun, which the short Time my 'Becca was Mistress of, would then suffer her to relate but very imperfectly, was an entire Accident, owing to the Carelessness of an Apprentice Boy, who was shooting Snow Birds in my Garden. He broke ten Quarrels of Glass in the Kitchen Window: & my Wife but narrowly escaped with her Life; tho' thro' the Goodness of Providence, she received no Hurt. I pursued the Fellow instantly, & did intend to have prosecuted him: but upon his humbling himself, & repairing the Damages, I passed it over. This happened the Day before Christmas.

Since that, on the 24^th Ult. I was assaulted, not indeed in my House, but in my Pulpit, by the Rogerines, who entred the Meeting House, in a Body, to bear their clamorous Testimony against Idolatrous Worship, at a Time when I happened to be preaching upon the same Subject, from Luk. iv. 8. They had been quiet for a considerable

Time past: & what animated them to this mad Expedition, I know not; unless it was immoderate Thirst for Persecution. As soon as they spoke, I paused, & pronounced aloud; "Public Worship applies to civil Authority for Protection." I closed my Bible, & the Justices, Sheriff, Constables, with the unanimous Assistance of all the Young People in the Assembly, knocked off their Hats, & pushed them headlong out of the House. The whole of the Disturbance, I suppose did not continue above a Minute & an half. Ten of them were this Day fined by Justice Richards Forty Shillings Lawful Money apiece; so that this Frolick of a Minute & a half, will cost them one hundred & fifty Pounds old tenor, besides Court-Charges, Officer's Fees, &c. which will be full Fifty more.

I should be particularly obliged to You for the Press Bedstead, as it will be a very pretty & suitable Peice of Furniture for my little Room below: & will endeavor to send for it as soon as possible. If I could preach like the Sermon upon Mr Dummer, I should myself be a new Illustration of the Text; Man at his best Estate, & altogether Vanity: but as it is, I can but attempt to imitate, at a humble Distance.

My dear 'Becca sends her Duty. I must in Justice pronounce her the best of Wives: nor can I give a Person at a Distance any Idea how compleatly amiable she appears in every Article of her Conduct. I am really as happy in this Respect as 'tis possible for a Man to be. How long these Scenes of Tranquillity will continue, the Supreme Disposer of all Things only knows. I deserve them not.

Tho' I know of no Conveyance, at present, for this Letter: I could not omit sitting down, & making Use of the First Opportunity of acknowledging your Favor by Mr Hubburd, & afresh subscribing myself,

Your most dutiful Son,

MATHER BYLES.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

[General Jeffrey Amherst wrote on February 9, 1762, to Governor Thomas Fitch, urging him in accordance with

His Majesty's directions, as already communicated by the Earl of Egremont, to arrange for full compliance with the directions for prosecuting the war, by enlisting the same number of men required for the last campaign and supplying them with whatever they shall need, by having them ready for service as early as possible, by collecting arms and putting them in serviceable condition; also by urging enlistment into the regular regiment serving in America, as soon as the number desired shall be known. Evidence that this circular letter, identical copies of which are known to have been sent to the governors of New Hampshire and Rhode Island, was also sent to Governor Thomas Fitch, is supplied by General Jeffrey Amherst's letter of the twenty-first of the same month. Reference is made in the Connecticut Colonial Records to its receipt by Governor Fitch, and the text of the identical copies received by the governors of New Hampshire and Rhode Island is extant. This text says: "As I acquainted you in my letter of the 9th instant," evidencing that his letter of that date was undoubtedly sent also to the governor of Connecticut. *New Hampshire Provincial Papers*, VI. 812; *Rhode Island Colonial Records*, VI. 302; *Connecticut Colonial Records*, XI. 623.]

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

[On February 21, 1762. General Jeffrey Amherst wrote to Governor Thomas Fitch, making reference to his previous letter of the ninth instant, requesting the enlistment into the regular service of of one hundred and seventy-eight men as Connecticut's quota, offering a bounty of £5 New York currency to each man who shall enlist, and a reward of forty shillings New York currency to any authorized provincial officer for every man he shall persuade to enlist. *Connecticut Colonial Records*, XI. 623; *New Hampshire Provincial Papers*, VI. 814; *Rhode Island Colonial Records*, VI. 303.]

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

[On April 15, 1762, General Jeffrey Amherst wrote to Governor Thomas Fitch that he had proof of the enemy being supplied with provisions from almost every port in North America, that it was necessary to stop such infamous practices as there was great demand for provisions for the king's troops, and requesting him to prohibit provisions from being shipped from the ports of the Colony except for the king's service and to oblige merchants to deliver their stores of provisions to persons appointed to purchase for that service. *Connecticut Colonial Records*, XII. 63; *Rhode Island Colonial Records*, VI. 311.]

THOMAS FITCH TO EARL OF EGREMONT.

NORWALK 15th April 1762

My Lord

On receiving your Letter of the 12th December to the Governor and Company of this Colony of Connecticut I forthwith Issued Orders for calling the General Assembly which being met I laid the Letter before them recommending the Subject matter of it to their serious and early consideration and am now to acquaint you that altho the Colony is greatly exhausted by the extraordinary expence of former Campaigns and the Inhabitants much Distressed by a very long and severe Drought last Summer the Effects of which in their Cattle especially is felt in a particular manner this Spring yet the Assembly have Voted and made Provision for raising the same Number of Men as were raised last year to be imployed according to the Kings Directions signified in your Letter under the Supream Command of His Majestys Commander in Chief in America. These Levies are generally made and the Companies being near if not quite compleated will be soon ready to march into Service.

Your Lordships separate Letter of the same Date respecting Recruits to be raised in the Colonies towards compleating the Regular Regiments serving in this Country to their full Complement of Effectives I also received and laid before the Assembly and am also to acquaint you the

Assembly in Compliance therewith and in consequence of the Demand made by Sir Jeffery Amherst thereon granted Encouragement to the Number of five hundred and Seventy five Effective Men in this Colony not under Eighteen nor above forty years of Age to inlist themselves for that Service and that the Sum of five pounds be allowed and paid as an Additional Bounty to Each Man voluntarily inlisting himself to serve therein; in pursuance of which, Orders have been given out and Officers authorized to inlist the men, what the Success will be is as yet something Uncertain. I have also lately received your Letter of the 7th January with the Kings Declaration of War against Spain and forthwith ordered it to be proclaimed in the several Counties in the Colony with the accustomed Formalities.

I am my Lord
With the highest
Esteem and Regard your
Lordships most Obedient
and most humble Servant
THOS FITCH

The Right Honourable the Earl of EGREMONT One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State

[Indorsed] Connecticut April 15th 1762 Govr Fitch R June 19th

CADWALLADER COLDEN TO THOMAS FITCH.

FORT GEORGE New York, April 28th, 1762.

Sir

As I find it difficult to raise the number of Men for his Majesty's service that are provided for by the Legislature of this Province and as Timothy Northam of your Colony has assured me that he can get a considerable number of men in your Colony willing to enlist in the pay of this Colony to whom I have given a Warrant to Inlist Men, I must beg the favour incouraging him for that purpose. I can make no doubt of your concurrence in promoting the Service at this time which you know his Majesty has very much at heart. I am with great truth & regard Sir.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

[General Jeffrey Amherst wrote on May 5, 1762, to Governor Thomas Fitch that several persons belonging to the colony were engaged in iniquitous practices, which occasioned great difficulty in procuring supplies for his Majesty's service, by sending their vessels on voyages supposed to be with provisions and by keeping quantities of provisions in store which they will not sell. The letter probably also requested that an embargo be laid to prevent the export of provisions excepting for his Majesty's service. This letter probably differed but little from a letter sent by General Amherst to the governor of Rhode Island dated May 7, 1762, in which he states that he has written to the governor of Connecticut regarding an embargo. *Colonial Records*, XII. 64; *Rhode Island Colonial Records*, VI. 317.]

JARED INGERSOLL TO THOMAS FITCH.

HARTFORD May 1762

Sr

Inclosed you have my Accº Currant with the Colony, & which I Suppose is the needfull, in Order to the Assemblys Appointing A Comtee to Examin the particulars which are numerous, with the Vouchers, &c

I am Yr Most Obedt
Humbl Servt
J INGERSOLL

Govr FITCH

[Superscribed] To The Hone THOS FITCH Esqr Governour of Connecticut

[Indorsed] Mr Ingersoll's Letter to Govr

JOHN POWNALL TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL June 11th 1762.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to send you the inclosed printed Copy of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, Entituled *An Act for making perpetual an Act for the better regulation*

and Government of Seamen in the Merchants Service; and for extending the provision thereof to His Majesty's Colonies in America.

I am Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant
JOHN POWNALL

To The Governor & Company of the Colony of Connecticut

[Indorsed] Letter from Secry of the Board of Trade 11th June 1762. Recd with inclosed Act 3d August

NATHAN WHITING TO THOMAS FITCH.

[Col. Nathan Whiting wrote on June 20, 1762, to Governor Thomas Fitch, as is shown by Fitch's letter of July 19 following, forwarding the letter by Doctor Turner; probably Philip Turner of Norwich who had served as surgeon's mate in the campaign of 1760. It was probably in this letter that Whiting requested that he be supplied with a surgeon's mate.]

NATHAN WHITING TO THOMAS FITCH.

[Colonel Nathan Whiting wrote on June 25, 1762, to Governor Thomas Fitch, as is shown by Fitch's reply of July 19 following. It may have been in this letter that Whiting made protest about the troops being forced to labor on the Lord's Day.]

STEPHEN SAYRE'S ACCOUNT OF SUSQUEHANNAH COMPANY AFFAIRS.*

In Conversation with Coln Elipt Dyer one of the Committee, he says That the Charter of the Government of Connecticut extends its Limits to the pacific Ocean west;

* This account was laid before the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. Stephen Sayre, born on Long Island in 1734, graduated at Princeton in 1757, was for a time a successful merchant and banker in London and was a sheriff of that city in 1774. He ardently favored the cause of American independence. For a time he was secretary to Benjamin Franklin. He was forced to leave England and died in Virginia in 1818. Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography.*

and notwithstanding its being cut in two by the Province of New York at that time under the Dutch afterwards granted to the Duke of York; likewise the province of Pennsylvania granted to its proprietor Mr Penn yet the Limits west of those Governments would by no means be contracted by virtue of those particular Grants, any more than that a private person should relinquish the one and be contented with the other half of his Farm Because his neighbour's Field divides it in the middle; the justice of this way of reasoning was not confined to themselves only as appeared by applications repeatedly made to them concerning some tracts of Land About the Menesinks not long since disputed by New and amicably settled by deputies from each province; this gave room to imagine that by a purchase made of the Indians on those westerm Limits they should secure to themselves no more than what was realy meant and intended in their Charter; accordingly a number of men belonging to the Province applyed to those Indians living on the Susquahanah who Very candidly declared they had no right to dispose of any land thereabouts and that the real Proprietors were the Six Nations.

Upon a meeting with the Iroquois in the year fifty four, they endeavoured to effect a purchase of those Lands with Hendrick their Chief but were disappointed by the false insinuations of Sir William Johnston, nevertheless they did effect it the same year and obtained a firm deed for a tract on the Susquahanah including the 42d degree of north Latitude and from about ten Miles east of the river extending west about two Degrees of Longitude for which land they gave a large Sum of Money. That the proprietors immediately applyed to the Government of Connecticut and have obtained liberty for a seperate jurisdiction as the uniting that part with this would be attended with insurmountable difficulties. That to defray the expences of many meetings on this Affair the proprietors have determined to admit two Hundred more who come in under the same advantages with others by paying about eight pounds ℔ Share and some of those are yet undisposed of.

Mr Grey Clark of the Committee assembled on the 19th May 1762 declares that the Business of the meeting was to determine if possible to throw in a Settlement upon the said Lands, and they have according obtained Votes for above One Hundred Families who promise to proceed immediately and in defiance of Mr Penn and his Emissaries to plant themselves down on the Lands, the Committee in order to Ballance the difficulties and disadvantages they must be under as first adventurers have granted them an extent of ten Miles on whatever part they please excepting the great Meadows. this they have given them exclusive of their Proportion as Proprietors, and the said Committee have formed another Committee who are to take care that proper and welthy persons only are admitted to make this first Settlement as well as to give them proper directions in what manner to govern themselves in this critical affair. Their last resolve was to endeavour to get this ratified at Home as soon as it can demand the attention of the Ministry. And they are of the opinion that the speedy Settlement of some part will have great weight to determine it in their favour, another Circumstance from which they promise themselves great Advantage is; that their Province have supported the present as well as late War with a truly british Spirit and Vigour, while on the other hand the inhabitants of a certain proprietary Government are stained with infamy by the ravages of dastardly wretches meerly because it was proprietary.

Mr Edwards another of the said Committee told me candidly that Mr Ingerson had in fact presented the resolve or memorial made by the Government in their favour, to Mr Pitt and many others who gave him great encouragment and that it should be duly considered in its proper Season, and for this end Mr Ingerson has engaged a friend to give him timely Advice, upon which Col. Elipt Dyer is to embark immediately for England invested with the above armour.

I find it is the opinion of the Committee that the above hundred Men cannot proceed untill next Spring as the Sea-

son is now too far spent to plant and Sow. I endeavoured to obtain Copies of the proceedings of the meeting on the 19th as well as of other meetings but found it impossible neither would they confess that anything material was committed to writing, for at one meeting they often destroyed what they had made at another but you Sir may depend upon the above to be genuine and a truth, for never were any set of mortals more effectually deceived than they found themselves when I made a demand of the Memorial from the Secretary who are unwilling to certifiy it.

I have the honour to be your Lordships
very humble servant
STEPHEN SAYRE

[Indorsed] Mr Sayre's Account of what he heard in Connecticut respecting the Susquehannah Settlement June 1762

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

[Governor Thomas Fitch wrote, probably about the first of July 1762, to General Jeffrey Amherst, voicing the protest lately made to him by Colonel Nathan Whiting against the troops being forced to labor on the Lord's Day. See Fitch's letter to Whiting of July 19, 1762.]

NATHAN WHITING TO THOMAS FITCH.

[Colonel Nathan Whiting wrote on July 1, 1762, to Governor Thomas Fitch, as is shown by Fitch's reply on the 19th of the same month. The letter probably concerned the retention of men in service by General Jeffrey Amherst after their term of enlistment had expired.]

DIRECTIONS BY SIR JEFFREY AMHERST.

By His Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherst Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Major General, and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North America, &ca, &ca, &ca

The Bearer hereof Lieut: Evory of Colonel Lyman's Connecticutt Regiment having Arrived here too late to go with his Regiment, & as he thinks he can be of Service in getting some Recruits for the Regular Corps; He is hereby Directed to Return to Connecticutt, & Apply to Governor Fitch, Delivering him the Letter herewith, that he may be pleased to give Lieut: Evory the necessary Orders for Raising the Recruits.

Given under my Hand at Head Quarters, in New York, this 4th Day of July 1762.

JEFF: AMHERST

By His Excellency's Command
ARTHUR MAIR

APPOINTMENT BY THOMAS FITCH.

By the Honourable Thomas Fitch Esqr Governor of His Majestys Colony of Connecticut &c.

To Lieut. John Avery, Greeting

I do hereby Appoint you an inlisting officer for raising Recruits towards compleating the Regular Regiments Serving in America to their full Complement of Effectives you are therefore hereby Authorized and impowered by beat of Drum or otherwise within this Colony to raise by voluntary inlistments able Bodied and Effective Men for his Majestys Service towards compleating the aforesaid Regular Regiments to their Complement of Effectives and you are to Observe the Instructions herewith given you from me for Regulating your Conduct in this Service And All officers civil and Military within this Colony are Required to Afford you all necessary Countenance and Assistance therein.

Given under my Hand the 6th Day of July in the Second year of his Majestys Reign Annoque Dom: 1762

THOS FITCH

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

[General Jeffrey Amherst wrote, perhaps about July 10, 1762, to Governor Thomas Fitch, in reply to the governor's

protest against the troops being forced to labor on the Lord's Day, saying that it was better for them to be at work than lying idle and that time would be given them for attending divine service. See Fitch's letter of July 19, 1762, to Col. Nathan Whiting.]

PHILIP TURNER TO THOMAS FITCH.

[Governor Thomas Fitch received a letter on July 13, 1762, from Doctor Turner, who had evidently just returned from camp where he had apparently been serving as surgeon's mate. In this letter he declined to return into service for less allowance than a surgeon's pay. This Doctor Turner was undoubtedly Philip Turner of Norwich, who served as surgeon's mate of the fourth regiment in the campaign of 1760. See letter from Gov. Thomas Fitch to Col. Nathan Whiting dated July 19, 1762.]

THOMAS FITCH TO NATHAN WHITING.

NORWALK, 19th July 1762.

Sir

I have received your Several Letters of the 20th and 25th of June and 1st July. That of the 20th by Doctr Turner did not come to hand till the 13th Instant accompined with one from him by which I am informed that for less allowance than Surgeons Pay he will not return and as there is no Establishment for two Surgeons I say nothing further to him and advise if you can find among your Troops any Person fit for a Surgeons Mate that you appoint and Employ him but if not and being advised by the return of the Post I will Endeavour to Send you one if it can be accomplished in Season.

I wrote to General Amherst about the Troops labouring on the Lords Day in answer to which he writes.

"The Absolute necessity there is to have the Works there compleated and as the Shortness of the Season requires the Men should be constantly Employed to Effect it he thinks it better for them to be at work than lying Idle

in their Tents and Drinking Rum which is too often the way the Soldiers employ their Idle time but that he shall write to the Commanding officer that particular Care may be taken that time may be allotted every Lords Day for their attending Divine Worship and for the Chaplains Doing their Duty &c." You will therefore Doubtless receive Orders accordingly which you will make the best Improvement of for Answering the Important and Religious Purposes proposed.

What you wrote concerning the Dismissing the Men that Do not Enlist again &c. not coming to me before I supposed all them Matters must have been Settled I could not See any propriety or advantage in writing to the General about them therefore have not Done it The General knew when their time was up and expected all that did not Engage again would come off and I presumed he would give orders accordingly but perhaps he might Delay expecting some would Enlist into y^e^ Regular Service which you had given him some hope to expect on which he Desired me to give you orders to take up money there to pay the Bounty that he might then send them Directly to Canada but I informed him I had no Right to Draw money in that form but that the Inlisting Officers when they Drew the money must give Security &c but if after all there remains any Difficulty about those affairs and it be necessary for me to apply to the General be pleased to advise me in particular that I may be able to act with propriety and Success therein

I am S^r^
with much respect your
most obed^t^ hum^ble^ Ser^t^
THO^S^ FITCH

Col^o^ WHITING

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

[General Jeffrey Amherst wrote on August 4, 1762, to Governor Thomas Fitch, requesting that the Connecticut Assembly take the earliest opportunity of providing for the continuance in pay for service during the coming winter of

the same number of troops that remained in service the last winter. *Colonial Records*, XII. 75; *New Hampshire Provincial Papers*, VI. 850; *Rhode Island Colonial Records*, VI. 333.]

EARL OF EGREMONT TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL 14th August 1762.

Gentlemen,

It is with the utmost Satisfaction I have the Pleasure to inform You, that last Thursday Morning, between Seven & Eight o'Clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a Prince, and that Her Majesty and His Royal Highness are, God be praised, in as perfect Health as can be expected or wished.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most obedient
humble Servant
EGREMONT

Govr and Company of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from the Earl of Egremont 14 August 1762 recd 20th Octr 1762

THOMAS FITCH TO COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

CONNECTICUT 7th September 1762

My Lords

Herewith are inclosed the Answers of the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut to the heads of Enquiry sent last year; which Answers I am Desired by the General Assembly to transmit to your Lordships. More time than was expected has been necessarily taken up in collecting the Number of Inhabitants which is the reason these Answers were not returned sooner The Numbers have been taken in general with very great exactness, and I hope the Answers in the whole which are formed with as much Care and Certainty as may be will be found to your Lordships Satisfaction and Acceptance.

I have the Honor my Lords to be with
the highest Esteem & Regard your
Lordships most Obedient and
most humble Servant
THOS FITCH

The Right Hon^ble the Lords Comiss^rs for Trade and Plantations

[Indorsed] Connecticut Letter from Thomas Fitch Esq^r Gov^r of the Colony of Connecticut, dated Sept^r 7. 1762. inclosing Receed Read Dec^r 20 1762.

ANSWERS TO HEADS OF INQUIRY.

A. D. 1762.

Answers returned to the Queries sent the Governor and Company of His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations viz:

1^st The Scituation of this Colony is mostly within the fourty first and fourty Second Degrees of North Latitude, the Soil generally fertile interspersed with some Mountainous and broken Land and some small parts something of a thin and more barren Soil. The Climate generally healthful but subject to the Extreams of heat and Cold in their Season and to very sudden Changes The Principal Rivers are Connecticut New London and Stratford which last as to its Northern Parts is usually called Ousatonuck River The Principal Harbours are New London and New Haven The Latitude of the first is 41° North Longitude west from London 71° by common Computation.

2^d The Colony is bounded on the south by the Sea or Sound Dividing between this Colony and Long Island now in the Government of New York on the East by the Colony of Rhode Island on the west by the Province of New York which Lines have been settled by Agreements between the respective Governments and Royal Confirmation and on the North by the south Line of the Massachusetts Plantation There was some years past a Dispute between the Massachusetts and Connecticut touching the Line Dividing between the two Governments but there hath nothing of late been in agitation relative thereto.

3^d The Trade of the Colony consists chiefly in Beef Pork Flower Bread Horses some Cattle Sheep Swine and

Lumber exported to the British Islands in the West Indies and in Exchange for them are received Rum Sugar Melasses Salt and some Bills of Exchange which are generally remitted to England and in Beef Pork Wheat Rye Indian Corn Flax flax-seed and Oats exported to the Neighbouring Governments principally to Boston and New York thence receiving (of and thro' the hands of Merchants there) British Manufactures in Exchange which are consumed among us this is far the greatest Branch of Trade carried on by the Inhabitants of the Colony, tho' more lately some Measures have been gone into to Encourage a more Immediate Importation from Great Britain and as many Goods have been so imported as the means of Remittances will allow.

The Number of shipping as Certified by the Officers of the Customs is 114 Their Tonnage 3527 and the Number of Seamen belonging to the Vessels is 651 These Vessels are generally of the smaller Sort as appears by the amount of their Tonnage and Number of Seamen.

The Trades Works or Manufactures in the Colony are inconsiderable, the Inhabitants being chiefly imployed in Subduing Fencing and improving the Land, Do nothing more in the woollen and Linnen Manufactures than to supply the Deficiencies of what our produce Enables us to purchase from abroad, and what is wrought among us is mostly of the Coarser sort for Laboures and Servants; No Works of any kind being carried on hurtful to Great Britain.

4ly The British Manufactures Imported into the Colony Either at first or Second hand are almost all Sorts used or Useful in Common Life viz. Woollens, Linnens for Apparel and other Uses also Household Furniture as Brass Pewter &c with Various other Sorts of Manufactures all which Do probably amount to the Value of £100,000 Sterling or more.

5ly This Colony hath little or no Trade with foreign Plantations or any Part of Europe, saving some few Vessels to Lisbon and the Mediterranian with Fish &c the product of which is principally remitted by Bills to England and also some few Vessels to the Coast of Guinea.

6ly The Methods used to prevent Illegal Trade consist in a Careful Conformity to the Acts of Parliament relative thereto.

7ly The Natural Produce of this Colony is Ship Timber of all kinds Boards and Ship Planks, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Barly, Oats, Flax, Neat Cattle, Hogs and Horses exported as before mentioned and our Staple may be said to consist in Pork and Beef. The Value of our exported produce we suppose amounts to £150000 Sterling. In preventions of Frauds and Abuses in the Sale and exportation of Our produce Sundry Laws and Acts of Government have been made some formerly and some more lately as the encrease and growing Importance, or the apparent or suspected abuse of such Trade or any Branch thereof seemed to make necessary.

8ly Some Copper Mines have been in Diverse parts of the Colony Opened but after considerable Expence and Labour proving unprofitable became wholly neglected There is in sundry places in the Colony plenty of Iron Oar which hath been manufactured to some advantage but not hitherto near a Supply for our Inhabitants

9ly The Number of Our Inhabitants transmitted to your Lordships A Dom: 1756 was 128212 Whites and 3587 Blacks and now on Careful Enquiry are found to amount 141000 and 4590 Blacks or thereabouts.

10ly By the foregoing Answer it appears that the Inhabitants from 1756 to 1762 have increased About 10788 Whites which Encrease (under the Divine Benediction) we attribute to Industrious temperate Life and early Marriage and it would probably have been greater had it not been for Losses sustained During the War and frequent and Numerous Emigrations from hence to his Majestys newly conquered or Evacuated Countrys in America.

11ly The Number of our Militia according to the muster Rolls is 20264 it is Established by the Authority of the Laws of this Colony and is under the Regulations of the same The Militia spend their own Time supply themselves with arms &c: and are of no Expence to the Colony.

12ly We have a small Battery at New London (the Principal Sea port and best Harbour in the Colony) consisting of nine Guns, Supported at the Colony's Expence which is but small.

13ly The Indians among us are about 930 considerable part whereof dwell in English Families and the rest in small Tribes in Various parts of the Colony and are generally peaceable and orderly and there are no Indians bordering on the Colony.

14ly The Spanish Settlements in America are of no Effect on this Colony and as to Louisania still French the same may be said of them and as to Canada and the other Quondam French Settlements a Series of glorious Events during the present War render it needless to say any thing about them.

15ly The Revenue arising within this Colony is by a Tax on Lands Polls and Personal Estate, the revenue by Duties being inconsiderable, our Annual Taxes become increased or Diminished in proportion to the Expence of Government Our ordinary Tax amounting to about £4000 Sterling of which about one Eighth part is appropriated to the Support of Schools for Education of Children and Youth and the residue for the support of Government, but for the extraordinary Expence Annually Arisen During the Course of the present War We beg leave to refer Your Lordships to the Authenticated Accounts thereof annually transmitted. The Accounts of these Revenues are generally Audited once a year with the Colony Treasurer by a Committee appointed by the General Assembly and Sworn to a faithful Discharge of their Trust.

16ly & 17ly The Constitution of the Government by Royal Charter is a Legislative power vested in the General Assembly which consists of the Governor or in his Absence the Deputy Governor and twelve Assistants (called the upper House) and Representatives not Exceeding two from Each Town chosen by the Freemen of the respective Towns they represent (called the Lower House) No Act is valid without the Joint Concurrence of both Houses they make

Laws, Institute Judicatories, appoint Judges, and other necessary Officers, who are all sworn to a faithful Discharge of their Trust: A General Assembly is holden (agreable to Royal Charter) in May and October Annually; and at other times when called by the Governor or in his Absence the Deputy Governor on any Emergency.

Within the Colony are erected and Established by Law one Superior Court consisting of one Chief Judge and four other Judges which Court is held in Each County twice in Each Year in which are tried all pleas of the Crown and also all Civil Actions that come to them by Appeal, Writ of Error, Scire facias &c: And an inferior or County Court in Each County consisting of one Judge and two or more Justices of the Quorum who hold their Sessions twice in a year and oftner when Occasion requires for the Tryal of Delinquents for the Breach of Penal Laws and Civil Actions: in all these Courts Matters of Fact are tried by the Jury and matters of Law are determined by the Court and in Each Town are one or more Justices of the peace.

The Militia is divided into Thirteen Regiments The Field Officers in Each Regiment are one Colonel one Lieu[t] Colonel and one Major and in Each Regiment is a Troop of Horse. All Officers both Civil and Military are appointed by the Governor Council and Representatives in General Court assembled and Commissioned by the Governor. The Civil Officers are appointed Annually in May and Military officers are appointed from time to time as Vacancies happen. By Law Our Regiments are to be mustered once in four years, The Militia in Each Town four times in a Year and are Instructed in Military Discipline. The Names of the Principal Officers Civil and Military are as follows viz:

Civil Officers

Governor Thomas Fitch

Deputy Governor William Pitkin

Assistants

Ebenezer Silliman	John Chester	Matthew Griswold
Jonathan Trumbull	Benjamin Hall	Subal Conant

Hezekiah Huntington Daniel Edwards Elisha Shelden
Andrew Barr Jabez Hamlen Eliphalet Dyar
Secretary George Wyllys. Treasurer Joseph Talcott

Judges of the Superior Court
Chief Judge William Pitkin
other Judges { Ebenezer Silliman, Daniel Edwards, Benjamin Hall, Robert Walker }

Judges and Justices of the Inferiour or County Courts viz:

Hartford County
Judge Jabez Hamlen
Justices of ye Quorum { Joseph Pitkin, William Wolcott, Seth Witmore, Zebulon West }

New Haven County
Judge Roger Newton
Jus: of ye Q: { John Hubbard, Elihu Chauncy, Timothy Stone, Thomas Darling }

New London County
Judge Hezekiah Huntington
Jus: of ye Q: { John Griswold, Richard Lord, Christopher Avery, Isaac Huntington, Pygan Adams }

Fairfield County
Judge Andrew Barr
Jus: of ye Q: { Jonathan Hait, David Rowland, Samuel Fitch, John Reed }

Windham County
Judge Jonathan Trumble
Jus: of ye Q: { Shubal Conant, John Dyar, Joshua West, Jabez Fitch }

Litchfield County
Judge John Williams
Jus: of ye Q: { Ebenezer Marsh, Increase Mosely, Daniel Sherman, Bushnal Bostwick }

Hartford County
Sheriff William Pitkin Junr

New Haven County
Sheriff Jonathan Fitch

New London County
Sheriff Christopher Christophers

Fairfield County
Sheriff Thomas Hill

Windham County
Sheriff Eleazer Fitch

Litchfield County
Sheriff Oliver Wolcott

Military Officers viz:

First Regiment
Colo Joseph Pitkin
Lt Colo George Wyllys
Majr William Pitkin Junr

2d Regt
Colo Roger Newton
Lt Colo John Hubbard
Major Edward Allen

3d Regt
Colo Gurdon Suttonstall
Lt Colo Hezekiah Huntington
Majr Daniel Ely

4th Regt
Colo John Read
Lt Colo Robert Walker
Majr James Smedly

5th Regt
Colo Subal Conant
Lt Colo Eliphalet Dyer
Major Jedediah Elderkin

6th Regt
Colo John Chester
Lt Colo Jabez Hamlen
Majr Elizur Talcott

7th Regt
Colo Timothy Stone
Lt Colo Aaron Eliot
Major Jedediah Chapman

8th Regt
Colo Christopher Avery
Lt Colo Samuel Coit
Majr Nathan Cheesebrough

9th Regt
Colo Jonathan Hoit
Lt Colo James Lockwood
Majr Jonathan Maltbie

10th Regt
Colo Benjamin Hall
Lt Colo Elihu Chauncy
Maj Elihu Hall

11th Regt
Colo John Dyer
Lt Colo Ebenezer Williams
Majr Ezekiel Pierce

12th Regt
Colo Jonathan Trumble
Lt Colo Joseph Fowler
Majr Joseph Spencer

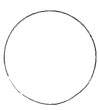
13th Regt
Colo Ebenezer Marsh
Lt Colo David Whitne
Major Benjamin Hinman

The Governors Salary is Three hundred pounds in Lawful money ℔. annum; The Deputy Governors Salary is one hundred pounds in Lawful money ℔r annum other Civil Officers are rewarded for their Services according to the time they attend the same.

[Indorsed] Connecticut Answers to the Bd's Genl Heads of Enquiry respecting the State of the Colony of Connecticut.

ROYAL INSTRUCTION TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

GEORGE R



Instruction to Our Trusty and Wellbeloved the Governor and Company of Our Colony of Connecticut in New England in America. Given at Our Court a S^{t} James's the First day of October 1762, in the Second year of Our Reign.

Whereas We have been pleased by Our Order in Council dated the 17th day of September last to declare Our Pleasure, that in the Morning and Evening Prayers in the Litany and in all other parts of the Publick Service, as well in the Book of common Prayer where the Royal Family is appointed to be particularly pray'd for, the following Form of words should be used viz^{t} "Our Gracious Queen Charlotte, their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales and all the Royal Family." Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that in all the Prayers, Litanies and Collects where the Royal Family is pray'd for, and which are used within Our Colony of Connecticut under your Government, the same Form and Order of words be used as follows viz^{t}. "Our Gracious Queen Charlotte, their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales and all the Royal Family." And for the better notice hereof in Our said Colony, it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that you cause the same to be forthwith published in the several Parish Churches and other places of divine worship within Our said Colony, and that you take care that due Obedience be paid thereto accordingly.

G R.

[Indorsed] Kings Instructions to Gov & Com of Connecticut Respecting Prayers for the Royal Family 1st oct^{r} 1762. Rec^{d} 7th Decemb^{r} 1762.

THOMAS FITCH'S BILL.

The Colony of Connecticut To Thomas Fitch. Dr

To Drawing Bills of Exchange from the 17th of October 1761 To the 30th of September 1762 inclusive for the Sum of £ 37316 14 4 Sterling by 233 setts of Bills making in the whole 699 Bills at ½ pr Cent which amounts to £ 186 11 9 Sterling and turned into Lawful money makes £ 248 15 8 — £ 248 15 8

New Haven Octobr 1762 Errors Excepted pr THOS FITCH

Gentlemen of the Assembly by the Best information I can obtain half pr Cent is the least Sum ever given (for Drawing Bills of Exchange) to those imployed for that Purpose which I hope you will Judge a proper allowance for me considering the trouble Care and Risque in that Business. I once gave in an account of this kind on which you Granted me half pr Cent. But this Time two year you was pleased to Reduce it to a Quarter pr Cent and as then it was Reduced to which I Submitted without Complaint it will perhaps be tho't more Reasonable the Acct as now Stated Should be Allowed. I give in my Acct now as I suppose it will be tho't Reasonable I should be paid after a years Service in the Business with[ ] waiting till the whole be gone thro' which perhaps may be years to come I Submit the whole to your Candid Consideration and am

Gent. with the highest Esteem and Respects
your most obedient Humble Servant
THOS FITCH

In the Lower House

Granted unto the Honourable Thomas Fitch Esqr one Hundred and twenty four Pounds Seven Shillings & ten pence for the within account

Test ABRM DAVENPORT Clerk

Concurrd in the upper House

Test GEORGE WYLLYS Secrt

Ordered that the Treasurer of this Colony pay out of the public Treasury, unto the Hon^ble Thomas Fitch Esq^r Governor the Sum of one hundred, twenty four Pounds, seven Shillings and ten Pence in Bills of this Colony, for his Care and Service in drawing Bills of Exchange, from the 17^th Day of October 1761 to the 30^th of Sept^t 1762, for Monies granted by Parliament, belonging to this Government, and lodged in the Hands of the Agent in England.

pass^d in the upper House
Test GEORGE WYLLYS Secret
Concurred in the Lower House
Test ABR^M DAVENPORT Clerk

[Indorsed] Grant to the Gov^r for selling Bills of Exchange Oct^r 1762 p u H 4 N. p m p. l. h En^d

V. GARDNER TO MUSTERING OFFICER.

CROWN-POINT Nov^r 15^th 1762.

Sir

Agreeable to Col: Whitings orders of yesterday (the enclosd are a copy) I have mustered the Men and Officers of his Regiment, who march by N^o 4 under the Command of Lieu^t Colonel Smedley, they amount to five hundred and sixty Men, Officers included, and are victuled up to the 22^d Inst inclusive.

I am Sir,
your most obedient
humble Serv^t
V: GARDNER
acting as M: B:

P: S: The number of provincials who have been mustered by me to march by N^o 4 is twelve hundred and ninety three the rest having gone off without leave

I am Sir &c
V. G.

[Superscribed] On His Majestys Service To the Officer appointed to Muster the Provincials at N^o 4

NATHAN WHITING'S ORDERS.

Colonel Whitings Orders Crown-Point Novr 14th 1762
Parole Sr Jeffry Amherst

The Connecticut Regt to march to morrow by way of No 4 under the Command of Lt Colonel Smedly who will have Orders in writing, The Regt to turn out at Gun firing, at 7 OClock the Genral will Beat, when all the Tents must be Struck and Delivd into the Barrack-Master, The Artiffi-cers are to Strick their tents at the same time, & march up & Joyn the Regiment, And Deliver their tents to the Quar Master, Not a Hut to be burned or Destroyed

When the troop Beats at 8 OClock the Regt must march from the Left to the Royal Point, And Draw up According to their Rolls, which Brigade Majr Gardner will call Over their Names & Embark them by Companys On Board their Boats, Major Baldwin will go Over with the first Division to take care of their Landing the Other Side. The Boats to be rowed Over & returned by their Own men till the Last Division, when an Officer & 30 Men of the two winter Companys must go Over with them, And the Officers take care Every Boat is returned.

Majr Gardner will Order Eight Days Provision to be Issued to them which the Quar Master will keep a Party to receive And Carry Over & Divide to them the Other Side the Lake

V: GARDNER
acting as M: B:

ROLL OF CAPTAIN JOSEPH HAIT'S* COMPANY.

A Billiting Roll of Capt Hait's Company in Colo Whit-ings Regimt Muster'd By Capt Gray att No 4 and Paid the Following Sums in Lew of Provision From the Inhabited Country to their Respective homes—Novembr 1762.

Stephen Murwin Lt	James Shelden
Justus Olmsted	Moses Byxbee
Charles Stuard	John Dossy

*The name is Joseph Hoit in the Colonial Records.

Amos Curtis	Samuel Mitchel
Josiah Hait	James Mead
Samuel Clason	Ebenezer Murwin
Ephraim Lockwood	Ephn McCormack
James Brown	Stephen Pratt
Daniel Chittister	William Penoyar
Daniel Dykmon	John Stone
Reuben Dan	Joseph Scofield
Joseph Finch	Nathal Sauson
Mathew Fitch	John Tuttle
Nehemiah Hait	John Thomas
Zackeus Hait	James Weed
Nathaniel Hays	Silas Weed
John Hays	Elijah Weed
Minasay Ives	Street Yale
Daniel Johnson	Miles Yale
Daniel Keeler	

I do Acknowledge to have Recd from The Contractors for Victualling his Majestys Troops, by an Order from Capt Jams Gray of the Royal Highland Regt, Seventy Eight Raitions of Provitions of All Species being Two days Allowance for Thirty Nine Men of Colo Whitings Regt of Cont Troops to Subsist Them to the Inhabited Country

And I Further Acknowledge to have Recd from the sd Capt Gray Three Pounds Eighteen Shillings Sterling being Two Shillings ℔ Man Allowed to Carry them to their Respective Homes

STEPHEN MERWIN Liut

No 4. Novr 21st 1762

[Indorsed] Capt Haites Company Billiting Roll Lt Murwin's Detacht. Connecticutt £ 3 18

EARL OF EGREMONT TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL 27th November 1762

Gentlemen,

It is with great Pleasure, I now acquaint you, that on the 8th Instant, a Messenger arrived from the Duke of Bedford, with the Preliminary Articles of Peace, which had been

signed on the 3d of this Month, at Fontainbleau, by His Grace, and the Plenipotentiaries of France and Spain, And another Messenger having yesterday brought the Ratifications of the said Preliminaries, which had been exchanged at Versailles on Monday last, His Majesty was pleased immediately to order a Proclamation to be published, declaring a Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, which I enclose herewith, and am commanded to signify His Majesty's Pleasure to You that you cause the same to be Published in all the proper Places under your Government to the end that all His Majestys Subjects there, may pay due Obedience thereto, and strictly observe the Same.

I congratulate you most Sincerely on this fortunate Issue of The King's unwearied Endeavours to put an End to the Calamities of so long and destructive a War, by restoring, as far as has depended on His majesty, the General Peace and Tranquility.

I am with great Truth & Regard,
Gentlemen, Your most obedient
humble Servant
EGREMONT

Governor and Company of Connecticut

[Indorsed] Letter from Earl of Egremont 27th Novembr 1762. Recd 26th Janry 1763.

EARL OF EGREMONT TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

Whitehall Janry 27th 1763

Sir Jeff: Amherst
Sir

* * * * * * * * * * *

The inclosed Copy of a Letter I have wrote to Govr Fitch will inform you of the Accounts His Majesty has received, and of the subsequent Orders given relative to a Matter, which is represented here to be very serious & alarming: With regard to the Letter itself (which I also inclose herewith) the King relying on Your Prudence & Judgement, is pleased to leave it to you to forward the same to Govr Fitch, or not, according as, from the actual State of

this Matter, you shall think most expedient; but, in case you shall determine to transmit the Letter abovementioned to Connecticut, you will enforce the Orders therein contain'd by every Argument you can suggest to induce the People of that Colony to desist from any Undertaking of so much Danger, and you will employ every legal Means in your Power, for this purpose: The King trusts, that you will, at least, be able to prevail with the People concerned in this pretended Purchase, to suspend, for the present, the making the Settlement in Question, 'till you shall have reported to me, for the King's Information, a true State of this Matter; And you will accordingly make the necessary Inquiries into it, that His Majesty may be able to judge, what farther Orders it may be expedient to give to prevent effectually any Hazard of an Indian War, His Maty having it much at heart to conciliate the Affection of the Indian Nations, by every Act of strict Justice, and by affording them His Royal Protection from any Incroachment on the Lands they have reserved to themselves, for their hunting Grounds, & for their own Support & Habitation: and I may inform You that a Plan, for this desirable End, is actually under Consideration.

I am &c^{a}

EGREMONT

[Indorsed] Dra^{t} to Sir Jeff. Amherst. Janry 27th 1763.

EARL OF EGREMONT TO THOMAS FITCH.

WHITEHALL Jan^{ry} 27th 1763.

Sir,

After the Letter you wrote to Sir Jeffery Amherst on the 30th May 1761, on the subject of some People from Connecticut, who were, under pretended Purchases, making Settlements in the Neighbourhood of the Rivers Susquehannah and Delawar, which Settlements appeared to be contrary to the Inclination of the Indians, The King hoped that an effectual Stop would have been put to an Attempt, which threatens so much danger of an Indian War, as, by that Letter, you seem sensible that a controvesy with the Indians would be very unhappy, and add, that you shall

endeavour all you can to dissuade the People that live in Connecticut from laying any foundation for such bad Consequences.

His Majesty, however, having latelye received Information, that the People, concerned in this Undertaking, persist in this Project of making the said Settlement, tho' the Indians appear as much averse to it as ever; The King has commanded me to express to you His Surprize at this Behaviour, as well as His Displeasure to find, that Any of His Subjects in America, so little sensible of the Blessings of Peace, and of the Dangers from which They are but just secured, should persist in an Undertaking of this Nature, which may, in all probability, involve Them, and their Fellow Subjects, in all the Horrors and Calamities of an Indian war, just at the Time, that His Majesty has actually under consideration such Precautions as may most effectually prevent so great an Evil; It is therefore the King's Pleasure, that you do exert every legal Authority over the People in your Government, and employ youre utmost Influence to prevent the Prosecution of any such Settlement, till the State of the Case can be laid before the King, and the necessary Precautions taken to obviate any fresh Troubles in America, and you will use every means in your Power to withdraw from this Settlement any Persons actually there.

As the Orders, now sent you, are founded on That Humanity, and tender Concern for His Subjects, which have been so conspicuous in all His Majestys proceedings, I am persuaded, It will be unnecessary to add anything to excite Your Diligence in the punctual Execution of any Commands That can promote what the King has so entirely at heart as the lasting Welfare and Security of all His People.

I am, with great Truth and Regard,
Sir, Your most obedient
humble Servant
EGREMONT

Govr Fitch.

[Indorsed] Letter from the Earl of Egremont 27th Janry 1763. Recd 12th April

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

[Sir William Johnson wrote, probably about the first of February 1763, to Governor Thomas Fitch relative to the designs of the Connecticut people in making a settlement at Wyoming, and evidently urging a discontinuance of such designs because of the trouble it might cause with the Six Nations of Indians. See letter of Sir William Johnson to Gov. James Hamilton, April 30, 1763, in *Pennsylvania Archives*, IV. 103.]

EARL OF EGREMONT TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL 18th Febry 1763.

Gentlemen,

It is with the highest Satisfaction I am now able to acquaint You, that Mr Neville, Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at the Court of France, arrived here on Tuesday last in the Afternoon, with the Definitive Treaty of Peace between His Majesty, and the most Christian & Catholick Kings, signed at Paris on the 10th Instant, to which the Portuguese Ambassador acceded the same Day; I most sincerely congratulate You on the Completion of this great and salutary Work, and You will make the proper Communication of this happy Event within your Government.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
humble Servant
EGREMONT

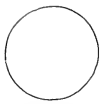
P S March 16th The Mail for No America not being yet dispatched give me an Opportunity to add, that the Ratifications of the Definitive Treaty were exchanged on the 10th Instant between all the Four Powers.

Govr & Company of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from the Earl of Egremont 18th Febry 1763 Recd 12th May 1763.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

At the Council Chamber Whitehall the 3D of March 1763.



By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs.

His Majesty having been pleased by His Order in Council of the 21st of January last, to referr unto this Committee a Representation of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, upon a Report made by Sir William Johnson, His Majesty's Superintendent of the Affairs of the Indian Nations, in the Northern District of America, upon examining into the Complaints of the Delawar Indians, against the Proprietors of Pensilvania concerning certain Lands of which those Indians deemed themselves to have been defrauded, and also upon another Point set forth in Sir William Johnsons Report, touching the Complaints made by the Delawars, against several of the People of Connecticut who were coming to settle at Wycoming on the River Susquehanna, which had greatly alarmed the Jelousy of the Indians. The Lords of the Committee this day took the aforesaid Representation, Report and other Papers thereto annexed, into Consideration, and it appearing that the Disputes between the Proprietors of Pensilvania and the Delawar Indians concerning the Lands of which those Indians deemed themselves defrauded, is happily brought to a Conclusion, it therefore becomes unnecessary for their Lordships to give any Directions whatever thereupon. That with respect to the other Point relating to the People of Connecticut having alarmed the Jelousy of the Indians by attempting to make Settlements at Wycoming, which is claimed by the Indians, as part of their Hunting Lands, The Committee has been informed by the Earl of Egremont, One of His Majestys Principal Secretarys of State, that he had signified His Majestys Commands to the Governor of the Colony of Connecticut as likewise to Sir Jeffery Amherst, Commander in Chief of His Majestys Forces in America, requiring them to exert every legal Authority, and employ their utmost Influence to pre-

vent the Prosecution of any such Settlement, And his Lordship having laid Copies of the said Letters before the Committee, Their Lordships are hereby pleased to referr the same to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to consider, and Report to this Committee whether they conceive any, or what further Measures necessary to be taken, for putting a Stop to the said Settlement.

W. SHARPE

EARL OF EGREMONT TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL 26th March 1763

Gentlemen,

His Majesty having been pleased to order the Peace to be proclaimed, in the usual Manner, on Tuesday last, I have the King's Commands to transmit to You herewith inclosed the Proclamation* issued on that Occasion, and am to signify to You His Pleasure that You cause the same to be published in all the proper Places within Your Government, To the End, that all His Majesty's trading Subjects do take notice of his Royal Will & Pleasure therein, and conform themselves thereto accordingly.

I am, with great Truth & Regard,
Gentlemen, your most obedient
humble Servant
EGREMONT

Govr & Compa of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from the Earl of Egremont 26th March 1763. Recd 19th July 1763. Ordering Peace to be proclaimed the Proclamation inclosed

*GEORGE R.

Whereas a definitive treaty of peace and friendship between us, the most Christian king and the K. of Spain, to which the K. of Portugal hath acceded, hath been concluded at Paris, on the 10th day of February last, and the ratifications thereof have been exchanged upon the 10th day of this inst. March: In conformity thereunto, we have thought fit hereby to command, that the same be published throughout all our dominions: And we do declare to all our loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said treaty of peace and friendship be observed inviolably, as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take notice hereof, and to conform themselvesthereunto accordingly. *Gentleman's Magazine*, XXXIII. 198. The proclamation was read March 22.

JOSEPH SLUMAN TO JONATHAN TRUMBLE.

MARTINIQUE April 1st 1763

Dear Gentlemen

Last Night Arrived a Packet from England which gives an Account of The Peace being Signed The 12th of February; as for any further News have heard None. I expect to Sail in Twelve Days from This Time, Meet with more Trouble in Loading Than I expected but Hope to be Loaded in about 8 Days; shall bring nigh 100 Hhds of Molasses & 13 or 14 Thousand of Sugar, & Two Hhds of Rum, by the Quantity of Molas that is going from this Island & what we hear is going from The Granades & Guadaloupe am afraid will make the Market very low; I acquainted you in my last of my sending The Tallow to Antequa by Capt Brainard & I do Determine to Touch there & get the Effects Thereof; I acquainted you in my last by Capt Brainard what I Thought was best for another Cargo, you will Judge by the Accounts at Home better than I can here I beleive any Thing That will be valuable is best and a Summers Voyage there is no Produce to be had which must of Consequence be Cash or Bills. My Duty Love to all & Remain yr Sincere Cousin & Servt

JOPH SLUMAN

P. S. shall make no Insurance, Leave that to yr Consideration. Think there is no Danger

[Indorsed by Jonathan Trumble] Martinico April 1763 Mr Joseph Sluman

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

NEW YORK, 10th April 1763.

Sir,

By the Harriot Packet Boat, which Arrived here yesterday, I Had the Honour of a Letter from the Earl of Egremont, Enclosing One for You, which I herewith transmit to you, regarding the Settlement which some of the People of your Government, were Endeavouring to make on the Susquehannah: I have already Several times Acquainted you

of my Sentiments Respecting this Matter, & how highly Necessary it was to put a Stop thereto, untill His Majesty's Pleasure was known; and by the Letter I now Enclose to you, from the Secretary of State, you will See that the King Disapproves of the Steps taken by the Connecticutt People, and Expressly Orders them to Desist untill His majesty is fully Informed of the true State of the Case.

I Cannot think it Necessary to Add anything more on this Subject, after my Lord Egremont's Letter, which so fully Points out the Horrors and Calamities, which this Rash Step might, in all probability, Involve not only the Adventurers, but their Fellow Subjects; and therefore Shews His Majesty's Humanity and tender Concern for his Subjects, in a very Conspicuous Light, by Interposing his Royal Authority in time to prevent those Calamities; But I Can't help Mentioning to you, that by a Letter I had Last Night from Sir W^m^ Johnson, he Acquaints me that Col. Dyer and One M^r^ Woodbridge had been at his house very lately, with Some Proposals to the Indians, & Insisting on their Title to the Lands on the Susquehannah in Right of the Connecticutt Claim; And Notwithstanding all the Arguments he made Use of to Diswade them from the Attempt, they Assured him that the Susquehannah Company, as they Called them, were Determined to Settle Immediately on the Land, to the Amount of a Thousand Families and Upwards whom they Judged Sufficient to Defend their Claims against any Opposition.

I Cannot however Allow myself to think but that the King's Orders, which I now Send you, will meet with a Due Obedience; and that His Subjects in Connecticutt, Sensible of the Blessings they Enjoy under the Benign Influence of His Majesty's Reign, will Pay the Strictest Regard to Such Commands as He is Graciously pleased to Issue, and thereby Approve themselves Worthy of His Protection.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir, &ca.
JEFF: AMHERST.

Hon^ble^ Gov^r^ FITCH.

[Indorsed.] Copy. Letter from Sir Jeffery Amherst to Governor Fitch; Enclosing the Earl of Egremont's Letter in regard to the Claims which the Connecticutt People pretended to have for the Lands on the Susquehannah; & Acquainting the Govr of what Sir Wm Johnson had mentioned concerning the fresh Attempt threatned by those Adventurers, which the General Trusts the Govr will put an Effectual Stop to. Dated New York, 10th April 1763 in Sr J: Amherst's of April 12, 1763

JEFFREY AMHERST TO EARL OF EGREMONT.

New York 12th Aprill 1763.

My Lord

* * * * * * * * * * *

On reading the Copy of your Lordships Letter to Governor Fitch which you was pleased to transmit to me to forward or not, according as I might think most expedient, from the actual State of that matter, I have judged it right to send it immediately to Governor Fitch, more especially, as I just at that time received a Letter from Sir William Johnson regarding the Affair, on which I wrote to Governor Fitch, Copies of which Letters I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship, and I shall not neglect to use my Endeavours in putting a total Stop to the People of that Colony making any Settlements on their pretended Purchases.

* * * * * * * * * * *

NATHAN WHITING TO THOMAS FITCH.

New Haven April 14 1763

Sir

I did myself the Honor to write you from Crown point the Latter part of the Last Campain, Setting forth that my having the Command of the Provincial Forces Necessarily enhanced my expence to a very Considerable degree, & desired the favour of your Honor to Lay that matter before the General Assembly than Setting at New Haven, to See if they would be pleased to make me An Additional allow-

ance your Honor Informed me the Assembly Thought proper to defer it till I came Home to be Informed more particularly by what means my Expence Arose, I therefore beg Leave to Acquaint your Honor that my Expence Arose from my being Obliged to keep a Table for and Entertain in the Same manner the officers of the Several Regiments there as those of my own, besides what Arose from the frequent passing of officers & others on business, this Expence was Necessary to be kept up as well to Support the Honor of the Colony as to promote the good of the Service by removing all Cause of Jealousy. If your Honor thinks proper to Lay the matter before the Hon^bl Assembly to be held at Hartford May next for their Consideration, And they Should make Such An Allowance as they in their Wisdom Should think reasonable I Shall Return due Acknowledement. I am with Great Regard

your Honors
most Obliged & most
Obedient humble serv^t
NATHAN WHITING*

the Hon^bl THO^s FITCH Esq^r

THOMAS FITCH TO SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.

[Governor Thomas Fitch, perhaps about the middle of April 1763, wrote to Sir William Johnson in reply to his letter relative to a settlement by Connecticut people at Wyoming "that he would take the first opportunity to lay the matter before the Assembly, which would set in May, & recommend these affairs to their serious consideration, doubting not but they would be disposed to take every proper measure that might come within their power to preserve a good Harmony & understanding with ye 6 Nations." See letter from Sir William Johnson to Governor James Hamilton, April 30, 1763, in *Pennsylvania Archives*, IV. 103.]

*The subject matter of this letter was laid before the Assembly, and was favorably reported by the committee to whom it was referred. The Assembly, however negatived the committeee report. *State Archives*, *War*, X. 119.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR PLANTATION AFFAIRS.

To the Right Hon^ble^ the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's most Hon^ble^ Privy Council for Plantation Affairs.

My Lords,

Pursuant to your Lordships Order dated the 3^d^ instant, referring to Us Copies of two Letters from the Earl of Egremont, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to S^r^ Jeffery Amherst and to the Governor of Connecticut, relating to the Settlement which some People of Connecticut are attempting to make at Wyoming, and directing Us to consider and report to Your Lordships whether We conceive any or what further Measures necessary to be taken, for putting a Stop to the said Settlement, We have taken the same into Consideration, and beg leave to report to Your Lordships thereupon.

That We find in the Books of Our Office that in January 1759, the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia being directed by His Majesty's Secretary of State to give immediate Orders in His Majesty's Name, for the Removal of certain Persons who, without any Licence or Authority had settled themselves to the Southward of the Alabamaha, they appointed each a Commissioner, under the Provincial Seal, with instructions to repair to the said Settlement, assemble the Inhabitants and proclaim to them His Majestys said Orders. Which being accordingly done, the Settlers removed themselves.*

We would therefore propose to Your Lordships that Instructions be sent to the Governors of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, directing them to proceed in like manner with respect to the Settlers at Wyoming; And that a Copy of the

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*But, Gov. Wright afterwards wrote to the Board; That those Settlers had only made a pretence of removing.

Orders which shall be given to them for that purpose, be transmitted to Sr Wm Johnson, his Majestys Agent for Indian Affairs, that he may communicate them to the Chiefs of the confederated Nations as an instance of His Majesty's Regard to their Interest and Attention to their Complaints.

We are, My Lords,
your Lordships
most Obedient &
most humble Servts
SHELBURNE
SOAME JENYNS
ED BACON
GEO. RICE
ORWELL

WHITEHALL April 27th 1763

COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL April 29th 1763.

Gentlemen,

His Majesty having appointed Us His Commissioners for promoting the Trade of this Kingdom, and for inspecting and improving His Majesty's foreign Colonies and Plantations; We take this the earliest Opportunity of acquainting you therewith, and transmitting to you the inclosed Copy of the Order of His late Majesty in Council, by which the Correspondence between this Board and the Governors of His Majesty's Colonies is regulated and ascertained, together with Copies of the Letters from the Secretary of State to this Board and to the said Governors, explaining this Order and the Additional Instruction given to the Governors in consequence thereof.

This Order and explanatory Letter will mark out to You, the Manner in which you are to carry on your Corre-

spondence with this Board, and you will govern yourself accordingly.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient
humble Servants
SHELBURNE
SOAME JENYNS
ED BACON
JOHN YORKE
GEO: RICE
ORWELL
BAMBER GASCOYNE

Governor & Company of the Colony of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from the Board of Trade 29th April 1763. Recd 19th July 1763.

ROYAL INSTRUCTION TO CONNECTICUT.

Copy of an Instruction from His late Majesty to all His Governors in America

Whereas the Governors of such of Our Colonies and Plantations in America, as are more immediately under Our Government are, in particular Cases as well as in general, directed and required by Our Instructions to transmit unto Us by One of Our Principal Secretary's of State and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations accounts from time to time of all their Proceedings and of the Conditions of Affairs within their respective Governments. And Whereas it doth appear to Us that it will tend to the Benefit of Our said Colonies and Plantations, the Ease and Convenience of Our Subjects and the greater Regularity and Dispatch of Business if the Correspondence be confined to and pass through but one Channel. It is therefore Our Express Will and Pleasure that in all cases, wherein by Our Instructions you are directed to transmit any particular or general Accounts of your Proceedings or of Matters relative to the Affairs of Our Province under your Government, you do for the future transmit the same to Our Commissioners

for Trade and Plantations only in order that they may be laid before Us.

Provided nevertheless and It is Our express Will and Pleasure that whenever any Occurrences shall happen within Our said Province under your Government, of such a Nature and Importance as may require Our more immediate Direction by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and also upon all occasions and in all Affairs whereon you may receive Our Orders by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, you shall in all such Cases, transmit to Our said Secretary of State only, an Account of all such Occurences and of your Proceedings relative to such Orders.

[Indorsed] Copy of an Instruction from His late Majesty to all His Governors in America Rec^{d} 19th July 1763

COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL April 29th 1763.

Gentlemen,

The King having judged it proper that a Publick Thanksgiving to Almighty God, should be observed throughout all His Majesty's Colonies in America, on the happy Conclusion of the Peace; We have received His Majesty's Commands to signify to you His Royal Pleasure that you do, upon Receipt of this Letter, appoint a proper and early day of Thanksgiving to be observed by all His Majesty's good Subjects under your Government, in such manner and with such Forms of Prayer as have been usual on like Occasions.

We are Gentlemen
Your most obedient
humble Servants

GEO: RICE	SHELBURNE
ORWELL	SOAME JENYNS
BAMBER GASCOYNE	E^{D} BACON
	JOHN YORKE

Governor & Company of the Colony of Connecticut

[Indorsed] Letter from Board of Trade 29th April 1763. Rec^{d} 19th July for appointing a Thanksgiving

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

NEW YORK, 4th May 1763.

Sir,

On the 10th April I transmitted you a Letter from the Earl of Egremont, Containing His Majesty's Directions in regard to the Attempts of the People of Connecticutt to Settle on the Susquehannah; and having, by the Packett Boat which Arrived here this Morning, received a Duplicate of the Said Letter, I herewith Enclose you the Same, with a Duplicate of Mine to you on the Same Subject.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir, &ca.

JEFF: AMHERST

Honble Governor FITCH.

[Indorsed.] Copy. Letter from Sir Jeffery Amherst to Governor Fitch; Enclosing him the Duplicate of the Earl of Egremont's Letter regarding the Attempts of the Connecticutt People to Settle on the *Susquehannah;* and Likewise a Duplicate of the General's former Letter, on the same Subject, the Governor not having Acknowledged the Receipt of Either of the Originals. Dated New York 4th May 1763. in Sr J: Amherst's of May 14: 1763

ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR PLANTATION AFFAIRS.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER WHITEHALL the 11th of May 1763

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation affairs.

The Lords of the Committee of Council this day took into their Consideration a Report made by the Lords Commissrs for Trade and Plantations, upon two Letters from the Earl of Egremont, One of His Majestys Principal Secretarys of State, to Sir Jeffery Amherst, and to the Governor of Connecticut, relating to the Settlement which some People

are attempting to make at Wycoming on the River Susquehannah. And the said Lords Commissioners, in order to put a Stop to the said Settlement, having proposed that Instructions should be sent to the Governors of Pensylvania and Connecticut, directing them to Proceed in like Manner with respect to the Settlers at Wycoming, as the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia had done in the year 1759 for the Removal of certain Persons who had settled themselves to the Southward of the Alatamaha. The Lords of the Committee are hereby pleased to order, that the said Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations do prepare Draughts of Instructions for the Governors of Pensylvania and Connecticut agreable to what is proposed in the said Report, and lay the same before this Committee.

W: BLAIR.

[Indorsed.] Proprieties. Order of the Lords of the Commee of Council for Plantation Affairs dated 11th May 1763 relating to some People attempting to make a Settlement at Wycoming & directing Draughts of Instructions to be prepared for the Govrs of Pensylvania & Connecticut for the breaking up such Settlement. Reced Read May 27, 1763.

STEPHEN HOPKINS TO THOMAS FITCH.

[Governor Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island wrote on May 26, 1763, to Governor Thomas Fitch, respecting the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island and Connecticut, evidently asking what steps the colony had taken regarding the controversy still existing with Massachusetts about the line. See Fitch's letter of June 21, 1763, to Hopkins.]

COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR PLANTATION AFFAIRS.

To the Right Honble the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's most Honble Privy Council for Plantation Affairs.

My Lords,

Pursuant to your Lordships Order dated the 11th Instant, We have prepared Drauts of an Instruction to the Commanders in Chief of the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, directing them to appoint each a Commissioner to repair to Wyoming on the River Susquehannah, and to proclaim to the People who are making a Settlement there, His Majesty's Commands, that they do remove from thence, And We beg Leave herewith to lay the said Draughts before Your Lordships. We are

My Lords &c^{a}

ORWELL.
BAMBER GASCOYNE.

SHELBURNE
SOAME JENYNS
E^{D} ELLIOT
E^{D} BACON
JOHN YORKE
GEO RICE

WHITEHALL May 30. 1763

PROCEEDINGS OF THE KING IN COUNCIL.

AT THE COURT AT S^{T} JAMES'S
THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE 1763.
PRESENT
THE KINGS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
IN COUNCIL

Upon reading at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, dated the 7th of this Instant, humbly offering to His Majesty for his Royal Approbation Draughts of an Instruction prepared by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, for the Commanders in Chief of the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, directing them to appoint each a Commissioner to repair to Wyoming on the River Susquehannah, and to proclaim to the People who are making a Settlement there, His Majestys Commands that they do remove from thence. His Majesty this day took the said Report and Draughts of an Instruction

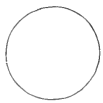
into Consideration, and was pleased, with the Advice of His Privy Council, to approve of the said Draughts of an Instruction (which are hereunto annexed) and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the Right Honourable the Earl of Egremont, One of His Majestys Principal Secretarys of State, do lay the same before His Majesty for His Royal Signature.

PHIL: SHARPE

[Indorsed.] the 15th of June 1763 Order in Council approving of Draughts of Instructions for the Commanders in Chief of Pensilvania and Connecticut to put a Stop to the Settlement making by the People of Connecticut on Lands claimed by the Indians at Wyoming.

ROYAL INSTRUCTION TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.*

GEORGE R.



Instruction to Our Trusty and Wellbeloved the Governor and Company of Our Colony of Connecticut in New England in America. Given at Our Court at St James's the 15th day of June 1763 in the third year of Our Reign.

Whereas it hath been represented to Us that a Number of Persons, Inhabitants of Our Colony of Connecticut, have presumed, without Licence from Us or any acting under Our Authority, to begin a Settlement on certain Lands, at Wyoming on the River Susquehanna, belonging to Our good Subjects the six Nations of Indians and their Allies the Delawares, whereby the said Indians are greatly disquieted and aggrieved: And whereas We have thought it necessary as well for the Support of Our Royal Authority as in Justice to the said Indian Nations, whom We are determined at all times to protect in the peaceable Enjoyment of all their just Rights and Possessions, that an effectual Stop should be put to the Settlement which the said People of Connecticut have thus unwarrantably attempted to make; Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that

* A similar Instruction was sent to James Hamilton, Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania.

you do forthwith, by commission under the Seal of the Colony of Connecticut under your Government, constitute and appoint a proper Person to be Commissioner on the part of the Colony of Connecticut with full Power to act in concert with a Commissioner in like manner to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, in the due and faithfull Execution of Our Royal Pleasure concerning the Inhabitants of the said Settlement. And you are hereby further required to instruct the said Commissioner with all convenient speed to proceed, with the Commissioner to be appointed on the part of the Province of Pennsylvania, to the said Settlement at Wyoming and there to cause his Commission to be read and published with all due Solemnity, and immediately after Publication thereof to require and command the Inhabitants, in Our Name, forthwith to desist from their said Undertaking, and to depart and remove from thence within such limited time, as you, in your Discretion shall think necessary and reasonable.

G. R.

[Indorsed] Kings Instruction 15th June 1763. About Susquehannah Land. Ordering a Commissr to be Appointed &c.

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

Copy.

New York, 17th June 1763.

Sir,

On Receiving some Intelligence of the Motions of the Indians to the Westward, I have Judged it highly Necessary to Detain the Provincials, Notwithstanding the Orders I had formerly Sent for their Returning home, on the 1st July, that I may be the better Enabled to Spare some Reinforcements of the Number of Regulars from the Several Posts, to Push forwards, for the Protection of the Upper Country.

I Have therefore Sent Positive Orders to the Officer Commanding the *New Jersey** Troops to Continue with his

* *New York, Connecticutt, Rhode Island, Newhampshire.*

Men, untill further Orders; And have Assured him, that, on their Remaining & Doing their Duty, Application should be made to the Province to make Provision for them accordingly: The Necessity of this Measure, on so Critical an Occasion, will, I am Convinced, Appear so Evident, that I need not Use any Arguments to Induce you to Apply to your Council & Assembly, for a Continuation of the Pay to the Officers & Men that do Remain, and for Bestowing on them such Other Rewards, as their Services may Entitle them to.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir, &ca
JEFF: AMHERST

N. B. The Foregoing Letter To the Governors of New Jersey, New York, Connecticutt, Rhode Island, & New Hampshire.

N. B. The *Massachusetts* Troops, Stationed at Crown Point, &ca, went *off*, the 1st May, Notwithstanding the Orders Sent for their Remaining till the 1st July, so that it was unnecessary to Write to the Governor of that Province on this Occasion. The Massachusetts Troops, who were at Halifax, it appears by Letters from thence, have Likewise Refused to Do Duty, after the 1st May.

[Indorsed.] Copy. Circular Letter from Sir Jeffery Amherst, to the Governors of New Jersey, New York Connecticutt, Rhode Island, & New Hampshire. Dated New York, 17th June 1763. Acquainting them of the Bad Designs of the Indians, which had Obliged the General to Send Orders for the Detention of the Provincial Troops, that he might be Enabled to Send Reinforcements of Regulars, for the Protection of the Upper Country; And therefore Requesting the Governors to make Application to their Respective Assemblys, to make Provision for their Troops, so long as it might be Necessary to Continue them in the Service. in Sr J: Amherst's of June 27: 1763

THOMAS FITCH TO STEPHEN HOPKINS.

NORWALK, 21st June, 1763.

Sir:

When at Hartford, attending the General Assembly, I received your letter of the 26th May, respecting the line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island and Connecticut; but, as those matters were transacted before I came into the administration, I was unable, without further inquiry, to give you an account how they stood; and as Mr. Wolcott* is deceased, and General Lyman was confined with the small pox, and I had no opportunity of Conferring with Governor Wolcott about them, I desired some gentlemen to look into those matters, and to let me know what they could find to have been done therein. When I receive their account, I shall acquaint you with it.

I believe the government did nothing further in England, than to instruct their agent to be watchful to guard against any motions that might be made by the Massachusetts agent, to the prejudice of this colony; and whether the Assembly will think it proper to pursue that matter further than to maintain a straight line between the Massachusetts and us, is a question I am not at present able to resolve; but when the former transactions and preparations are collected, I purpose to have them laid before the Assembly, who will, I presume, come to some determinations in the matter.

I am, sir, with very great regard, &c., &c.,

THOS. FITCH.

To the Hon. Governor HOPKINS.

THOMAS FITCH TO JEFFREY AMHERST.

NORWALK, 24th June 1763.

Sir,

Last Evening I was Favored with your Letter of the 17th Acquainting me you found it Necessary to give Possitive Orders to the Officer Commanding the Connecticutt

*Hon. Roger Wolcott, son of the governor, who died Oct. 19, 1759.

Troops to Continue with his Men 'till further Orders; Assuring him, that on their Remaining and Doing their Duty, Application should be made to the Colony to make provision for them accordingly. On this Head I Imagine there will Arise no Difficulty, as the Government have always made it a Rule, to Pay their Troops for the Whole time they have been Necessarily Detained in Service, altho' it has happened to Exceed the time they Engaged for; but as both Officers & Men had an Assurance of a Discharge by the 1st July, at which time their Engagements Expire, I Fear such an unexpected Disappointment, will Excite considerable uneasiness among them, Especially as they will be apt to View it as an Infraction made of the Public Faith, and to Consider themselves as not further holden by their Contracts, which were understood, if not Expressed, to be Limited to the 1st July: I hope Nevertheless they will Use so much Consideration, as on this Critical Occasion, to See the Necessity of the Measures you have taken; and I have the more Reason to Expect this, as the Connecticut Officers and Men are Generally Disposed to good Order; but then I must beg Leave to Request you to Release them as Soon as the King's Service will Possibly Admit of it, least by an Endeavour to Continue them for any long time they should be tempted to Come off in a Disorderly manner, which I shall be Extremely Sorry to hear of.

I have the Satisfaction to Acquaint you, that Immediately after receiving your Letter, accompanying the Earl of Egremont's, respecting the Connecticutt People's Attempts to Settle the Lands on the Susquehannah River, I Informed the Principal Men among them of the Orders I had received, Desiring them to put a Stop to those Attemps, which they accordingly Did; and Soon after the Company had a Meeting, and Chearfully Obeyed His Majesty's Orders, and agreed to Lay aside all further Attempts towards Settling those Lands, 'till the King's Pleasure be further known: Soon after this Deputys of the Six Nations Came to Hartford, with a Message to me on that Subject; in Answer

to which I Explained the Matter to them, and Acquainted them what had been Done, with which they Manifested Entire Satisfaction, and Departed well pleased, and, as I was Informed, perfectly Easy, and very Friendly, & Especially to those who had made Claim to those Lands; I therefore Conclude all Cause of Uneasiness or Complaints of that kind are Entirely Removed, which I think is a very happy Circumstance, at this time, when Disturbances arise from the more Southern or Western Nations.

I am, with very great Regard
Sir, &ca.
THO^{S} FITCH

His Excellency Sir JEFFREY AMHERST.

[Indorsed.] Copy, Letter from Governor Fitch to Sir Jeffery Amherst, Dated Norwalk 24th June 1763, Acknowledging the General's Circular of of the 17th And that he Imagined there would Arise no Difficulty in regard to Continuing the Troops of that Colony, as the Government had always made it a Rule to Pay them for whatever time they might be Necessarily Detained beyond that for which they were Engaged. The Governor in this Letter, Acquaints the General of the measures he took, on the Rec^{t} of the Earl of Egremont's regarding the Attempt of the Connecticutt People to Settle on the Susquehannah, which had had the Desired Effect, those People having in Obedience to His Majesty's Commands given over all thoughts of Settling on the Lands in Question, until the King's Pleasure was further Known, &c. in S^{r} J: Amherst's of June 27: 1763

JEFFREY AMHERST TO THOMAS FITCH.

NEW YORK, 26th June 1763.

Sir,

I Had last Night the Favor of your Letter of the 24th Instant, And am glad to Find the Government of Connecticutt will, upon this Occasion, as on all Others, Pay their Troops for the Whole time they may be Necessarily De-

tained in the Service, altho' it happens to Exceed the time they Engaged for: When I Fixed the 1st July, as the Day for Sending them Home, I Could not Foresee the Unexpected Exigency that has Required their Continuance beyond that time; But you may be Assured, I shall not Detain them a Day longer than is Absolutely Necessary for the Security of the Posts, & Consequently for the Protection of the Country in General.

That part of your Letter regarding the Steps taken by you, on Receipt of the Earl of Egremont's Letter, Containing His Majesty's Commands Relative to the Lands on the Susquehannah River, and the Consequences thereof, gives me great Pleasure, as I Flatter myself there will be an End to all Disputes of that kind for the Future; and that no Company whatever will presume to Settle on any Lands, without a proper Authority from His majesty.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir, &ca
JEFF: AMHERST

The Honble Governor FITCH

[Indorsed.] Copy. Letter from Sir Jeffery Amherst to Governor Fitch. Dated New York 26th June 1763. In answer to the Govr's of the 24th June, That he was glad the Colony of Connecticutt, upon this Occasion, would Provide for their Troops for the time they might be Necessarily Detained beyond that for which they were Engaged; And that he was particularly Pleased to Learn that, on the Rect of the Earl of Egremont's Letter, respecting the Lands on the Susquehannah, the People who had Pretended a Right to those Lands, had, in Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, Desisted from all Attempts of that Kind, untill the King's Pleasure was further Known, &ca. in Sr J: Amherst's of June 27: 1763.

EARL OF EGREMONT TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL July 9th 1763.

Gentlemen,

It having appeared, that the Publick Revenue has been greatly diminished, and the fair Trader much prejudiced, by the fraudulent Methods used to introduce into His Majesty's Dominions, (contrary to the Act of 12th Charles 2d for encouraging & increasing Shipping & Navigation, and that of 15th Charles 2d for the Encouragement of Trade, and the Act of 7th & 8th of William 3d for preventing Frauds, & regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade,) Commodities of Foreign Growth, in National as well as foreign Bottoms, by means of small Vessels hovering on the Coasts; and that this iniquitous Practice has been carried to a great height in America, An Act was passed the last Session of Parliament intituled "*An Act for the further Improvement of His Majesty's Revenue of Customs; and for the Encouragement of Officers making Seizures; and for the prevention of the clandestine Running of Goods into any Part of His Majesty's Dominions,*" by which the former Laws, relative to this Matter, are enforced, and extended to the British Dominions in all Parts of the World; and the King having it extremely at Heart to put an End to all iniquitous Practices of this Nature, by a due, punctual, and vigorous, Exertion of the Laws made for this salutary Purpose, and His Majesty having been pleased to order, that the most effectual Steps should be taken for obtaining that End; The Commanders of His Majesty's Ships, stationed in America, will, in Consequence thereof, be vested, for the future, with the necessary and legal Powers, from the Commissioners of the Customs, for carrying into Execution the several Acts of Parliament relative to the seizing & condemning any Ships that shall be found transgressing against the said Acts; I am to signify to You the King's express Pleasure, that You do, as far as shall depend upon You, not only cooperate with, & assist, the said Commanders in the due & legal Execution of the Powers & Instructions given them by the Commissioners of the Customs, but that You do also use your utmost Endeav-

ours, by the most assiduous & impartial Exertion of the Laws enacted for this Purpose, to put an effectual Stop to the Clandestine Running of Goods into any Place within Your Jurisdiction; And that You may be fully informed of every Particular, in an Affair of this Importance, You will find inclosed herewith a Copy of the Act passed last Session of Parliament, refer'd to above; together with His Majesty's Orders in Council, made agreable thereto, for the Division of the Seizures; to which I add a List of the Ships stationed in America, distinguishing such as have the Custom House Commissions, from the few which sailed before the Resolution on that Head was taken; and also a Copy of the Instructions given by the Lords of the Admiralty to the several Commanders of these Ships

The Precautions, which, upon perusing the Two last mentioned Papers You will observe to have been taken here, and the strict Orders given on this Occasion to the Commanders of all the Ships of War in America, will sufficiently point out to You, how earnestly the King wishes, that all possible Means should be used to root out so iniquitous a Practice; a Practice carried on in Contravention of many express & repeated Laws, Tending not only to the Diminution & Impoverishment of the Publick Revenue, at a time when this Nation is labouring under a heavy Debt incurred by the last War for the Protection of America; but also to expose every fair Trader to certain Detriment, and even Danger of Ruin, by his not being able to carry his Commodities to Market on an equal footing with those, who fraudulently evade the Payment of the just dues, & Customs, for the same.

It is the King's Pleasure that You do, by the first Opportunity, acknowledge the Receipt of this Letter, and that You do, from Time to Time, transmit to me, for His Majesty's Information, exact Accounts of whatever shall happen, within Your Government, in an Affair, which the King considers to be of the highest Importance to the Commercial Interest of His Subjects, and the Improvement of the Publick Revenue: You will likewise impart to me, for

the King's Approbation, such further hints as may occur to You as proper for the Subject.

I must also inform You, that His Majesty's Resolution to have the most implicit Obedience paid to these His Commands, is so fixed, that as, on the one Hand, Your particular Diligence & Attention in the Performance of Your Duty herein, will not fail to recommend You to His Majesty's Royal Favor; so, on the other, it is incumbent on me to acquaint You, that the King will not pass over unnoticed any Negligence, or Relaxation, on the Part of any Persons, employed in His Service, in a Matter on which His Majesty lays so much stress, and in which the fair Trade of all His Faithful Subjects is so essentially interested.

I am, with great Truth & Regard,
Gentlemen, Your most obedient
humble Servant
EGREMONT

Gov^r and Company of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from Earl of Egremont Sec^r State. 9^th^ July 1763 Rec^d^ 9^th^ Sept^r^ 1763 The Prints inclosed with this Delivered to the Secretary

THOMAS FITCH TO JAMES HAMILTON.

[Shortly after the ninth of September 1763, Governor Thomas Fitch wrote to Governor James Hamilton of Pennsylvania, that he had received the king's instructions to appoint a commissioner with full power to meet with a similar commissioner from Pennsylvania and to repair to Wyoming and put a stop to the settlement being made there by settlers from Connecticut, and asking that Governor Hamilton appoint a time and place for such meeting. See letter of Sept. 15, 1763, from Fitch to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.]

THOMAS FITCH TO EARL OF EGREMONT.

NORWALK 14^th^ Sept^r^ 1763

My Lord

On the 9^th^ Instant I received your Lordships Letter of July 9^th^ 1763 with the Act of Parliament past last Sessions

together with his Majestys Order in Council made Agreable thereto for the Division of the Seizures, the List of the Ships Station'd in America and the Copy of the Instructions given by the Lords of the Admiralty to the Several Commanders of those Ships, which were inclosed with and Referred to in the Letter, and take the Earliest Opportunity to Acknowledge the Same. And Shall with utmost Diligence and Attention observe the Kings Commands and Endeavour to yield obedience thereto with the greatest Exactness I possibly Can altho the iniquitous Practice of using fraudulent methods to Introduce (Contrary to the Acts of Trade) Commodities of Foreign Growth may have been carried to a great heighth in America yet I have not been Apprehensive of its having taken Place in Connecticut where the Trade is but Small Tho' I have made it my Constant Care to Discover and to procure Seisures and Prosecutions in every Case wherein the Laws Relative thereto could be found to have been transgressed which may probably have been one Reason why such illicite Trade has been no more Attempted among us.

Your Lordships Letter of the 26th of March last with the Kings Proclamation of the Peace I Received and forthwith Gave Special Orders for Publishing the Same in the Several Counties of the Colony which has been done with proper Solemnities accordingly

On Receiving Your Lordships Letter of the 27th of January (which Should have been Acknowledged before) I immediately Used my Influence with those People who were concerned in the attempts towards Settling the Lands on the Susquehannah River which had the Desired effect as it Induced them Unanimously to Desist in their undertaking and to Cause those to withdraw who were Gone there if any Such there were. I beg Leave further to acquaint your Lordship that towards the latter end of May Deputies from the Six Nations of Indians camé to me when I was attending the General Assembly with a Message from their Chiefs Representing their Dissatisfaction with Respect to the Settlement of the Lands on the Susquehannah which

they Said they had heard was about to be Attempted and Desired it might Be prevented. on which I acquainted them with the Kings Commands Signifyed by your Letter of the 27th of January and with the Steps I had taken in Obedience thereto and with ye happy Effects it had produced.

Their Message was Received and Answers given in the Presence of the Assembly then Sitting at Hartford in a public Manner and at the Conclusion the Deputies Declared they had carefully attended to and Considred the Answers Given them well approved of them Manifested Entire Satisfaction therewith and Departed with Declarations of Great Friendship and appeared to be well pleased, which gave Sufficient Reason (as was then Judged by all present) to believe all manner of Complaints uneasiness or Trouble about those Lands were wholly at an End, and indeed I know not of any thing Since that has given the least Occasion for complaints of that Kind Tho not long after this we were informed by the public Prints that about the Same Time those Deputies were at Hartford the Indians in various Parts to the westward began their attack on the out Posts and Scattered Settlemts

I am My Lord with the highest
Esteem and Regard Your Lordships most
Obedient and most humble Servant
THOS FITCH

The Right Honble the Earl of EGREMONT &c

THOMAS FITCH TO COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

NORWALK 15th September 1763.

My Lords,

I am to acknowledge the receipt of the Kings Instructions to the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut given at the Court at St James's on the 15th Day of June last which came to my hands on the 9th Instant directing that a Commissioner be appointed on the part of this Colony with full Power to act in concert with a Commis-

sioner in like manner to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Pensylvania in the due and faithful Execution of His Majestys Royal Pleasure concerning the Inhabitants said to have begun a Settlement on certain Lands at Wyoming on the River Susquehannah belonging to the Six Nations of Indians.

In Consequence of the Kings Commands I immediately wrote to the Lieutenant Governor of Pensylvania acquainting him with my having received these Instructions and proposed to him to appoint the time and place for the Commissioners to meet for that Service as I presumed he had in like manner received Instructions for the same and shall as soon as the matters can be Settled for their meeting to act in concert do every thing necessary on the part of this Colony for the due and faithful Execution of His Majestys Royal Pleasure in every particular concerning the said Settlement.

Your Lordships Letter of the 29th of April signifying the King having Judged it proper that a public Thanksgiving to Almighty God should be observed throughout all His Majestys Colonies in America on the happy conclusion of the Peace I received Just after a public Thanksgiving had been observed by His Majestys Subjects in this Government on the same Occasion in Consequence of a Proclamation Issued by the Desire of the Council and Assembly particularly on Account of the happy Conclusion of the Peace which was Judged a full Compliance with His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure tho' observed a few Days before your Letter for the same purpose was received.

I have also received your Lordships other Letter of the 29th of April with the several Copies therewith inclosed by which the Correspondence between your Lordships Board and the Governors of His Majesty's Colonies is regulated and ascertained according to which I shall Endeavour to govern myself in the best manner I can so far as relates to this Colony.

I am My Lords with the highest
Esteem and Regard Your Lordships
most Obedient and most
humble Servant
THOS FITCH

The Right Hon^ble^ The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

[Indorsed.] Proprieties. Connecticut. Letter from Thos Fitch Esq^r^ Gov^r^ of Connecticut, to the Board, dated 15 Sept^r^ 1763, acknowledging his Receipt of the King's Instructions respecting a Settlement at Wyoming on Susquehannah, & the Boards Letters on the proclamation of the Peace, & the Correspondence of the Governors with the Board. Rec^d^ Read Nov: 22 1763.

STEPHEN HOPKINS TO THOMAS FITCH.

[Governor Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island wrote on September 27, 1763, to Governor Thomas Fitch, inclosing a copy of the agreement made by the the agents of the several colonies respecting the distribution between them of the Parliamentary grant for services of the year 1760; and apparently suggesting that further authorization was necessary for Connecticut's agent to act in the rectification of the division of the money between the colonies, which was to be made out of the grant for the services of the next year. Several documents relating to the division of the grant for 1760, and the rectifications to be made, are printed in *New Hampshire Provincial Papers*, VI. 905–908. See letter from Gov. Fitch to Gov. Hopkins of Oct. 4, 1763.]

COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL Sept^r^ 28^th^ 1763.

Gentlemen,

His Majesty having appointed Us His Commissioners for promoting the Trade of this Kingdom, and for inspecting & improving His Majesty's foreign Colonies & Plantations; We take this the earliest Opportunity of acquainting you therewith, and We have only further to desire, that you will regulate your future Correspondence conformable to the Orders and Instructions, Copies of which were trans-

mitted to you with the Board's Letter of the 29th of April last.

We are Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
humble Servants
HILLSBOROUGH
ED BACON
GEO: RICE
ORWELL
SOAME JENYNS
JOHN YORKE

To the Governor & Company of Connecticut.

THOMAS FITCH TO STEPHEN HOPKINS.

NORWALK, 4th October, 1763.

Sir:

I am favored with your letter of the 27th of last month, with the copy of the agreement made by the agents of the several colonies, respecting the distribution of the Parliamentary grant for the services of the year 1760; which agreement I had received some time before, from Mr. Jackson, the agent of this colony; but as it appears by that agreement, that the inequality of the distribution of the monies granted for that year's service, was to be rectified out of the grant for the services of the next year, *at the good pleasure of their lordships of the treasury, if to them it shall so seem meet*, as expressed in the agreement.

And as to when that matter should be settled, I supposed the agent of this colony would not only think himself bound to fulfil the agreement, but also that he is fully empowered to do so, I had no thought of its being necessary to give him any orders for that purpose; and especially, as he has not signified any thing of that kind to me.

However, I shall lay the matter before the Assembly, from whom orders must be given, if needed; and no doubt they will do every thing necessary in that matter, that may be agreable to honor and justice.

I am, sir, with great regards, &c., &c.

THOS. FITCH.

To GOV. HOPKINS.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL October 10th 1763

Gentlemen,

We have received His Majesty's Commands to send you the inclosed printed Proclamation* and to desire you will cause the same to be forthwith made publick in the several parts of your Governments taking especial care that you do exactly conform to the Orders and regulationes therein contained, in so far as depends upon yourself, and that you do strictly enjoin all persons whatever whom it may concern to pay a due Obedience thereto on their parts.

We are, Sir,

Your most Obedient
humble Servants
HILLSBOROUGH
SOAME JENYNS
ED BACON
JOHN YORKE

Govr and Compy of Connecticut

[Indorsed] Letter from ye Lords Commissrs for Trade and Plantations 10th octr 1763 Recd 6th Decembr 1763.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL October 11th 1763.

Gentlemen,

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, having represented to His Majesty, that they find, upon a Consideration of the present State of the duties of Customs imposed on His Majesty's Subjects in America, that the Revenue arising therefrom, is very small & inconsiderable, having in no degree increas'd with the Commerce of those Countries, & is not yet sufficient to defray a fourth part of the Expence necessary for collecting it, and that through

* This proclamation, dated October 7, was for establishing new governments in America. See *American Antiquarian Society, Transactions*, XII. 212.

neglect, connivance and fraud, not only the Revenue is impair'd but the Commerce of the Colonies is diverted from it's natural Course, & the salutary provisions of many wise Laws are in great measure defeated; His Majesty has commanded us to require & enjoin you in the strictest manner, to make the Suppression of the clandestine & prohibited trade with foreign nations, and the improvement of the Revenue, the constant & immediate objects of your Care, and by a vigorous discharge of the duty requir'd of you by several Acts of Parliament, and a due exertion of your legal Authority, to give the Officers of the Revenue all possible protection & support; and that you do from time to time transmit such observations as occur to you on the state of the illicit & contraband trade, & on the conduct of all persons, whose duty it is to prevent the same, in order that the necessary directions may be given for punishing such persons, as shall appear to be guilty of any misbehavior, and for correcting all Abuses for the future.

We do therefore recommend these His Majesty's Commands to your most serious attention, not doubting but you will acquit yourselves in the Execution of them, as becomes faithfull and vigilant Servants of Crown. We are,

Gentlemen, Your most obedient,
humble Servants,
HILLSBOROUGH
SOAME JENYNS
E^D^ BACON
JOHN YORKE

Governor & Company of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from the Lords Commiss^rs^ for Trade & Plantations 11^th^ Oct^r^ 1763 Rec^d^ 6^th^ Decemb^r^ 1763.

EARL OF HALIFAX TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

S^t^ James's October 19^th^ 1763.

Sir,

His Majesty being informed by Dispatches lately received from Sir Jeffery Amherst, Commander in Chief of His Forces in North America, that the Insurrections of the

Indian Nations, which have for some Time been increasing, now bear the Appearance of becoming general, has judged it necessary to require the Assistance of such of His Colonies, as are most interested by their Situation, or most able by their Circumstances, to contribute to the general Purposes of Defence, and of Annoyance of the Savages, in order to put the most speedy End to the great Mischiefs, of which this extensive and most barbarous State of War is productive. I am therefore to signify to You His Majesty's Pleasure, that You earnestly recommend it, in His Majesty's Name, to the General Assembly of the Province under your Government, forthwith to make Provision for enabling You to call out a sufficient Number of the Militia, or to raise such a reasonable Number of Troops, as, from the actual State of the Indian War, Sir Jeffery Amherst shall think necessary, and to employ Them not only in defending and protecting the Lives and Properties of His Majesty's Subjects on the Frontiers of your Government, but also in acting offensively against the Indians, at such Places, and in such Manner, as the said Commander in Chief shall judge proper to direct.

And His Majesty trusts, that the Legislature of your Government, from their Zeal and Affection for His Service, as well as from a just Regard to the Safety and Welfare of the Colony, will readily and chearfully concur in exerting Themselves upon this important Occasion, to the End that His Majesty's Subjects in North America may peaceably enjoy the Fruits of the many glorious Successes obtained there by His Majesty's victorious Arms, during the late War, and the extensive Advantages secured to them by the late Peace.

I am, with great Truth and Regard,
Sir, Your most obedient
humble Servant.
DUNK HALIFAX

Governor and Company of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from the Earl of Halifax 19th octr 1763.
Recd 5th Janry 1764

THOMAS FITCH TO COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

NORWALK in Connecticut 10th Novr 1763.

My Lords

Having in my Letter of the 15th of September acknowledged the receipt of the Kings Instructions to the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut directing that a Commissioner should be appointed on the part of this Colony with full Power to act in Concert with a Commissioner in like manner to be appointed by the Lieut Governor of Pensylvania to warn off the Inhabitants said to have begun a Settlement on Certain Lands at Wyoming on the River Susquehanna belonging to the Six Nations of Indians and having acquainted your Lordships of my Entring into a Correspondence with the Lieut Governor of Pensylvania for the purpose of carrying into Execution His Majestys Royal Pleasure with all possible Dispatch and Faithfulness

I now am further to acquaint your Lordships that a Commissioner has been appointed under the Public Seal of the Colony with full Power to act in Concert with a Commissioner in like manner, to be appointed by the said Lieut Governor of Pensylvania for the purpose aforesaid with Instructions agreable to His Majestys Royal Instructions aforesaid.

The Commissioner on the part of Connecticut set out in order to proceed to Wyoming and there duely and faithfully to execute the Kings Commands and on his return reported to me that on his Journey he received Intelligence that the Inhabitants at Wyoming which were but very few were cut off by the Indians and that the Settlement was wholly broke up, upwards of thirty Persons it was said were killed or captivated and but very few escaped. But that he nevertheless proceeded to Philadelphia where he received from Lieut Governor Hamilton a full Confirmation of the unhappy Disaster of those poor and miserable People. Mr Hamilton informed him a Party had been sent up to the Place and found all destroyed and buried ten or Eleven Dead Bodies lying there. Mr Hamilton signified to him

that as There was nothing now to do he advised him to proceed no further and accordingly he returned and made the above Report.

I am My Lords with the Highest Esteem and
Regard Your Lordships most
Obedient and most humble
Servant
THOS FITCH

The Right Honble The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

[Indorsed.] Proprieties. Connecticut. Letter from Thos Fitch Esqr Govr of Connecticut, to the Board, dated 10 Novr 1763, containing an Account that the Settlement at Wyoming has been destroyed by the Indians. Recd Janry Read March 3, 1764

THOMAS GAGE TO THOMAS FITCH.

[General Thomas Gage wrote on December 6, 1763, to Governor Thomas Fitch, that he had succeeded Sir Jeffrey Amherst in command of the forces in America; that Amherst had found it necessary in order to suppress the devastations made by the Indians to require the aid of men from the colonies during the coming year; that five hundred are demanded from Connecticut, who should by ready to proceed to Albany by the first of March; that they will be provisioned and armed at the expense of the home government by his order, and that the time of service is not to be beyond November first. *Colonial Records*, XII. 230; *Rhode Island Colonial Records*, VI. 376; Report of committee of the General Assembly, Jan. 19, 1764.]

THOMAS FITCH TO COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

Norwalk 9th December 1763.

My Lords,

I have received your Lordships Letter of the 28th September as also those of the 10th and 11th of October inclosing

His Majestys Royal Proclamation respecting the Erecting four New Governments in America &c which agreable to His Majesty's Commands I forthwith ordered to be published in the Several News Papers printed in this Colony that all the Kings Subjects in Connecticut as well as Elsewhere may be speedily acquainted therewith and avail themselves of the Benefits and advantages that may accrue to them from the Salutary Measures Directions and Encouragements contained therein and so far as concerns us Endeavour a faithful Observance thereof. And shall Also make the Suppression of the Clandestine and Prohibited Trade with Foreign Nations and the Improvement of the Revenue the Objects of my particular Attention and in Every other respect carefully Endeavour a Conformity to the Kings Commands and Intentions.

I am my Lords with the greatest
Esteem and Regard your
Lordships most Obedient
and most humble Servant
THO^{S} FITCH

The Right Honourable the Lords Comissioners for Trade & Plantations.

[Indorsed] Proprieties. Connecticut. Letter from Tho^{s} Fitch Esq^{r} dated Dec^{r} 9. 1764, informing the Board of his having rec^{d} the Kings Proclamation, respecting the new Governments, their Lordships Directions upon the Memorial of the Lords of the Treasury, relative to the defects of the Laws for regulating the plantation Trade. Rec^{d} Febry Read March 3, 1764.

THOMAS GAGE TO THOMAS FITCH.

[General Thomas Gage wrote on January 3, 1764, to Governor Thomas Fitch, probably renewing and urging his previous request that Connecticut take steps for furnishing five hundred men for service during the coming season in a campaign against the Indians. See extract of a letter from Fitch to Gage dated Jan. 30, 1764.]

BOSTON MERCHANTS TO NEW LONDON MERCHANTS.

BOSTON Jan^ry 9^th 1764

Gent^n

The Act commonly known by the Name of the Sugar Act has long & justly been complain'd of by the Northern Colonies as a great Grievance; and should it be continued & put in Execution, with any Degree of Rigour, (as is like to be the Case hereafter) it will give a mortal Wound to the Trade of these Colonies.

As this Act is now about to expire, it behoves us all to unite our Endeavours to prevent, if possible, the Revival of it. For this Purpose the Merchants in this Town, sometime since, met together and chose a Committee to prepare a State of the Trade of this Province, so far as it is affected by this Act; to collect what Facts & Arguments might occur to them, proper to be urged against the Renewal of it, & to draw up & present to our General Court a Memorial, praying they would make Application by their Agent at home, in order to obtain Relief. In Consequence of this Memorial, the Court have raised a large Committee, who have given us a hearing upon the Subject, and we are well assured they will send the necessary Instructions to their Agent, and will oppose the Renewal of the Act to the utmost of their Power.

It will not be deny'd that the Trade of all the Governments in North America is affected by this Act. They are all therefore interested in the Affair, and as they have very powerful Antagonists to encounter, the united Strength of them all will be necessary, if they mean to do any thing to Effect. We therefore address ourselves to you on this Occasion, & inclose you a Copy of what we have drawn up, relative to this Matter, desiring you to communicate it to the Merchants of Connecticut, that they may know what is doing here, and may have an Opportunity of assisting us in our Endeavours to defeat the iniquitous Schemes of these overgrown West Indians. We shall not presume to advise in what Manner this may be best done. We shall only say that, besides the public Application made by our General

Court, the Merchants here will severally write to their respective Correspondents in England & endeavour to convince them that the Act in Question is, and will be prejudicial to the Trade of Great Britain.

As the Trade of the several Provinces is attended with different Circumstances, those Arguments that are pertinent with Regard to one, may not be so with Regard to the others. We, in what we have offer'd, had in View the Trade of this Province only; and each Government will doubtless make use of those Arguments that are most adapted to their own particular State and Circumstances.

We shall detain you no longer than just to hint to you that no Time ought to be lost; and to ask Pardon for this Trouble we give you, which as it is designed to serve the Public, we flatter ourselves you will readily excuse.

We are, Sirs

Your most obed^{t} Serv^{ts}

JOS. GREEN
JOSHUA WINSLOW
EDWARD PAYNE
THOMAS [ ]

GURDON SALTONSTAL & NATH^{L} SHAW Esq^{rs}

[Indorsed] Letter from Certain Merchants in Boston

STATEMENT OF TRADE AND FISHERIES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

As the Act, commonly called the Sugar Act, has been passed upwards of thirty Years without any Benefit to the Crown, the Duties arising from it, having never been appropriated by Parliament to any particular Use; and as this Act will expire this Winter, the following Considerations are offered as Reasons why it should not be renewed.*

* This act, indifferently known as the Sugar and the Molasses Act, was passed in 1733, but was evaded by the colonies and no serious attempt made to enforce it. Now, however, with the French power out of the way, enforcement was thought possible; and despite this protest, was undertaken with a strong force of revenue cutters, though in the new Act of 1764 the duty on foreign molasses was reduced one-half. It was combined with a revenue measure, to pay for the governmental establishments which the colonies had kept in check by withholding payments except as a bargain. How it might have worked alone is uncertain, but its supplement the Stamp Act involved both in ultimate failure. F. M

First, It is apprehended, that the Trade is so far from being able to bear the high Duties imposed by this Act, that it will not bear any Duty at all. The Price of Molasses at present, is but 12d Sterling per Gallon, at which Price it will barely answer to distil it into Rum for Exportation: Should this Duty be added, it would have the Effect of an absolute Prohibition on the Importation of Molasses and Sugar from the foreign Islands; and consequently the same Effect on the Exportation of Fish, Lumber and other Commodities from hence to those Islands; as the French, Dutch and other Foreigners whom we supply with those Articles, will not permit us to bring away their money; so that unless we can take their ordinary Sugars and Molasses in Return, this Trade will be lost. As we do not import any Rum from the foreign Islands, the Duty on that Commodity is of little consequence, and Great Britain would finally pay much more than the Duty on Sugars, if an End should be put to our Trade to the foreign Islands. For should the Colonies be obliged to take from our own Islands all the West India Produce that they consume, the Price in Great-Britain must necessarily advance more than double this Duty. If we are permitted to import foreign Sugars and Molasses into the Northern Colonies, more of our West-India Produce will be carried to Great-Britain, where the Consumption is supposed to be equal to the whole Produce of our Islands.

Secondly, The Loss of the Trade to the foreign Islands on which great Part of our other Trade depends, must greatly affect all the Northern Colonies, and entirely destroy the Fishery in this Province, and at Newfoundland likewise; as our own Islands are not capable of taking off above one Third of our West-India Cod-Fish, nor one Quarter of the Mackrell, Shad, Alewives and other small Fish exported from hence. In this Province we have about 300 Sail of Vessels from 45 to 75 Tons, employed in the Cod-Fishery, and about 90 Sail from 25 to 40 Tons in the Mackrell Fishery; these Vessels carry from six to ten men each: the Bankers one with another make 800 Quintals a Vessel, in the Season; (from march to October,) and by an exact

Account taken at several of our Fishing Towns, the Proportion of West-India Cod-Fish was about three fifths of the whole Quantity, the Mackrell Vessels get about 200 Barrels a Vessel in the Season. Now as our own Islands take off but about one Third of the West-India Cod-Fish, and not more than one Quarter of the Mackrell and other small Fish; the Remainder will be lost if we are prevented from supplying the foreign Islands; there being no other Market where it can be disposed of. The Fishery at present is carried on to very little Profit, and wants all the Encouragement that can possibly be given to support those concerned in it, suppose they had Vent for all their West-India Fish; but should they be deprived of a Market for two Thirds; (which they will be if this Act should be put in Execution;) the whole Fishery must infallibly be broke up it being impossible to procure Fish for the European Market separate from the other; the Merchantable being such as is culled out of the whole after it is cured for the European Markets; what remains is fit only for the West-Indies; so that any Interruption in either Branch must be the Destruction of the whole. The manner of carrying on the Fishery is this; the Vessel draws two Eights after the great General is taken out of the whole; the Shoreman who is generally the Owner, has one Eighth for making, and the Fishermen the other five Eights. Suppose the Vessel makes 800 Quintals, which appears by an exact Account taken last Year to be the Medium, and is estimated as follows, viz^{t}

		Sterling	
340 Quintals fit for the European Markets at 12/$^{\text{m}}_{\text{p}}$ Quintal		£204	
460 Quintals of West India Fish 9/		207	
12 Barrels of Oyl	30/	18	£429
From this Sum £429 deduct the great General, which is Salt, Bait, Candles, Ballast, Boots &c for the Saller &c			85 10
			£343 10
To the Vessel 2/8 which will barely pay for the Wear and Tear, as they			

expend double the Quantity of Cables, Anchors, Rigging and Sails that Vessels in any other Employ do	£85 17 6	
To the Shoreman's one Eighth for making, on which the Support of his Family depends, as the Vessel dont clear any Thing	42 18 9	
To the Crew for the other five Eights	214 13 9	£343 10

From the Crews 5/8 amounting to £214 13 9 is to be deducted the small General so called, being for Wood and Provisions of all Sorts, paid for by the Crew amounting to £44 10 0 likewise their Craft as Boots, Barvils, Hooks, Lines, and small Stores amounting to £ 5 15 0 a man for 7 men is £ 40 5 0; this leaves £ 129 18 4 to be divided among the Crew, and amounts to £ 18 11 3 Sterling a man; which is but a bare Subsistance, as most of the Fishermen have Families, and are at double the Expense for Cloathing, that other Seamen are; the Supply of which as well as the Rigging and Sails for the Vessel are from Great-Britain; should they be deprived of the Trade to the foreign Islands in the West Indies, by which two Thirds of the West-India Fish will be lost; this will reduce the Vessels Share to £ 51 17 6; which is not sufficient to pay the necessary Wear and Tear; the Fishermens Shares will likewise be reduced to £ 6 5 6½ a Sum by no Means sufficient for their Support. The merchants who ship the Fish to Europe, and remit the Nett Proceeds to England, allow their Vessels from 2/6 to 3/ Sterling per Quintal Freight; if they go to Bilboa or the Streights, where they can't procure Salt the Freight is 3/; if to Lisbon or Cadiz, it is only 2/6; at this low Freight the Fish seldom or never yeilds any Profit; If upon the whole the Merchants can make their Remittances at Par, they think themselves well off, and would always compound at this Rate for the Season: This evidently proves that the Fishery will not bear the least additional Incumbrance, and that a very small Discouragement will totally destroy it.

Thirdly, A Prohibition on the Trade to foreign Islands will greatly promote the French Fishery: If the French Islands can be supplied with Fish for Molasses, it will be cheaper for them to purchase it of us than to catch it themselves: Should they be obliged to pay us money, (as some have supposed they will be) they must give a much greater Price for it than they do now, as our Vessels must come back empty, and consequently can't afford it so low, as when they make a Freight Home; this will have a Tendency to promote and enlarge their Fishery; which the Planters in their Islands will not apply for, while they can be supplied with Fish for their Molasses and their establishing such a Fishery will be very prejudicial to Great Britain; as great Numbers of our Fishermen having no Employ at Home, will be induced to enter into the French Service, where they will have all possible Encouragement given them.

Fourthly, The Fishery being a great Nursery of Seamen for his Majesty's Navy, the Destruction thereof must very much weaken the Naval Power of Great Britain. The Fishery in this Province alone employs near three Thousand Seamen, allowing only seven Men to a Vessel, the Vessels employed in carrying the merchantable Fish to Europe, are about fifty Sail at eight Men to a Vessel is 400; the Vessels employed in the West-India Trade are about 300 Sail; by the Custom House Books it appears that there was cleared out for the West-India Islands at the Ports of Boston and Salem, from January 1762 to January 1763, 266 Sail of Vessels; suppose only one half of these went to the foreign Islands, that is, 133 from these two Ports, and only 27 from Newbury and Casco Bay, which will make 160 at 8 Men to a Vessel is 1280; so that in the whole there will be near 5000 Seamen immediately turned out of Employ. From this Nursery of Seamen his Majesty's Ships on this Station, and in the West-Indies have often been supplied with Men in a Time of War; by which our Trade and Fishery have sometimes been greatly distressed; particularly the Squadron employed in the Reduction of Louisbourg and Quebec,

upon application from Admiral Saunders were supplied with upwards of 500 Seamen, who were inlisted at Boston, to serve in that Expedition, and sent on board the Fleet then lying at Hallifax; besides which two Armed Vessels were fitted out at the Expence of this Government, for the Protection of our Coast, and manned out of the Fishermen; notwithstanding all which a Number were impressed out of the Vessels on the Banks, which obliged many to return without their Fairs, and by this means our Fishery was reduced one third during the late War.

Fifthly, The Destruction of the Fishery will be very prejudicial to the Trade of Great-Britain, by lessening the Demand for her Manufactures, (of which that Branch of Business occasions a very large Consumption.) The Imports into Great-Britain from the Sugar Islands may appear more considerable than the Imports from the Northern Colonies; but the Exports of the Manufactures of Great-Britain to the Northern Colonies (on which the Wealth of the Nation so much depends) exceed those to the Sugar Islands vastly more than their Imports exceed ours; the Planters in the West-Indies soon get Estates, leave their Plantations and retire; the Inhabitants of the Northern Colonies are not able by their Trade and Industry to procure Estates sufficient to retire; therefore are obliged to remain in this cold climate, where they consume more of the Manufactures of Great Britain, than the Sugar Planters have Occasion for, and their consuming these Manufactures in the Colonies is more beneficial to Great-Britain than their going Home would be in Order to consume the same Quantity there.

The whole Produce of our Fishery, tho' not immediately sent to Great-Britain, finally centers there, by Means of our other Trade, which in a great Measure depends on this; so that the Importation of Goods from England into this Province, will thereby be lessened very near, if not the whole Amount of our Fishery, being £164,466 Sterling per Annum, as appears by the following Estimate of the Fish caught, and exported from hence, Viz^{t}

300 Vessels in the Cod-Fishery which caught last year by the Accounts taken from the Fishing Towns	240,059
Quintals, Viz^{t}	
102,265 Quintals fit for the European markets at 12/ ℔ Quin^{t}	£61359
137,794 Quintals for the West India Market 9/	62007 6
90 Mackrel Vessels at 200 Barrels each is 18000 Barrels 18/	16200
Shad, Alewives, and other pickled Fish 1000 Barrels 10/	5000
West-India Cod-Fish from Nova-Scotia & Newfoundland in Return for Provisions, Rum, Sugar & Molasses	10000
12 Barrels of Oyl to each Banker is 3600 Barrels 30/	5400
15,000 Hogsheads for Packing the West-India Fish 6/	4500
	£164,466 6

The Exports of Fish to the West-Indies may be proved by the Custom House Books, where it will appear, that from January 1762, to January 1763, there was entered for Exportation at the two Ports of Boston and Salem 14891 Hogsheads, and 2614 Quintals, equal to 330 Hogsheads, and makes in all 15231 Hogsheads of Fish of about eight Quintals each.

Sixthly, The Destruction of the Fishery will not only lessen the Importation of Goods from Great-Britain, but must greatly prejudice the whole Trade of the Province. The Trade to the foreign Islands is become very considerable: Surinam, and the other Dutch Settlements, are wholly supplied with Provisions, Fish, Lumber, Horses, Onions and other Articles exported from the Northern Colonies; for which we receive Molasses in Return; this is distilled into Rum for the Fishery, and to export to the Southern Colonies for Naval Stores, which we send to Great-Britain, and for Grain; and to Africa to purchase Slaves for our own Islands in the West Indies: If this Trade is destroyed, the Distillery on the Continent must be broke up, as all our

own Islands do not export Molasses sufficient to supply the Northern Colonies with Beer. The annual Supply of Rum and Molasses for this Province alone, including the Whale, Cod and Mackrel Fishery amounts to near 9000 Hogsheads; besides which we export to the Southern Colonies upwards of 3000 Hogsheads to Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland about 1300 Hogsheads, and to Africa about 1700 Hogsheads, which amounts to upwards of 6000 Hogsheads exported; so that the whole Demand for this Province amounts to about 15000 Hogsheads per Annum of 100 Gallons each. It is said by the Planters in the West-Indies that they can supply us with Rum and Molasses for the Fishery, and our own Consumption, and that there is no Occasion for any Distillers in the Northern Colonies: To which it may be answered; First, That they are not capable of supplying us with all the Rum and Molasses we want; It appears by the Entries at the Custom House, that from January 1762, to January 1763, there was entered at Boston and Salem, from the Conquered Islands upwards of 7000 Hogsheads of Molasses; whereas from our own Islands were entered only 406 Hogsheads of Rum, and 424 Hogsheads of Molasses, 412 of which were from Jamaica, and only 12 from all the other Islands. Secondly, That the Price of Rum at our own Islands for many Years past, has been and now is, so high, that the Fishermen can't afford to purchase it, nor do they make Use of any but what is distilled here; should we be obliged to take all our Supply from them, the Price would immediately advance more than double. Thirdly, The Demand of the Northern Colonies for Molasses is at present so great, that the Price of it in our Islands would soon be equal to the Price of Rum; and from the natural Increase of Inhabitants on the Continent, our Demands would soon render that Article too dear for the poorer Sort to purchase only as a Medicine. Fourthly, Molasses is distilled here into Rum 50 per Cent cheaper than in the West-Indies, which is a very great Advantage to the Fishery, and we are hereby enabled to supply the Southern Colonies, and save our Money to send to Great-Britain, which otherwise must

go to those Colonies for Grain: We are able also to export large Quantities to Africa, in Return for which we receive Slaves and Gold Dust, and likewise to supply the Fishery at Newfoundland, so that the Distillery here is become very necessary, not only for our Fishery, but for our other Trade too, and has been a very considerable Branch of Business, which we cannot do without; Rum, Sugar and Molasses are become so necessary by being universally used among the Lumbermen, Tradesmen, and all Sorts of Labourers, that advancing the Price of those Articles, must greatly inhaunce the Price of Lumber, and Ship-Building, by which large Remittances are made to Great-Britain; and this will be a further Discouragement to the English Trade. In short, as Necessity is the Mother of Invention, the People will be driven into Manufactures for their Support, which they will never think of while they can maintain themselves by Trade.

Seventhly, The Destruction of the Fishery will be the Ruin of those concerned in that Business, and that are dependent on it. The Fishing Vessels which cost upwards of £100,000 Sterling, more than one half of which was supplied from Great-Britain, will thereby be rendered useless, and of little or no Value; consequently a Loss to near that Amount must ensue to the Owners. The Merchants concern'd in shipping the Fish to Europe, and the West-Indies will be great Sufferers by their Vessels being reduced in their Value for want of Employ. The Tradesmen of all Sorts in the Fishing Towns, will be reduced to Beggary, as their whole Support depends on the Fishery; nor will the Distress end here; the Tradesmen in the Country Towns will be greatly affected, particularly the Coopers who will lose the making of

	Lawfull Money
5000 Barrels for Oyl, Blubber, and Fishermens Water Cask at 3/6	£875
18,000 Barrels used for Mackrel and other pickled Fish 3/	2700
10,000 Hogsheads and Barrels used for Rum, as the Distillery will be broke up with the Fishery 10/	5000
10,000 Shook Hogsheads sent to the foreign Islands for Molasses 4/	2000

200,000 Hoops to make up the Molasses Hogsheads 70/	700
The Tanner and Shoemaker will lose the Sale of 2000 Pair of Boots and Barvils	2000
The Farmer will likewise be affected, as each Banker carries 6 Barrels of Pork, each Mackrel Vessel 4, which makes 2160 Barrels of Pork at 80/ besides what the Vessels use that are employed in carrying off the Fish, which is at least 500 Barrels of Pork at 80/ and 500 Barrels of Beef at 40/	11640
5000 Quintals of Bread for the Fishermen, besides what is used in their Families 20/	5000
1000 Bushels of Beans and Pease, besides Butter, Cheese, Roots &c 8/	400
Lawfull Money	£30315

The whole amounting to £30,315 per Annum; besides the Lumber, Horses, Provisions and other Commodities sent to the foreign Islands as Cargoes.

Eighthly, The Sugar Act, if put in Execution, will greatly Affect the King's Revenue, by lessening the Importation of Rum and Sugar into Great-Britain. The Duties paid upon Rum, it is said, amount to upwards of £50,000 Sterling per Annum; this will be wholly lost to the Crown, as the Northern Colonies will take all the Rum our Islands can make; consequently none can be shipped to Great-Britain; they will likewise want a great Proportion of their Sugars; and in a few Years, should our Numbers increase in Proportion to what they have done for a Century past, the whole Produce of the Islands we at present possess, will not exceed the Demand for this Continent; the Consumption at present is computed to be about 15,000 Hogsheads of one Thousand Pounds each, the Duties on which if imported into Great-Britain, would amount to upwards of £30,000 Sterling per annum.

Ninthly, This Act was procured by the Interest of the West-India Planters, with no other View than to enrich themselves, by obliging the northern Colonies to take their

whole Supply from them; and they still endeavour the Continuance of it under a Pretence, that they can supply Great-Britain and all her Colonies with West-India Goods, which is perfectly chimerical: Take their own Accounts of the Exportation of their Produce from their several Islands, (which by the way, from some would be one half more than is really their own Produce, it being foreign Produce run among them, and then cleared out as English,) then take the natural Demand of Great-Britain for their Sugar, and the Demand of the Colonies for Rum, Sugar and Molasses; and it will appear that their Produce is by no Means sufficient to supply even the bare Necessities of the English. If the Demand for Rum and Molasses in the Southern Colonies is in any Proportion to that of this Province, it will still further surmount the Exportation of Molasses from our Islands; & such a large proportion of their Sugar must be brought this Way for our Supply as would raise the Price so much in Great-Britain, that they would soon feel the unhappy Effects of it. The Planters in our Islands have no Reason to complain of our Trade to the foreign Islands, as it can be made to appear by examining of Original Accompts of Sales of our Goods, and Invoices, shipped from their Islands for twenty years before the French War in 1744, that our Goods sold from 20 to 30 per Cent higher, and their Goods were sold us from 30 to 50 per Cent cheaper than since the Peace in 1748. The Increase of our Lumber Business and Fishery has been such, that by exporting to them such large Quantities of these Commodities, they do not sell for more than their Prime Cost, and so many of our Vessels going to their Islands, has occasioned the Rise of their Goods near double.

The general Course of our Trade to the West Indies, has been this, our Vessels (except those bound to Surinam and some that go directly to Jamaica) call at Barbadoes to try their Markets, from thence they proceed to Antigua, Nevis and S^{t} Kitts, and in Case they meet with a tolerable Market at either of those Islands, they always embrace it; if not they then proceed, some to Jamaica, others to S^{t} Eustatius and the other foreign Islands, where they dis-

pose of their Cargoes which our own Islands do not want, being already overstock'd with those Commodities. But a further Proof that the Trade is in their Favour is this; formerly when our Goods fetch'd a Price with them, and their Produce did not vend quick; they owned and sent Vessells with their Produce to sell among us, and took our Produce in Pay; but this is not the Case now; for where one Vessel owned in the West-Indies comes to us, we send an hundred Sail to them, which plainly shows, that they do not want our Goods, so much as we do to sell them, nor to vend their own so much as we do to buy; their Navigation is otherwise employed; they take our Fish and other Commodities, dispose of them among the French, and pay us in the Return of those Goods only shifted into English Cask at 100 per Cent Advance.

Upon the whole, It is plain that our Islands are able neither to supply us with what we want from them nor to take from us what Lumber and Fish we are obliged to export: And they will be still less able to do either; for our Demands will be growing faster than their Produce, and our Fishery which has been increasing, will continue still to increase, if not obstructed, while their Demands have not increased in any Proportion, and never can.

Boston December 1763

The Advocates for our Sugar Islands alledge that the Supplys the foreign Islands receive from us by our Trade with them are of great Advantage to them in carrying on their Works and supporting their Slaves, and that they are hereby enabled [ ] easily to send their Sugar to market and to become our Rivals in that Trade. If this was really the Case, the French Government would certainly permitt and even encourage our Trade with their Islands, but they are so far from doing this, that they have laid a Prohibition on it, & thrown so many discouragements in the Way, that it is with difficulty and oftentimes with considerable Hazard, that it is carry'd on at all.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

We Your Honour's Comittee appointed to take into Consideration Two letters laid before this Assembly by his Honor The Governor One from the Rt Honble the Earl of Halifax, dated Octob 19. 1763 Signifying that his Majesty has Judged it Necessary to require the Assistance of Such of his Colonies, as are most interested by their Situation, or most able by their circumstances to Contribute to the general purposes of Defence & of Anoyance of the Savages. The Other from his Excellency Thos Gage Esqr Comander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in North America, dated decr 6t 1763. Signifying his requisition of five hundred Men from this Colony for the service of the Next Year, and therein setting forth the proceedings of Sr Jeffery Amherst during the Time he continued in the Chief Comand and the Requisition laid before the Assembly of New York and Their Thoughts that it is Reasonable that the New England Governments should be called upon to Assist in the Manner practised during the late War.

Take Leave to report our Considerations, & Opinion Thereon as follows. That Considering the Delawares and Shawanesse & Other Tribes on that Side, Who seem to have been generally the most inveterate, are very remote from hence, and that Sir Jeffry Amherst hath required a Number of Men of the Southward Provinces Sufficient to Chatise those Indians, And hearing that some of the principal other Tribes concerned have proposed Terms of Peace & submission to his Majesty, Which altho' not concluded yet affords a hopeful prospect, And That The Indians of the Six Nations, who lye Nearest to us, and contiguous to the Government of New York have not Joyn'd in the War against the English.

We apprehend that by our Situation, we are but very remotely insterested, Which also is such as renders it very difficult to Assist & Carry our Men against any of the Indians which have made their Incursions on the English, and That Our Circumstances & Abilities are Such as do not Enable us thereto, Our Exertions during the late time of

War hath bro't this Colony. greatly in debt for Money now On Interest, and That We can't find means for raising Men, but by Emission of Bills of Credit of this Colony On Interest Which must very much distress our people to sink & discharge, Considering the great Load of public & private Debts which now lye on the Inhabitants.

For Which Reasons, We are of Opinion, That it is not at this present time Expedient to raise Men in this Colony, for the purposes before mentioned. All which is humbly Submitted by Us

Signed ℔ Order

EBEN^{R} SILLIMAN

NEW HAVEN. Jan^{ry} 19th 1764

In the upper House

The foregoing Report of the Com^{tee} is accepted and approved And a Bill in fform ordered to be bro^{t} in accordingly

Test GEORGE WYLLYS Secret

Concurred in the Lower House

Test ABR^{M} DAVENPORT Clerk

MEMORIAL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

To the Hon^{l} Gen^{l} Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut now Sitting at New Haven

The Memorial of Jared Ingersoll in behalf of Gurdon Saltonstall Esq^{r} & others Merchants & Traders in this Colony Humbly Sheweth, that his Majesty has been pleased of late to Inforce the Execution of the Sugar Act So Called in these parts of his Dominions which it is generally Supposed by persons Acquainted with the Trade of the Northern Colonies will very much Distress the Inhabitants of the Said Northern Colonies, & that without Serving the Essential Interests of y^{e} Mother Country, and as the Said Sugar Act Expires about this time & will probably be again revived unless prevented by a Seasonable remonstrance on the part of the Northern Colonies, And the Merchants and Even Legislative Bodies of Neighbouring Provinces having

as yr Memt is advised, Determined to make Such Representations as shall be thought proper upon this matter aford to the British Parliament, yr Memt Humbly prays that your Hons will be pleased to Nominate & Appoint Some persons on behalf of this Colony to Collect & transmit to the Agent of this Colony to be by him made use of as he Shall Judge best, Such materials, Documents and Informations relative to the matter aford as they shall be able to procure & shall think of Use & Consequence to be transmitted, or in Some other way Evinces yr Paternal Care in this matter as yr Hons Shall in yr Wisdom think fit & yr Memt as in Duty bound shall Ever pray

J INGERSALL

Dated at N Haven Jany ye 20th 1764.

THOMAS FITCH TO THOMAS GAGE.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Governor Fitch, to his Excellency, The Honorable Major General Gage.

Dated NORWALK 30th January 1764.

Sir

"Immediately after recieving your last letter of the 3d Inst with that from the Earl of Halifax transmitted by you, I gave Orders for the Assembly to meet, which met accordingly on the 18th of this Month; I expected to have been able to have acquainted you with their final determination on the subject of your Requisition, but the Assembly considering that the Shawnese and Delawares, and other Tribes of Indians, on that side, who seem to have been most inveterate against the English, would be chastised by the Men, whom Sir Jeffery Amherst had required of the Southward provinces to act towards the Ohio; and hearing that some of the principal other Tribes, have proposed terms of peace and Submission to his Majesty, which altho' not concluded Affords a hopefull prospect; considering also, that the Six Nations, have not joined in the War against the English, and our Remoteness as to Situation, and our present inability as to Circumstances, occasioned by the heavy load of

Debts, publick and private, incurred during the late War; They have as yet, not concluded to raise Men, for the purpose mentioned in your Letter; But, as these Matters may further open, and appear in a different light, the Assembly on much Deliberation has referred the Consideration of them, to their Sessions on the 8th of March, to which time it is adjourned. When they suppose, in case, it shall be determined to raise Men, they can raise them soon enough to proceed on the intended Service, considering the difficulty, that must attend their March, Earlier in the Spring, when the Seasons are cold, moist, and unhealthy, for men to lay abroad in."

[Indorsed.] Extract of a Letter from the Honble Governor Fitch, to His Excy The Honble Majr General Gage In Majr Genl Gage's, of the 11th Febry 1764.* Informing that the Assembly of Connecticut had adjourned the Consideration of the Requisition for Men made them by the E. of Halifax.

REMARKS ON THE TRADE OF THE COLONY.

As the Sugar Act comonly so cal'd expires this Winter, its the Interest of the Northern Colonies to use their best Endeavours to prevent its being revived.

The Trade of the Colony of Connecticut consists in Shipbuilding for this & the neighbouring Provinces, and Exportation of Beef, Pork, Wheat, Indian Corn, Oats, Rye, Pease, Beans, Onions, Tobacco, Rum, Sugar & Molasses to sd neighbourg Provinces to pay for British Manufactures bought of them for the Consumption of the Inhabitants of the Colonys and to purchase Codfish, Mackrel, and Oyle, for the West India Market. Also in exporting Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hoggs, Boards, Plank, Hoops, Staves, Beef, Pork, Bread, Flouer, Indian Corn, Pease, Beans, Onions, Codfish, Mackrel, Shad, Menhaden, Elwives & Oyle to the English & Foreign Ports in the West Indies. And Rum distild here

*Gage refers to the enclosure thus: "As Connecticut has taken the lead in this Resolve its to be feared the rest of the Eastern goverments will take resolutions of the like nature."

to Africa to purchase Slaves for the West India Market, for all which we receive Rum, Sugar, & Molasses in Return.

Should the s[d] Sugar Act be reviv'd & put in full Execution, it will amount to a total prohibition of the Northern Colonies suplying any Foreign Port in the West Indies with those Articles, & the English Islands must consiquently be the only purchasers. And when the Exportation from Canada & East & West Florida, of the above-mentioned Articles to the English West India Islands, are added to those of the Northern Colonies, the supply will be vastly more than those Islands have a demand for, & will not sell for Prime Cost Unless the Islands export them to the Foreign Ports, & purchase Sugar & Molasses, & import those Articles into s[d] Islands & sell them as English produce, to the Traders from the Northern Colonies at 100 ℔C[t] Advance, Which has been Notoriously the case in some of the Islands & is undoubtedly one reason why, the West India Gentlemen have so much labour'd to have the Sugar Act continued, from time to time.

If the Trade from the Northern Colonies to Forreign Ports in the West Indies is prohibited, no one will deny that the French will open a Trade to Missisipi and Increase their Fishery, to Supply the French as well as the Spanish Dutch & Danish West Indies, with all the Articles they have heretofore been supply'd with from the Northern Colonies. The many & great Advantages arising thereby to the French & disadvantages to the British Nation are so manifest that they need not be mentioned.

The Number of Inhabitants in the Northern Colonies when compared to the Inhabitants of the English West India Islands, are supos'd to be in proportion as Twenty to One, & notwithstanding the great superiority of the Northern Colonies in Number, they have not One Member in the British Parliament and the West India Islands have Fifty Six. Can this difference proceed from the Poverty of the Proprietors of the Sugar Islands, or from their Affluence, which solely arises from the Produce of their Sugar Plantations. If from the latter, can it be for the Interest of Great

Brittain that an Act of Parliament should be revivd to increase the Proffits ariseing to the Proprietors of the English Sugar Islands (already greater than any Land Holders in the Kings Dominons) when the damage will be so amazeingly great to the Northern Colonies (impoverishd by the expence of the late Warr with France & Spain which Expence the Kings Subjects in the West Indies have been freed from) that it will leave at least one half their Navigation & Seamen unimploy'd, the demand for Shipbuilding will cease, the Land Holders, & Tradesmen be discourag'd, prevent the large importation of British Manufactures, & render the Colonies unable to pay their Debts already contracted in Great Britain

NEW LONDON Jany 1764.

RICHARD JACKSON TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

[Richard Jackson wrote on March 10, 1764, to the Colony of Connecticut, or possibly to Governor Thomas Fitch, asking whether he should charge and draw his salary from the time he received his commission of agency or from the time when Jared Ingersoll, the Colony's late agent, left England. He also wrote of the proposed action relative to creating a revenue in America by means of stamp duties. *Colonial Records*, XII. 255, 256.]

THOMAS FITCH TO EARL OF HALIFAX.

NORWALK 23d March 1764

My Lord

Your Letter of the 19th of Octobr 1763 as soon as possible after it came to Hand I laid before the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut and Recommeded to them a Compliance with the Kings Commands and am now to Acquaint your Lordship that the Assembly Altho they apprehend this Colony is not to be accounted among Such as are most Interested by their Situation or most Able by their Circumstances (it being at present greatly involved by public and Private Debts incurred during the late War) and altho the Indian War bares now no appearance of becoming

general but there appears Some hopeful Prospect of a Peace with them yet have made Provision for Raising two hundred and Sixty five Men to Contribute to the General Purposes of Defence and of Annoyance of the Savages and doubt not the Assembly will be Disposed in Case the War Shall again bare the Appearance of becoming General and more men Shall be wanted to Accomplish his Majestys Intentions, to Exert themselves according as the Exigency of the Case shall appear to Require

I am my Lord with the highest
Esteem and Regard your Lordships
most Obedient and most humble Servt
THOS FITCH.

The Right Honble the Earl of Halifax one of his Majestys Principal Secrs of State

[Indorsed] Letter to the Earl of Halifax 23d March 1764.

COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS TO THOMAS FITCH.

Sir,

Having by the inclosed to Mr Temple Surveyor General of the Northern Part of the Continent of America acquainted him, that we have, pursuant to a Warrant from the Treasury, issued our Deputation to Mr Duncan Stewart to be Collector of the Customs at New London in Connecticut, in the Room of Joseph Hull deceased, and he having given Security here for the faithfull Discharge of his Duty, We desire the Favour of you, in Case of Mr Temple's Absence, to admit Mr Stewart to the said Employ on his taking the Oaths enjoyned by Law, and grant him a Certificate thereof to be transmitted to us.

We are, Sir,
your very humble servants
SL MEAD.
EDWD HOOPER
J PENNINGTON
H PELHAM

Customhouse LONDON 12 April 1764.

H. H.

Governor of Connecticut.

[Superscribed] To The Hon^rble The Governour of the Colony of Connecticut New England

[Indorsed] Letter from the Commiss^rs of the Customs 24^th April 1764 Rec^d 19^th September 1764

COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

WHITEHALL May 11^th 1764.

Gentlemen,

We send you herewith a Copy of an Address from the House of Commons to His Majesty of the 5^th of the last Month, and desire you will forthwith prepare and transmit to us as soon as possible the Account therein required, that the same may be laid before that House the next meeting of Parliament.

So we bid you heartily farewell, and are,

Your very loving Friends
and humble Servants,
HILLSBOROUGH
SOAME JENYNS
ED: ELIOT
E^D BACON
ORWELL
J. DYSON
BAMBER GASCOYNE

Governor and Company of Connecticut

[Indorsed] Letter from the Lords &c for Trade &c 11^th May 1764. Rec^d 3^d July 1764

RESOLVE OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.

House of Commons 5^th April 1764.

Resolved,

That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, that He will be graciously pleased to give directions to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, to

prepare, in order to be laid before this House, the next Session of Parliament, an Account of the Tender & Amount of the Bills of Credit, which have been created and issued in the several British Colonies and Plantations in America, as well those under Proprietors and Charters, as under His Majesty's immediate Commission and Government, since Janry 1749, distinguishing the Amount of the same in each Colony and Plantation, and the respective time when such Bills were issued, with the amount of the said Bills in Money of Great Britain, both at the time when such Bills were issued, and at the time of preparing the said Account, and also the Times fixed for the calling in, sinking and discharging such Bills, and the Funds appropriated for that purpose.

[Indorsed] Copy of Resolve of the House of Commons Respecting Paper Bills or Bills of Credit &c.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

[The Commissioners for Trade and Plantations wrote, under date of May 11, 1764, a second letter to the Colony of Connecticut inclosing a list of titles of several Acts of Parliament passed at the last session with the several printed copies of those Acts. Among them was probably the famous "Molasses Act," so called. See letter of Nov. 14, 1764, from Fitch to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.]

LIST OF ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

List of the Titles of seven Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament.

An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for continuing, amending & making perpetual, an Act pass'd in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, (intituled an Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America); for

applying the produce of such Duties and of the Duties to arise by Virtue of the said Act, towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting and securing the said Colonies and Plantations; for explaining an Act made in the Twenty fifth year of the Reign of King Charles the second, (intituled an Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trade and for the better securing the Plantation Trade), and for altering and disallowing several Drawbacks on Exports from this Kingdom, and more effectually preventing the Clandestine Conveyance of Goods to & from the said Colonies and Plantations & improving & securing the Trade between the same and Great Britain.

An Act to prevent paper Bills of Credit, hereafter to be issued in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America, from being declared to be a legal tender in payments of money; and to prevent the legal Tender of such Bills as are now subsisting, from being prolonged beyond the Periods limited for calling in & sinking the same.

An Act for granting a Bounty upon the Importation of Hemp, and rough and undressed Flax, from His Majesty's Colonies in America.

An Act for the encouragement of the Whale Fishery in the Guelph and River of S^{t} Lawrence, and on the Coasts of His Majesty's Colonies in America.

An Act for repealing the Duties now payable upon Bever Skins imported, & for granting other Duties in lieu thereof, and for granting certain Duties upon the Exportation of Bever Skins & Bever Wool; and for taking off the Drawback allowed on the exportation of such Skins.

An Act for vesting the Fort of Senegal, and its Dependencies, in the Company of Merchants trading to Africa

An Act for preventing Frauds and Abuses in relation to the sending and receiving of Letters and Packets free from the Duty of Postage.

[Indorsed] List of the Titles of Several Acts of Parliament passed last Sessions sent by the Board of Trade Rec^{d} 3^{d} July 1764.

THOMAS FITCH TO RICHARD JACKSON.

[At the General Assembly held in May 1764, the governor was desired to acquaint Richard Jackson that, although he had not expected his salary as agent to commence until the time of Jared Ingersoll's leaving the business of the agency, yet, being sensible of the good services rendered the Colony by him, the Assembly are desirous he should charge his salary from the time he received his commission, May 30, 1760. *Colonial Records*, XII. 255.]

COMMITTEE OF MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THOMAS FITCH (?)

Boston June 25th 1764.

Sir,

The House of Representatives of his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay at the Session of the General Assembly in May last, being informed of the late Act of Parliament relating to the Sugar Trade with the foreign Colonies, and the Resolutions of the House of Commons relating to the Stamp Duties and other Taxes proposed to be laid on the British Colonies, were humbly of Opinion, that those Measures have a Tendency to deprive the Colonists of some of their most essential Rights as British Subjects and as Men, particularly the Right of assessing their own Taxes, and being free from any Impositions but such as they consent to by themselves or Representatives.

Our Agent informs us that in a Conference he had with Mr Greenville on these Subjects, he was told that the Ministry were desirous of consulting the Ease, the Quiet and Goodwill of the Colonies.

Such Expressions induce us to hope that there is nothing punitive in these Measures, and that humble dutiful Remonstrances may yet have their Effect. But if while these Things are thus publickly handled no Claim is made, no Remonstrance preferred on the Part of the Colonies, such Silence must be interpreted a tacit Cession of their Rights and an humble Acquiescence under all their Burdens.

The House have wrote fully upon this Subject to the Agent of this Province, and directed him to remonstrate against these Measures, and to endeavour a Repeal of said Act, and if possible to prevent the Imposition of any further Duties and Taxes on the Colonies. For this Purpose they were desirous of the united Assistance of the several Colonies in a Petition against such formidable Attacks upon what they conceive to be the inseparable Rights of British Subjects; and that the Agents of the several Colonies might be directed by the Representatives of the People on the Continent of North America to unite in the most serious Remonstrance against measures so destructive of the Liberty, the Commerce and Property of the Colonists, and in their Tendency so pernicious to the real Interest of Great Britain.

The House have done us the Honour to appoint us a committee in the Recess of the General Court to inform the several Houses of Representatives of this Continent of their Desires; and we do ourselves the Honour to subscribe ourselves,

Your most
Humble Servants
JAMES OTIS
THOMAS CUSHING
OXENBRIDGE THACHER
THOMAS GRAY
EDW SHEAFFE

EARL OF HALIFAX TO THOMAS FITCH.

St James's, July 14th 1764.

Sir,

I send You herewith, by The King's Command, the Copy of a Letter, which I have lately receiv'd from His Excy The Spanish Ambassador, complaining, by Order of his Court, of several Violences committed against the Subjects of His Catholick Majesty by some English Pirates, or Privateers in The West Indies. And I am to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure, that you make all possible Inquiry concerning all Vessels which may arrive within your Gov-

ernment from those Parts, in order to discover the Persons, who may have have been guilty of such Acts of Piracy, & in case of such Discovery, that you do your utmost to secure Them, & bring Them to Justice.

And if any of the Persons concerned in the said Piratical Proceedings shall happen to be discovered & apprehended within your Governm^{t} You will immediately transmit to me, for His Majesty's Information, an Account thereof, & of your Proceedings in consequence of such Discovery.

I am, with great Truth & Regard,
Sir, Your most obedient
humble Servant
DUNK HALIFAX

Governor of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from the Earl of Halifax 14th July 1764
Rec^{d} 22^{d} Septembr 1764

PRINCE MASSERAN TO EARL OF HALIFAX.

Copie
LONDRES ce 18^{e} Juin 1764.

Milord,

Le Roi mon maitre a recu par une Lettre du Comte de Ricla, Gouvernour de la Havanne, datée du 5^{e} de Fevrier de cette année la factieuse nouvelle de plusieurs Violences commises contre ses propres sujets, par quelques Corsaires anglois, qui subsistent encore armés dans ces Endroits là, comme en toms de Guerre; une Goleta, où petit Batiment anglois, dont le nom du Cap^{ne} nous est inconnu, donna chasse à un Batiment Espagnol commandé par Salvador Buenavides, qui passoit du Port de la Trinité à Puerto Principe fit entrer son monde à bord du Batiment Espagnol, le visita, traita fort mal la Tripulation, & s'empara par force d'un Criminel qui alloit étre delivré entre les mains du Commandant du Puerto Principe par ordre du Cap^{ne} de Guerre, qui commande dans la Ville de la Trinité.

Jean Bishag, anglois, Cap^{ne} d'une Balandre anglois dont la Cargaison appartenoit à Manual Ravelo Espagnol, *com-

*The duplicate in the Massachusetts Historical Society here inserts "entra pas force dans une Balandre Espagnole"

mandée par Nicolas Bonora, qui alloit avec la permission necessaire charger du Tabac au Port de Majorvi & etoit actuellemont dans celui de las neuvitas dans la même Isle de Cuba, s'en rendit maitre par la Voie des armes, & malgré les Remonstrances faites par les Interessés dans la Cargaison, s'en empara en donnant un recu de ce qu'ie avoit pris.

quoique Le Comte de Ricla a ecrit sur tout cela au Gouvernr anglois de la Providence, Le Roi mon maitre, me charge d'en informer Le Roi de la Grande Bretagne, & Son ministere de ces actions si contraires à l'amitié, qui regne, et doit regner entre les deux nations, & il espere que S. M. Bretque voudra bien expedier Ses ordres avec toute la Celerité possible pour faire cesser ces Violences, & pour contenir Ses Sujets dans les bornes de la moderation, qu'ils sont obligés d'observer.

J'ai l' honneur d'etre &c.

LE PRINCE DE MASSERAN

S. E. Milord DUNK HALIFAX

[Indorsed] Copy of a Letter from Prince Masseran to the Earl of Halifax 18th June 1764

RICHARD JACKSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

[Richard Jackson wrote on July 27, 1764, to Governor Thomas Fitch. It was probably in this letter that he advised the governor to take the oath required by Parliament that he would as governor enforce the "Molasses Act." See Fitch's letter to Jackson of Dec. 7, 1764.]

EARL OF HALIFAX TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

Duplicate

St James's August 11th 1764.

Gentlemen,

It being of great Importance and Advantage to His Majesty's Service, and to the Commercial Interests, and general Convenience of His Majesty's Subjects in North America, that the Conveyance of Letters, by the Post,

should be facilitated, and extended throughout the Colonies upon that extensive Continent, His Majesty's Post Master General, is concerting Measures for those Purposes. And as it cannot be doubted but the Legislatures of the several Colonies will readily and chearfully contribute to the Success of a Plan, from which they may expect to derive the Benefit of a regular, safe, and speedy Correspondence, I am commanded to signify to You His Majesty's Pleasure, that You should recommend it to the Assembly of the Colony under Your Government to provide for the Establishment of Ferries, and erecting proper Buildings on the Water Side, wherever the same may be found necessary, that the Posts may meet with no Delays or Interruptions in passing.

His Majesty's Post Master General having also represented that a Map of the Province under Your Government, with the present Course of the Posts throughout the same clearly markt out, would be of great Use to Him, in the present Undertaking; I am to desire that You will procure and transmit such a Map, together with a State of such alterations as You apprehend to be wanting for the better Regulation and Improvement of the said Posts. and You will give Your constant Aid and Support to the Post Masters within Your Government in the Execution of their Office, which is so immediately calculated for the Publick Benefit.

I am, with great Truth and Regard,
Gentlemen, Your most obedient
humble Servant.
DUNK HALIFAX

Governor & Company of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Duplicate Letter from Earl of Halifax 11th August 1764. Recd 24th Octobr 1764 Concerning Post Office

EARL OF HALIFAX TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

S^T^ JAMES's, August 11^th^ 1764.

Gentlemen,

The House of Commons having, in the last Session of Parliament, come to a Resolution, by which it is declared that, towards defraying the necessary Expences of defending, protecting and securing the British Colonies and Plantations in America, it may be proper to charge certain Stamp Duties in the said Colonies and Plantations, it is His Majesty's Pleasure, that You should transmit to me, without Delay, a List of all Instruments made Use of in publick Transactions, Law Proceedings, Grants, Conveyances, Securities of Land on Money, within your Government, with proper and sufficient Descriptions of the same, in order that if Parliament should think proper to pursue the Intention of the aforesaid Resolution, they may thereby be enabled to carry it into Execution in the most effectual aud least burthensome Manner.

If You should be unable of Yourself to prepare a List of this kind with sufficient Accuracy, You will in such Case require the Assistance of the Principal Officer of the Law within Your Government, who is the proper Person to be consulted towards procuring the said Information in the Manner required.

I am, with great Truth and Regard,
Gentlemen, Your most obedient
humble Servant
DUNK HALIFAX

Governor and Company of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from Earl of Halifax 11^th^ August 1764 Rec^d^ 3^d^ Octob^r^ concerning Stamp Duties.

EARL OF HALIFAX TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

Duplicate
S^T^ JAMES's, August 11^th^ 1764.

Gentlemen,

It is His Majesty Pleasure that you do constantly transmit to me every Information, which your utmost Diligence

& Attention can, from Time to Time, procure in relation to the illicit Trade, which may be carried on within your Government; to the Methods in which it is conducted; the Commodities in which it is concerned; and the Extent to which it is carried; the Means of preventing the same; & the Conduct of the several Officers who are employed for that purpose: And whenever it shall that you have not been able to procure any Intelligence upon any of the Points above mentioned, You will take Care to mention in your Dispatches, that you have no Informations of that sort to communicate.

I am, with great Truth & Regard,
Sir, Your most obedient
humble Servant
DUNK HALIFAX

To the Governor & Company of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Duplicate Letter from the Earl of Halifax 11th of August 1764 Recd 24th Octor

RICHARD JACKSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

[Richard Jackson wrote on August 13, 1764, to Governor Thomas Fitch. The contents of the letter are not known. It appears to have been forwarded to the governor by the hand of Col. Eliphalet Dyer. See Fitch's letter to Jackson of Dec. 7, 1764.]

THOMAS FITCH TO RICHARD JACKSON.

[Governor Thomas Fitch wrote on September 22, 1764, to Richard Jackson, the Colonys agent in England. The contents of the letter are unknown. See Fitch's letter to Jackson of Dec. 7, 1764.]

RHODE ISLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S COMMITTEE TO GEORGE WYLLYS.

Rhode Island October 8. 1764.

Gentlemen,

We being appointed a Committee by the General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island, to correspond, confer,

and consult, with any Committee or Committees, that are or shall be appointed by any of the British Colonies on the Continent; and in Concert with them, to prepare and form such Representations of the Condition of the Colonies, the Rights of the Inhabitants, and the Interests of Great Britain as connected with them, as may be thought most likely to be effectual to remove or alleviate the Burthens, which the Colonists at present labor under, and to prevent new ones being added.

The Impositions already laid on the Trade of these Colonies, must have very fatal Consequences. The Act in Embrio for establishing Stamp Duties, if effected, will further drain the People, and Strongly point out their Servitude: And the Resolution of the House of Commons, (that they have a Right to tax the Colonies,) if carried into Execution, will leave us Nothing to call our own. How far the united Endeavours of all the Colonies might tend to prevent those Evils, cannot be determined: But certainly it is worth their While to try every Means in their Power to preserve every Thing they have worth preserving.

Zealous to do all we can in a Business of so much Importance, more especially as the Colony that employs us seems heartily disposed to exert its utmost Efforts to preserve its Priviledges inviolate, looking on this as the critical Conjunction, when they must be effectually defended, or finally lost; we have given You the Trouble of this Address, desiring to be informed whether your Colony hath taken these Matters under Consideration; and if it hath, what Methods have been thought of, as most conducive to bring them to a happy Issue.

If all the Colonies were disposed to enter with Spirit into the Defence of their Liberties; if some Method could be hit upon for collecting the Sentiments of each Colony, and for uniting and forming the Substance of them into one common Defence of the whole, and this sent to England, and the several Agents directed to join together in pushing and pursuing it there in the properest and most effectual Manner, it might be the most probable Method to produce the End aimed at.

However, as we do not pretend to prescribe Rules, but to receive Information, we hope to be excused for this Freedom, and that the Cause we are concerned in, and your Candor, will procure us your Pardon for this Trouble given by

Gentlemen, your most obedient, and
most Humble Servants
STEP HOPKINS
DANIEL JENCKES,
NICH: BROWN

GEORGE WYLLYS Esq^{r} &c^{a}*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

To the Hon^{ble} General Assembly now Sitting at New Haven.

We your Honours Com^{tee} Appointed to take into Consideration a Letter (Communicated to this Assembly by his Hon^{r} the Gov^{r}) from the Earl of Halifax relative to Stamp Duties.

Take leave to Report y^{t} the following List be transmitted to the Earl of Halifax as Containing Such Instruments as are referred to in Said Letter.

A Commission of y^{e} Chief Judge of the Sup^{r} Court
D^{o} one for the Assistant Judges
D^{o} one for Each Chief Judge of the County Court
D^{o} one Commission in Each County including all y^{e} Justices of the Peace and Quorum and all Justices of the Peace in Said County
D^{o} one for Each Judge of Probate
D^{o} one for Each Sheriff
D^{o} one for Each Military Officer
D^{o} 1 for Sewers
Summons
Attachment
Subpena for Witnesses

*This letter was probably addressed to Wyllys because of his being secretary of the Colony.

Writ of Replevin
Execution and
Other Orig[l] Writs Such as of Trespass Assault & Battery Trover &c. which are longer or Shorter according to the Nature and Circumstances of the Case
Deeds of Conveyance
Bonds
Promissory Notes
Affidavits taken by Justices of Peace out of Court
Bill of Lading
Brief for Collecting Charity
Certificate of a Degree in y[e] College
Coppy of Court Records and other Records
Contract
Charty party
Inventory
Coppy of D[o]
Will
Coppy of D[o]
Indenture
Lease
Letter of Attorny
Letter of Administration
Letters of Mark
News paper
Policy of Insurance
Protest
Distribution of Intestate Estates
Almanack

And we take leave further to Report y[t] our Most Usual & Customary Blanks & Samples of y[e] afores[d] articles Such as Blank Commissions, Writs of Several Sorts, Bonds &c are most properly Disscriptive of Said Enumerated Articles and that one Accordingly of Each Sort or Class be Herewith Transmitted In compliance with y[e] Requisition in Said Letter Containd. and That as to Such of s[d] articles as have not been usually reduced to any particular form Such as Writs on actions on y[e] Case affidavits &c, his Hon[r] y[e] Gov[r] be

Desired to transmit Such brief & Sufficient Discriptions as to him may Seem needfull.

℔ order D EDWARDS

NEW HAVEN Octobr 31st 1764

In the Upper house

the within Report approved Nevertheless His Honr the Govr is Desired to make what Alteration or additions he may think proper

Test GEORGE WYLLYS Secret

Concurr'd in the Lower House

Test WM PITKIN Jun Clerk

THOMAS FITCH TO PYGAN ADAMS.

[Governor Thomas Fitch wrote on November 10, 1764, to Pygan Adams of New London requesting that he and Mr. Hillhouse* collect for him such evidence as might be obtained in favor of the Colony respecting the controversy with Samuel Mason and the Mohegan Indians; particularly respecting Mason's giving quit claim deeds to some persons of their land within the pretended Mohegan Indian claims. See letter from Adams to Fitch of Dec. 13, 1764.]

THOMAS FITCH TO EARL OF HALIFAX.

NORWALK 13th Novembr 1764.

My Lord

Your Letter of the 14th of July inclosing a Copy of Prince Masseran's Letter to your Lordship I have received but on the most Diligent Enquiry can make no Discovery of the Persons who may have been guilty of Such Acts of Piracy. I Shall continue to make Enquiry and in Case of any Discovery of the Persons do my utmost to conform to your Directions and Inform of my proceedings therein. Having recommended to the General Assembly of this Colony the Several Matters contained in your Letter of the 11th of August Relative to ye Post office, I am to Acquaint

*This may have been either William or James Abraham, sons of Rev. James Hillhouse deceased.

your Lordship the Assembly are of Opinion that all necessary Provisions as to Ferries and Buildings on the Water Side to facilitate the Passing of the Posts in this Colony are Already made, and that they are not Apprehensive any Alterations at present are Wanting for the better Regulation and Improvement of the Posts in this Colony, and that a Map of the Colony with the present Course of the Posts throughout the Same be prepared agreable to your Lordships Direction to be transmitted to you, but as it will Require some Time to Accomplish this I can only acquaint your Lordship that I Shall use the best Dispatch in procuring it and when finished shall without Delay send it. I am also to Acknowledge your other Letter of the 11th of August aforesaid Signifying his Majestys Pleasure that Such Information as can be procured in Relation to the illicite Trade which may be carried on within this Government; to the Methods in which it is Conducted &c. and as I Judge it my Duty to use my utmost Diligence and to give my particular Attention in Regard to those Matters at all Times So I have in Special since the Receipt of this Letter Endeavoured to make the most particular Enquiry concerning the conduct of the Trade carried on here, and as far as I can learn the officers of the Customs are very carefull to conform in every Respect to ye true Intent and Meaning of the Acts of Trade and Navigation and have no Reason to apprehend they are violated in Any particular they at present appear to me to be faithful and more Solicitous than usual punctually to Execute the Trusts Reposed in them.

I am my Lord with the highest
Esteem and Regard your Lordships
most Obedient and most humble Servant
THOS FITCH

The Right Honble the Earl of Halifax one of his Majestys Principal Secretaries of State

[Indorsed] Letter to the Earl of Halifax 13th Novembr 1764.*

*The duplicate of this letter in the Public Record Office is indorsed "R 16th Janry 1765. (Pr: Masseran's Complaint, Post, & Illict Trade.) Extract sent to the Treasury, the 19th Janry 1765. Do to the Genl Post Office, the same Day."

THOMAS FITCH TO EARL OF HALIFAX.

NORWALK 13th. Novembr 1764.

My Lord

In Compliance with the Kings Commands Signifyed in your Letter of the 11th of August Relative to the Resolution of the House of Commons for Charging certain Stamp Duties in the Colonies I took the first Opportunity to Request the Assistance of the Assembly in preparing the List of Instruments Required. The Assembly Accordingly Appointed a proper Committee for that Purpose with whose Assistance I have in the best and Clearest Manner I could prepared the List herewith Inclosed to be transmitted to your Lordship, It will appear by this List that the public Instruments can be Charged with no Burden but what must Lye immediately on the Colony Treasury already Exhausted by the War to that Degree or Rather in Debt to that Degree as not to be Capable of Such a Recruit as is Requisite to Answer the Necessities of the Government for some Time to come, The People in General are also so involved that new Burdens will not only be Distressing but greatly Discouraging in their Struggles to Extricate themselves from their Debts incurred during the Late War. Suffer me my Lord to Intreat on their Behalf that they may be Excused from this new Duty which appears to them so grievious.

I am my Lord with the highest Esteem
and Regard your Lordships Most
Obedient and most Humble Servant
THOS FITCH

The Right Honbl the Earl of Halifax one of his Majestys Principal Secretaries of State &c

[Indorsed] Letter to the Earl of Halifax 13th Novr 1764. about Stamp Duties

LIST OF INSTRUMENTS USED IN PUBLIC TRANSACTIONS.

A List of all Instruments made use of in public Transactions, Law proceedings, Grants Conveyances Securities of Land or Money within the Government of the Colony of Connecticut with the descriptions of the same

A Commission to the Chief Judge of the Superior Court, One Commission to the Assistant Judges of said Court.

A Commission to Each Judge of the County Courts, One Commission for Each County including all the Justices of the Peace & Quorum and all Justices of the Peace in said County.

A Commission to Each Judge of Probate of Wills &c

A Commission for Each Sheriff

All made out annually to which no Salary is affixed but only an Allowance for the Times of Service, and in some Cases moderate Fees only. All these Commissions yearly made out at the public expence.

A Commission To a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel & Major of Each Regiment. A Commission for Each Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign of the Foot and for Each Captain, Lieutenant, Cornet, and Quarter Master of the Troop in the Militia of the Colony.

These Commissions are made out at the public Charge and instead of profit are a Charge to the Officers.

a Commission of Sewers

Writs both Summons's and Attachments which include the writ and Declaration and contains all the Declarations that is made in all kinds of Actions or Law Suits.

Executions

Subpœna for Witnesses

Writs of Error and Seire facias containing the Declaration as aforesaid

Writs of Replevin containing the Declaration in the Case

Petitions and Memorials to the General Assembly

Deeds of Conveyance of Lands and Mortgage Deeds of Lands

Bonds for Security of Money and for other purposes

Small promisory Notes for money

Affidavits taken by Justices of the peace out of Court

Bills of Lading

Brief for collecting Charity; most generally for the Poor and Distressed

Certificate of Masters and Bachalors Degrees in the College

Charter Parties and other Contracts

Inventories of Estates

Records of Courts; being only short Entries made in a Book kept for that purpose

Wills

Indentures for Apprentices

Leases of Lands and some times of other Estates

Letters of Attorney

Letters of Administration

Policy of Assurance

Protests

Distribution of Intestate Estates

Copies of Court Records are only Copies taken from the Books wherein the minutes or Short Entries of Cases are recorded which are here called the Records of the Courts &c

[Indorsed] List of Instruments made Use of in publick Transactions &c in the Colony of Connecticut. In Gov^r Fitch's Letter of the 13^th^ Nov^r 1764.

THOMAS FITCH TO COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

NORWALK 14^th^ November 1764.

My Lords.

Having taken the first Opportunity to Lay before the Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut Your Lordships Letter of May 11^th^ Inclosing a Copy of the Resolve of the House of Commons of the 5^th^ of April Requiring an Account of the Tender and Amount of the Bills of Credit which have been created and issued in this Colony Since January 1749 &c. The Assembly appointed a Committee to prepare the Same which being Approved by the Assembly is herewith transmitted to your Lordships. The Taxes Mentioned in the Account were Respectively laid when the Bills which

they were to Sink were Ordered to be Issued; the Money Granted by Parliament has as soon as Received been Agreable to the Acts for Emission of the Bills appropriated and Actually Used for Calling in and Discharging the Bills and by that Means where two taxes have been laid for Sinking one Emission it has been found unnecessary to Collect the Second Tax by Reason the first Tax and the Parliamentary Grant for the Services of that year have been Sufficient to Discharge the Emission, had not the Colony been favoured with those Grants on which it had its Dependance when the Bills were Emitted the Distress of the People would have been much greater as the Annual Demand for Men and the Repeated Occasions of Expence called for more than the Colony by its own Strength could ever have performed. These Bills were never made a Tender in payments being only in the Form of Promisary Notes, and the Assembly have in Every Instance of Emission Endeavoured with the utmost Care an Exact Conformity to the Act of Parliament of the 24th of his late Majesty Relating to the Bills of Credit in the four New England Governments. I am also to Acknowledge your Lordships other Letter of the 11th of May Inclosing a List of the Titles of Several Acts of Parliament passed last Session with the Several Printed Copies of those Acts and beg Leave to Acquaint your Lordships that before the 29th of September last I took the Ooath which by the Act Intituled An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies & Plantations in America &c. the Governors of the Several Colonies and Plantations in America are Required to take and Shall to the Utmost of my Power Endeavour to have the Same as far as concerns the Governor of this Colony bona fide put in Execution and observed.

I have the Honour my Lords to be with
the Highest Esteem and Regard your Lordships
most Obedient and most humble Servant
THOS FITCH

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissrs for Trade and Plantations.

[The copy in the State Paper Office is endorsed "Recd Janry 17 1764."]

ACCOUNT OF BILLS OF CREDIT.

[Accompanying his letter of November 14, 1764, to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, Governor Thomas Fitch transmits an account of the paper bills or bills of credit issued by the Colony since January 1749. This account as reported by a committee to the General Assembly at its session in October 1764 enumerates twelve emissions from January 1755 to March 1764 giving for each the date and total amount of the issue, the date when it becomes payble, the rate of the tax granted for the purpose and the date of payment of the tax. Some general statements regarding the Colony's system of taxation and payment of the bills are appended to the list. *Colonial Records*, XII. 339.]

RICHARD JACKSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

Inner Temple 27 Nov 1764

Sir

I have before returned my thanks to the Assembly, for the Manner in which they have expressed their Appobation of my Services, an Approbation I know how to set a value upon, shall retain a deep sense of it, & esteem it beyond any pecuniary Reward whatever. For my Conduct in Parliament, I can neither accept of Reward nor do I deserve the Thanks of any Individual or Body of Men among the Subjects of Great Britain; I shall always think it my duty while I sit there, to govern myself by what I deem to the best of my Judgment, most likely to conduce to the good of the whole, without Partiality, & after having informed myself to the best of my Ability, to communicate the best Lights I am master of to others, with all due deference to the Opinion of wiser Men, & after all the Examination in my Power, stedfastly to adhere to the Sentiments that appear to me right without yielding to the Byas either of Affection or self Interest. If I err, it is my Misfortune, if I am right I do no more than is incumbent on every man & which I hope evry Member of Parliament does.

Out of the House, my Attention to the Interests of y^e^ Colony takes up some of my Time & puts me to some Ex-

pence; but I pretend to Little Merit, in endeavouring to promote what my real Inclinations prompt me warmly to further, as far as my Power reaches; the welfare of the Colony, I shall always deem my best Reward, should I ever be an Instrument of Gods Providence to promote it, & I shall always prefer the good Opinion of an honest loyal & wise People to any other Reward in this World.

I have received several Letters of advices of Bills drawn, some few are accepted but not due, the rest are all paid, & the Money is ready for paying all the Colony intends to draw; for I have received all the Money voted by the Parliament & appointed by the Treasury for y^e^ Colony^s^ share long since, of this I have twice advised you, but fear that Letters in which I spoke of the receipt of the remainder of that Money might not come to hand as it was directed by my Clerk to New York. There remains for me now to receive only what will be coming from the Estate of the late Richard Partridge. I have done every thing in my Power to facilitate & forward this Affair, I even ventured to go so far, as to offer to give up some part of what I thought the Colony intitled to, in order to obtain a speedy decision & distributicn among y^e^ Cred^s^ & though I had no proper Authority I thought it right to offer to allow the Estate a Commission on the Receipt of the Colony^s^ Money, chiefly because I think he might have recovered it at Law had he been living; but besides, because the Colony cannot any way receive the whole of their Balance of these Offers I before advised you; but as none of these things had the Effect proposed though they were listened tc at first, & as I fear what the Colony has to receive will be much lessened by the Establishment of demands upon y^e^ Estate, which though not due in strict Justice, we cannot now disprove for want of Vouchers, (Partridge having left his Affairs in great Confusion) I have revoked all y^e^ Concessions I had made, & I believe as there is nobody concerned ag^t^ us, that will take y^e^ trouble to start these Points, they will not be disputed, so that we shall obtain the Establishment of the full Extent of our Demands, & a proportionable Share out of

Partridges Estate, which perhaps will not fall much above 2 or 300£ below the just Demands of ye Colony, had Partridge been living.

I should probably have received this Money in Cash in less than a Month from this time, had it not been for the unforseen Death of the master of ye Rolls, the Judge before whom this Cause has been all along depending; it will probably be a Month after ye Appointment of his Successor, before the final direction in this Matter can be obtained, & as this will fall in with our Christmass Vacation we shall hardly receive the Money in less than 2 or 3 months, because after that ye final Direction is obtained, the Cause once more goes to the Master in Chancery to compute & make ye actual Distribution. In every stage of this, Difficultys may arise, & I have been already so frequently disappointed that I dare undertake for nothing but that I will give you immediate Notice of my receiving the Money both by the first Ship & Packet; & I do not foresee at present any Obstruction like to arise & believe none will.

In case I shall have paid away almost all the rest of ye Money that I have received on Acct of ye Colony, before the Receipt of this Money out of Partridges Estate, I shall not wait for it, but immediately dispatch my Accounts of my Receipts & Disbursements to ye time I transmit the Acct, & shall not blend the 2 Accounts together, unless I receive the sum coming out of Partridges Estate before I can possibly close ye other. I have already ventured to pay Mr Life 50£ ℔ Ann from the time Mr Ingersol left England without any particular Direction of the Colony for ye Purpose as it was agreable to ye resolution of ye Assembly.

I am concerned that I troubled you with the Checked Paper at all, as the Vessel that carried it was so unlucky in her passage, it was put on board her, about ye same time that I received the Compensation Money for 1761, so as that had she sailed as was expected & met with no unforeseen delay this Paper might have served for ye Draughts of 2 years Compensation & perhaps have proved more safe, though we have yet met with no Accident that I know of, & are now

drawing so near the End of ye Acct I hope we shall not. I have used all the precaution in my Power & among others thought of ye Checked Paper, not then indeed foreseeing that the last Payment of Compensation Money would take place in less than 8 Months after it did.

I shall use my best Endeavours to obtain a Repeal of some part of the late Bill for regulating the Trade of America, particularly so much of it as restrains the Lumber Trade, & the Importation of Wines & Fruits into America directly from Spain & Portugal, as well as to lower the Dutys on foreign Mollasses & to open further an Opportunity of bringing French Sugars home for Payment of the ballance of Trade against you in England, which last indeed is represented here as being of the less Consequence because that the French have prohibited the Exportation of Sugars from their Islands. I assure you with great Faith that I have the most sincere Attention to the Welfare & Interest of the Colony & that I shall watch with care & diligence every Event that concerns them

I am Sir with true Esteem
Yr most Obedt
Most hble Servt
RD JACKSON

[Indorsed] Letter from Mr Jackson 27th Novr 1764. Recd 19th Febry 1765.

THOMAS FITCH TO RICHARD JACKSON.

Norwalk 7th Decembr 1764

Sir

Since my Letter of the 22d of Septembr I have received yours of the 27th of July and that by Col. Dyer of the 13th of August. being apprehensive Some might endeavour to take Advantage of any Neglects or Omissions on my or the Colonies Part I tho't it proper and Accordingly before I Received your Kind advice for that Purpose took the Oath which by the Late Act of Parliament the Governors of the Plantations are Required to take, which was Administered

Agreable to the Directions of the Said Act More than a month before the Time prescribed by the Same an Account of which I have transmitted to the Lords of Trade. You will doubtless before this comes to Hand have Received the Pamphlets by Mr Ingersoll which Contain Reasons or Objections against Charging Stamp Duties or Internal Taxes on the Colonies which I trust You and Mr Ingersoll will make the most proper Use and Advantage of, not that we Suppose ourselves Able to Advance more forceable Arguments than are with you and our other Friends at Home, nor to Sett the Rights of the Colonies in a better or Stronger Light unless it be by the Relation of Some Matters of Fact and Local Circumstances which we may be best acquainted with, yet Reasons, Arguments and Declarations, Drawn up by the Colonies themselves may be more Evidential of the feeling Sense they have of their Rights, how highly they value them, and how grievious it will be to them to be Deprived of them, and may possibly on that Account have more Effect, and prove more successful then arguments from other Hands in their Behalf. For those Reasons we have avoided all Pretence of objection against the Authority or Power of the Parliament As the Supreme Legislature of all the Kings Dominions, to Tax the Colonies and have therefore Endeavoured only to Shew that the Exercise of Such Power in that Particular Instance or in like Cases will take away Part of our Antient Priviledges &c (which it is presumed the Parliament who are also Guardians of our Liberties will not do) and in the whole have Endeavoured to Express our Sentiments With becoming Modesty Decency & Submission and we trust as was intended without offence

The Assembly thô it Approves of those observations & Arguments yet as they are said to be offerred for Consideration in Behalf of the Colony and least they should want that Material Circumstance of Appearing to proceed from the Deep concern and Eernest Request of the Colony have Desired me to prepare an Humble and Earnest address to the Parliament in Behalf and in the name of the Governor and Company of the Colony against an acts being passed for

Charging a Stamp Duty or an Internal Tax and transmit The same with the Reasons before mentioned to you in Order to be preferred to the Parliament and be enforced with proper Zeal in Behalf of the Colony. which being prepared in Consequence of the order of the Assembly is herewith inclosed. But As we are much unacquainted with the Forms and Manner of Addressing or Petitioning the House of Commons I must Request Your Candor in Perusing and Judging of it and Desire you will be so good as to Correct any Mistakes or Improprieties in the Address; and if on the whole you Shall Judge it Necessary or proper to Make a New Draft I hope you will be kind Enough to do it and having made a proper one You may if you Please Sign it with My Name as this is Signed, or if, it be more proper you may Sign it in the Name of the Gov^r & Company as their Agent. Nevertheless if on Consideration of the whole Matter you and M^r Ingersoll with whom I Suppose you will advise on the Subject Shall Judge it not Expedient to present it but to make use of the Hints in this and the Pamphlet containing the Reasons or Objections aforementioned in Some other Method I conclude the Assembly will not object, as you will be best Able to Judge in that Matter. I would Refer to M^r Ingersoll not only in this but any other Concern as the Assembly hath Desired me to write to him to Afford his Assistance and Advice in any Matters wherein the Colony may be concerned which I have accordingly done by the Inclosed Letter directed to him which I Request the Favour of you to Deliver to him.

I have Said in the Address the Colony has Never been Taxed with internal Taxes &c. Some I know Suppose the Post office amounts to Such a Taxing but it appears to me far from it in as much as that Charges a payment for real Service done; Stamps are no such Services the Post office is rather an Advantage than a Burden to the People and in fact but a few in comparison of the whole make use of the Post and even those few only when it will be an advantage to them so that it being of Choice they voluntarily Submit to it for the Sake of greater Profit.

As to those Complaints which come against the Determinations of the Assembly in Cases between Man and Man to the King in Council in a way which they Call appeals (for from our Courts no appeal is allowed) tho they are not desirable and Sometimes Troublesome to the Colony yet I should think they can no ways Endanger it as there is no Court but may Err, and to Complain to a higher authority for an emendation or Correction of Such error Never Supposed the Court below to Stand in a Criminal Light unless Corruption or Male Administration is Charged and Maintained Mr Ingersoll will be able to Inform You of the Method of Proceeding in our Assembly and other Courts to him I therefore would Refer you for further Intelligence in general and for a particular Account of the Case you had heard of as I Suppose tho I do not know it is a Case he has been acquainted with if not concerned in.

One Mr Mason with one of the Mohegan Indians Embarked in the Mast Ship with Mr Ingersoll I Suppose to Revive the old Controversy with the Colony whom I Suppose you will have heard of before you Receive this, as that affair is long and tedious to Relate and as I am not Certain what Motion will be made or whether Any I shall only at present Desire you to enquire of Mr Ingersoll and gain what Knowledge you can of him about it which with your former acquaintance with it and what may be Learnt from the Entries in the Commissioners proceedings from whose Determination Mason took an appeal in the Year 1743 which was objected to, will I Suppose furnish you with proper Materials to Oppose any Motion that may now at this Time a Day be made in that Matter but if you shall want further Information or Instruction pray Insist on Time to Send for it. I have wrote Something to Mr Ingersoll on this Head. You have also inclosed a List of the Bills of Exchange drawn on the Checked Paper beginning with No 1 and ending with 72. I might have Added with Regard to the Mohegan Controversy that it is not a Dispute between the Colony and the Indians but with the Masons who pretend to have a Right of Guardianship over the Indians but in

Reallity Claim great Part of the Land and Accordingly I am Informed this Gentleman who now pursues the Affair has pretended to Quit his Right to Several Persons who hold Lands in the Limits of the Mason Claim and by that Means has Raised Money for his present occasion if I can obtain proper evidence of that Shall Send it to you if this Appears it will Discover the fallacy of their pretence to Serve the Indians who would not have had a foot of Land left had not the Colony taken more Care than every one else to Secure it for them by which Means they have about four thousand acres of good Land Secured to them which is more than a sufficiency for them

I am Sir with Sincere Respect and
Regard your most obedient and most
Humble Servant
THOS FITCH

RICHARD JACKSON Esqr

[Indorsed] Letter to Mr Agent Jackson 7th Decembr 1764

COLONY OF CONNECTICUT TO PARLIAMENT.

["An humble and earnest Address to the Parliament of Great Britain, in behalf and in the name of the Governor and Company of this Colony, against said bill for a stamp duty, or any other bill for an internal tax on this Colony passing into an act," was ordered by the General Assembly of October 1764 to be prepared by Governor Thomas Fitch and transmitted, together with the printed *Reasons why The British Colonies, in America, Should not be charged with Internal Taxes, By Authority of Parliament*, to the Colony's agent in England to be presented before Parliament. It was signed by Fitch. The Address accompanied Fitch's letter of Dec. 7, 1764, to Richard Jackson. See *Colonial Records*, XII. 299; Fitch to Jackson, Dec. 7, 1764.]

THOMAS FITCH TO JARED INGERSOL.

[The General Assembly at its session in October 1764 instructed Governor Thomas Fitch to write to Jared In-

gersol, then in England, "and desire his good advice and assistance" to agent Richard Jackson "on any matters that may concern this Colony," and to inform him that such services would be "gratefully accepted and rewarded by the Assembly." The letter was inclosed with Fitch's letter to Richard Jackson of December 7, 1764. See *Colonial Records*, XII. 299; Fitch to Jackson, Dec. 7, 1764.]

THOMAS GAGE TO THOMAS FITCH.

New York Decem^{r} 7th 1764.

Sir,

It gives me great pleasure to be able to acquaint you, that by an Express arrived from the Heads of the Muskingham, I am Informed that the Shawnes & Delawares, & other Tribes on the Ohio have been Reduced to the most humiliating Peace by His Majesty's Arms under the Command of Colonel Bouquet, & that a general Peace is now made with all the Nations who had risen in Arms against Us. The Perfidy of the Shawnese and Delawares, the Contempt they Shewed Us, & the breaking thro' all the ties & Engagements, which even Savage Nations hold Sacred amongst Each other, made it Absolutely Necessary to Reduce them by Force, & to march into their Country; The Troops under Colonel Bouquet have penetrated into the heart of their Settlement, and obliged them to deliver up all their Prisoners, even their own Children born of White Women, & to Send Deputies to Sir William Johnson to Settle a peace upon Such further terms as Should be Imposed upon them; For the Performance of the last, and as a Security that no further Hostilities Should be Committed, a Number of their principal Chiefs have been delivered up as Hostages, above Two Hundred Prisoners had been delivered into our Hands, & more were Expected from the Shawnese, Several of our Parties had been Sent into the Villages of that Nation, to Assist them in Collecting the Captives & bringing them to Fort Pitt.

I take the first Opportunity to Congratulate You, on the happy Conclusion of all Hostilities with the Indian

Nations who had appeared in Arms against his Majesty, and to Enable You to give Such notice as you See Convenient to the Merchants, that the trade may be again carried on with the Several Nations.

In Consequence of this Peace, I beg leave to Observe to You, that I am Informed the Government of this Province intend Publishing a Proclamation, not only to Prohibit all Hostilities against the Indians, but likewise to open a Trade with them, on Condition that the Traders take Licenses of the Governor, & give Bond and Security, that they do not Expose to Sale, or Sell to the Indians, but at the Posts that are already, or Shall be hereafter Established; I Should be glad to know, whether You pursue the Same Method, or make any further Regulations respecting the Trade with the Indians, that I may have it in my Power to give Notice thereof to the Officers Commanding at the Several Posts, to Enable them to See that the Traders do Strictly Comply with the Terms of Trade prescribed to them by the Governments to which they belong.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir, Your most obedient
Humble Servant
THOS GAGE

Honble THOMAS FITCH Esqr

[Indorsed] Letter from General Gage, 7th Decembr 1764
Recd 12th

PYGAN ADAMS TO THOMAS FITCH.

NEW LONDON Decr 13th 1764

Sr

Last Week (while I was at Norwich Court) I Recd your Letter Dated 10th last Month. In which you Directed me with Mr Hillhouse to Collect what Evidence wee are able respecting Masons giving Quit Claims to some persons of their Land, within the pretended Mohegan Indian Claims, for which he recd large Sums of Money &c. As also all other Evidence which might be Obtain'd in favour of the Colony Touching Sd Controvercy &c.

In Obedience to which I Imediately Acquainted Mr Hillhouse with the Contents thereof, who with sundry Others the most faithful to the Governmts Interest, and most Inteligable persons wee Could find, met us in the Parrish in Three Days after, from whome wee Collected the following perticulars Viz.

That the Revd Mr James Hillhouse Decd for the Consideration of One Hundred Pounds Old Tenr in the Year 1739 Obtain'd a Quit Claim Deed of Samll Mason Since Decd of all his Lands within Sd Indian Claim, and Also a Bond of 3000ll under Sd Samlls Hand to save him Harmless from all Judgmts in Case of any Review of Mr Dudlys Judgmt. Also a Bond under the Hand of the present John Mason, and John Uncas of £2000 to one Jeremiah Vallet Conditioned to Secure to him his Land within Sd Claim &c. for which Sd Vallet paid Twenty Dollers. Wee suppose there are many such Writings, but none on Record & most that have them keep them back and will not disclose them Except it be by force, Also Sundry persons of the best Creditt who have large Tracts within Sd Claim, Inform'd us that John Mason had been with them Just before he went of and Urged them to Agree with them, Insisting on verry large Sums from some of them, to Others he Offer'd to Give Quit Claims on more Easie Terms

Wee Also heard of a Deed to Jonathan Rogers from Onecho of a Large Tract of Land lying within Sd Claim which bears date, before Masons Deed, which we dont know if it were Ever made Use of in any Court during this Controversy or whether it would be of any Consequence, but if you should think it may be of Any Service, wee suppose a Copy thereof may be obtained. I must Also Acquaint you that yesterday I Recd a Letter from the Sachem, one Paragraph of which I think well to let you know and is as Follows Viz.

"Samson has got all the Tribe, Squaws &c: to Sign in favor of Mason, and has wrote a Letter to the King of Great Brittan Complaining of this Governmt; He says, notwithstanding this Tribe Join'd the Governmt in Early Days yet

afterwards the English has taken all their Lands from them, and in fact owns none, as this small Tract belongs to the Town of New London, for the Fee is not in the Tribe he Writes that they are willing to be his Subjects providing they be on the same footing with the English Subjects, and says he is as good as the Ministers, only a little Blacker, and that he will turn Churchman and be above them."

Thus Sr I have sett before you the Substance of what Inteligence I at present can get in the Affair, if you shall think any or all may be of Service in the Cause you will please to give me further advice, with directions to proseed; I have thot whether those Quit Claim Deeds being put on Record & a Copy from the Town Clerk would not be the best Method (as the Owners dont care to part with the Originals). Also whether wee have power by Law to call Individuals before us and Oblige them under Oath to disclose what they shall know touching these things, but as I greatly Value, and Shall wholey depend on your further Councel & directions herein shall wait that time, and Subscribe myself Your Honrs Friend &

Most Humle Sert

PYGAN ADAMS

THOMAS FITCH Esq

[Indorsed] Letter from Mr Pyggan Adams 13th Decbr 1764 Recd about 7th Janry 1762

RICHARD JACKSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

Temple 14 Decr 1764

Sir

This serves only to advise you of my having wrote to you at large by the Packet that sailed last Saturday,* since that time I perceive that the final hearing of the Cause agt ye Nephew of Partridge cannot be heard till after our Christmas Holidays as there are but two days left for Causes before the Master of ye Rolls who has 7 Causes before ours; I hope I make myself understood that there is no

*This presumably refers to his letter of Nov. 27.

subject of Dispute left, but barely to confirm the Account taken before the Master: but this cannot now be done before Feby next & a week or fortnight after will conclude this long Business. The Death of the late Master of ye Rolls will thus delay us 2 months.

Mr Ingersol is arrived & we have had 2 or 3 Conversations on the Subject of the Colonys Interest When he returns I shall talk to him fully on the Subject perhaps more so than one can well express oneself with propriety on Paper, the Bills continue to come in on checked Paper & shall be punctually accepted & paid. They are already much beyond No 14.

I am Sir with sincere Esteem
Yr most Obedt
most hble Servt
RD JACKSON

[Indorsed] Letter from Mr Jackson 9th December 1764
Recd 2nd April 1765

THOMAS FITCH TO THOMAS GAGE.

Norwalk 20th Decembr 1764

Sir

Your Letter of the 7th giving me the agreeable account of the Peace Settled with the Indians Gave me great Satisfaction, and I heartly Rejoyce with you in this happy Event whereby the Savage Barbarity and Cruelty with which many of his Majesty's Subjects have been treated and others Terrified are come to An End, and hope those Measures which have been come into will finally be so Compleat as to perpetuate a lasting Tranquility in North America.

This Colony being Scituate at so great Distance from all the Indian Tribes between which and us the other Governments and their Settlements are so Extensive that it appears to me Needless to Issue a Proclamation prohibiting our Inhabitants from using any further Acts of Hostility against the Indians as has been done in those Governments whose Borders and Inhabitants are Contiguous to Some of

the Indian Settlements and Claims The People of this Colony have had no Occasion or Opportunity to fight with or Oppose the Indians only when Called forth in a Regular and public Manner as was the Case in the Summer Past which Ending with that Campaign they will Naturally cease all Kinds of Hostility unless called thereto in the like Manner. The Merchants in the Colony if any Such there be who are Disposed to Trade with the Indians will by the public Accounts in the Prints generally Dispersed thro' the Colony have Sufficient Notice the Trade is Open. and if any from among us are Inclined to take out Licences for that Purpose (without which they are not by the Kings Proclamation to be permitted to Trade) I shall take Care to Conform to His Majestys Proclamation by Requiring and taking the Securities therein Directed to be taken and oblidge them to Perform the Conditions on which Such Liberties are to be granted, of which I Suppose you will Judge Proper to give Notice to the officers commanding the Several Posts to Enable them to see that the Traders Strictly Comply with the Terms of Trade prescribed by the Crown.

I am Sir with great Regard your
most Obedient and most humble Servant
THOS FITCH

His Excellency Genl GAGE

[Indorsed] Letter to General Gage 20th Decembr 1764

ROBERT CLELLAND TO THOMAS FITCH.

NEW LONDON 26 Decemr 1764

Hond Sir

The kindness received from this kind & Mercifull Government and the ungratitude of Samson Occom in Stirring up the Mohegan tribe agst this Coleny, fills me with indignation. It is the desire of many his conduct should be sett in a trew light before your Honr, this Attempt I make as in duty bound

He has wrote a Letter agst this Colony with his own hand to the King of G Brittain, and amongst many other

things, he says they have not a foot of land, as the fee is in the town of N^w London & Says that they are willing to be his Subjects if they be on the same footing with the English, he has had Captt Tracey & the Mason's constantly resorting at him & had it not been for him Jo^n Mason had not gone for England all the Indians but 3 ingages to Stand by one another agst this Gov^tt

He is so pufft up with pride that he says he has as good a Standing as any of the Minrs, and that he will turn Churchman and be above them, M^r Graves no dout has given him that advice, as a very great intimacy with him Subsists

He has behaved very ungratfully to the worthy & kind overseers who has spent no smal time to protect them & manage their affairs, repeated complaints he has Sent up to Sir William Johnston & it is said he is gone up to him this Season, It is trew I suppose that he said he would ly down & die if he got not his Will, He quarrels also with Mr Jewett and has brock up his Stated Lectures as not any Indian's attend, Mr Jewett has accquented the Comssrs at Boston & Says he will lay his conduct befor the Scotts Comsrs at Lebanon, He has brock up the School as he has prevail'd upon the Indians to keep their Children from it, the Commsrs are unwilling I should leave Mohegan if the Indians could be prevail'd on to Send their Children, If Samson could be gain'd the rest would come easyly over, at present he is all in all with them, perhaps the Scales may turn, they are a Changable, willful people, one day Hosanna & nother Crucify, if Mason dont Succeed he will loose his influence amongst this tribe.

The Rev^d Mr Wheelock by his influence, intrest, & as is reported by his purse has built him a house in Mohegan, Contrary to the intention of the Boston Comsrs, as they were for his Settleing at Nahantick but he had better built him one (many Say) amongst the Onida or other Indians; Last Summer by the influence of Mr Whitfield &c, the Comsrs at Boston gave Occom 30£ to Settle at Nahantick (as they were destitute of a min^r) & to preach Occationally to the other adjacent tribes. The Scots Comsrs at Lebanon

desired he might be released as they design'd to give him a Mission amongst the Moyhacks, all this was done but my gentleman went no further then N York & then returnd

Samson last summer told me he found no fault with my care I took of the Children, only I join'd with the overseers agst the tribe wheras I always found them ready to consult their best intrest

There is one thing I would Just mention to Shew the height of insolence the Indians have come too, Old Zachery who is a Steady friend of the Colony had a mear found Shott in the fields & no one can be found out as acter, his mare was in the pasture with Indian Jades, and one wheeler a neighbour had a horse got into their fields and never more heard of, it was reported by an indian Child that the horse was Shott & drag'd into the river, they say they care for none but King George

I am now old and know not where to move to, I been faithfull in my office, and only proposes to your Hon^{r} one thing if you would please to doe for me tho low in the world, & that is to write Mr Wheelock to meet at Mohegan with Mr Jewett & my Good friends the Overseers when Samson comes home, to try for a reconciliation it would be agreable to the Hon^{ble} Comsrs, I dout not but it might be effected, What I have write is not without proof, I dont impose upon yr Hon^{r} by the least falsehood, I have no envy agst Samson only wishes he might be brought to a more peacable temper, Pray take notice of me if you please I am Hon^{d} Sir

yr Hon^{rs} most oblidged Humble Serv^{t}

ROBERT CLELLAND

P S Mr Jewett knows the truth of what is wrote, complain'd of him to the Boston Comrs, & intends to doe it to the Scots Commrss at Lebanon, Pardon my Boldness

[Superscribed] To His Hon^{r} Gov^{r} Thomas Fitch Esq^{r} Norwalk

[Indorsed] Letter from M^{r} Cleland of Mohegan 26th Decemb^{r} 1764 Rec^{d} 14th Jan^{ry} 1765

RICHARD JACKSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

Inner Temple 9 feby 1765

Sir

I have only time to advise you of the Receipt of your last inclosing a further Advice of Bills which will be paid as they appear & to acquaint you of the Resolution of ye House of Commons last Wednesday that a Stamp Duty shd be laid on the Colonies. No Bill is yet brought in, next week ye Bill itself will be debated, Several Gentlemen & among them myself opposed this Resolution & divided the House but without Success I am Sir

Yr most Obedt
Most hble Serv
RD JACKSON

To ye Honourable THOMAS FITCH Esq

[Indorsed] Letter from Mr Agent Jackson 9th Febry 1765
Recd 16th April 1765

RICHARD JACKSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

Inner Temple 9th Febry 1765

Sir

I write shortly now to acquaint you, that last Wednesday came on in the House of Commons, the great Question whether the American Colonies should be taxed by Parliament, by way of Internal Duty; No Member insisted on an Exemption by Right, except that Mr Beckford touched that Point a little, but the Resolution was opposed and the Debate lasted till 9 o'Clock at which time the House divided 244 or 5 agst us, to only 49 for us, Mr Beckford Col. Barré Mr Fuller Sir Wm Meredith and myself spoke against Internal Dutys, I relied on the Statutes of the 34 & 35 H. 8. C. 13 and 25 Car: 2 C 9, for giving Members to the Counties & Citys of Chester & Durham, which at the same time they established the Right of taxing such part of the British Dominions as have no Election of Members, shew the sense of the Legislature, that the Right cannot be exercised without great Publick & Private Mischiefs and therefore shod not be, without giving the Right that is given by those Laws, I

was but short at that time, but shall be somewhat longer when the Bill itself is brought into the House, that will be some time next week, I hope at least the Exercise of the Right will not be continued with so little Interruption as the Right itself has been declared.

We are in hopes to obtain some Alteration in the Regulation Bill of last Year, I have concerted some Measures for that purpose with some of the Principal Merchants of London, who all agree that their Returns from America are fallen very short since the passing that Act. I shall present the Petition of the Colony with another from the Province of the Massachusetts Bay next Tuesday before the Bill for laying the Tax be brought in, no Opportunity has offered before, when it could be properly done & the presenting it then will do more service than it would have done before.

I have intelligence from Mr Ingersol of Mr Mason being arrived with a Mohegan Indian to renew their Claim against ye Colony, I cannot find any step has yet been taken though I have inquired at ye Council Office

I shd not do Justice to Mr Grenville the Chancellor of ye Exchequer, if I did not add that when he opened the design of taxing the Colony, he spoke of ye Colonies in general in Terms of great Kindness & Regard & in particular assured ye House there was no Intention to abridge or alter any of their Charters. I am with many sincere wishes for ye Prosperity of ye Colony & with sincere Esteem for yr self

Sir yr most Obed

Most hble Serv

RD JACKSON

[Indorsed] Letter from Mr Agent Jackson 9th Febry 1765. Recd 16th of April 1765.

JARED INGERSOLL TO THOMAS FITCH.*

London 11th Feb: 1765

Sr

Since my last to you, I have been honoured with yours of the 7th of December, in which you inform me that the

*This letter was first published in 1766, in *Mr. Ingersoll's Letters relating to the Stamp-Act.*

Gen[l] Assembly have been pleased to desire my Assistance while here in any Matters that may concern the Colony. Be so good, S[r], in return as to Assure the Assembly that I have not only a Due Sense of the honour they have done me by placing this Confidence in me, but that I have ever since my arrival here, from Motives of Inclination, as well as Duty, done every thing in my Power to promote the Colony's Interests.

The principal Attention has been to the Stamp bill that has been preparing to Lay before Parliament for taxing America. The Point of the Authority of Parliament to impose such Tax I found on my Arrival here was so fully and Universally yielded, that there was not the least hopes of making any impressions that way. Indeed it has appeared since that the House would not suffer to be brought in, nor would any one Member Undertake to Offer to the House, any Petition from the Colonies that held forth y[e] Contrary of that Doctrine. I own I advised the Agents if possible to get that point Canvassed that so the Americans might at least have the Satisfaction of having the point Decided upon a full Debate, but I found it could not be done, and here before I proceed to acquaint you with the Steps that have been taken, in this Matter, I beg leave to give you a Summary of the Arguments which are made Use of in favour of such Authority.

The House of Commons, say they, is a branch of the supreme legislature of the Nation, & which in its Nature is supposed to represent, or rather to stand in the place of, the Commons, that is, of the great body of the people, who are below the dignity of peers; that this house of Commons Consists of a certain number of Men Chosen by certain people of certain places, which Electors, by the Way, they Insist, are not a tenth part of the people, and that the Laws, rules and Methods by which their number is ascertained have arose by degrees & from various Causes & Occasions, and that this house of Commons, thefore, is now fixt and ascertained & is a part of the Supreme unlimited power of the Nation, as in every

State there must be some unlimited Power and Authority; and that when it is said they represent the Commons of England, it cannot mean that they do so because those Commons choose them, for in fact by far the greater part do not, but because by their Constitution they must themselves be Commoners, and not Peers, and so the Equals, or of the same Class of Subjects, with the Commons of the Kingdom. They further urge, that the only reason why America has not been heretofore taxed in the fullest Manner, has been merely on Account of their Infancy and Inability; that there have been, however, not wanting Instances of the Exercise of this Power, in the various regulations of the American trade, the Establishment of the post Office &c, and they deny any Distinction between what is called an internal & external Tax as to the point of the Authority imposing such taxes. And as to the Charters in the few provinces where there are any, they say, in the first place, the King cannot grant any that shall exempt them from the Authority of one of the branches of the great body of Legislation, and in the second place say the King has not done, or attempted to do it. In that of Pensilvania the Authority of Parliament to impose taxes is expressly mentioned & reserved; in ours tis said, our powers are generally such as are *According to the Course of other Corporations in England* (both which Instances by way of Sample were mentioned & referred to by Mr Grenville in the House); in short they say a Power to tax is a necessary Part of every Supreme Legislative Authority, and that if they have not that Power over America, they have none, & then America is at once a Kingdom of itself.

On the other hand those who oppose the bill say, it is true the Parliament have a supreme unlimited Authority over every Part & Branch of the Kings dominions and as well over Ireland as any other place, yet we believe a British parliament will never think it prudent to tax Ireland. Tis true they say, that the Commons of England & of the british Empire are all represented in and by the house of

Commons, but this representation is confessedly on all hands by Construction & Virtually only as to those who have no hand in choosing the representatives, and that the Effects of this implied Representation here & in America must be infinitely different in the Article of Taxation. Here in England the Member of Parliament is equally known to the Neighbour who elects & to him who does not; the Friendships, the Connections, the Influences are spread through the whole. If by any Mistake an Act of Parliament is made that prove injurious and hard the Member of Parliament here sees with his own Eyes and is moreover very accessible to the people, not only so, but the taxes are laid equally by one Rule and fall as well on the Member himself as on the people. But as to America, from the great distance in point of Situation, from the almost total unacquaintedness, Especially in the more northern Colonies, with the Members of Parliament, and they with them, or with the particular Ability & Circumstances of one another, from the Nature of this very tax laid upon others not Equally & in Common with ourselves, but with express purpose to Ease ourselves, we think, say they, that it will be only to lay a foundation of great Jealousy and Continual Uneasiness, and that to no purpose, as we already by the Regulations upon their trade draw from the Americans all that they can spare, at least they say this Step should not take place untill or unless the Americans are allowed to send Members to Parliament; for *who of you*, said Coll Barre Nobly in his Speech in the house upon this Occasion, *who of you reasoning upon this Subject feels warmly from the Heart* (putting his hand to his own breast) *for the Americans as they would for themselves or as you would for the people of your own native Country?* and to this point Mr Jackson produced Copies of two Acts of Parliament granting the priviledge of having Members to the County Palitine of Chester & the Bishoprick of Durham upon Petitions preferred for that purpose in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth and Charles the first, the preamble of which Statutes counts upon the Petitions from those places as setting forth

that being in their general Civil Jurisdiction Exempted from the Common Law Courts &c, yet being Subject to the general Authority of Parliament, were taxed in Common with the rest of ye Kingdom, which taxes by reason of their having no Members in Parliament to represent their Affairs, often proved hard and injurious &c and upon that ground they had the priviledge of sending Members granted them —& if this, say they, could be a reason in the case of Chester and Durham, how much more so in the case of America.

Thus I have given you, I think, the Substance of the Arguments on both sides of that great and important Question of the right & also of the Expediency of taxing America by Authority of Parliament. I cannot, however, Content myself without giving you a Sketch of what the aforementioned Mr Barre said in Answer to some remarks made by Mr Ch. Townsend in a Speech of his upon this Subject. I ought here to tell you that the Debate upon the American Stamp bill came on before the house for the first time last Wednesday, when the same was open'd by Mr Grenville the Chanceller of the Exchequer, in a pretty lengthy Speech, & in a very able and I think in a very candid manner he opened the Nature of the Tax, Urged the Necessity of it, Endeavoured to obviate all Objections to it—and took Occasion to desire the House to give ye bill a most Serious and Cool Consideration & not suffer themselves to be influenced by any resentments which might have been kindled from any thing they might have heard out of doors—alluding I suppose to the N. York and Boston Assemblys' Speeches & Votes—that this was a matter of revenue which was of all things the most interesting to ye Subject &c. The Argument was taken up by several who opposed the bill (viz) by Alderman Beckford, who, and who only, seemed to deny ye Authority of Parliament, by Col. Barre, Mr Jackson, Sr William Meredith and some others. Mr Barre, who by the way I think, & I find I am not alone in my Opinion, is one of the finest Speakers that the House can boast of, having been some time in America as an Officer in the Army, & having while there, as I had known before,

contracted many Friendships with American Gentlemen, & I believe Entertained much more favourable Opinions of them than some of his profession have done, Delivered a very handsome & moving Speech upon the bill & against the same, Concluding by saying that he was very sure that Most who Should hold up their hands to the Bill must be under a Necessity of acting very much in the dark, but added, perhaps as well in the Dark as any way.

After him Mr Charles Townsend spoke in favour of the Bill—took Notice of several things Mr Barre had said, and concluded with the following or like Words:—And now will these Americans, Children planted by our Care, nourished up by our Indulgence untill they are grown to a Degree of Strength & Opulence, and protected by our Arms, will they grudge to contribute their mite to releive us from the heavy weight of that burden which we lie under? When he had done, Mr Barre rose and having explained something which he had before said & which Mr Townsend had been remarking upon, he then took up the beforementioned Concluding words of Mr Townsend, and in a most spirited & I thought an almost inimitable manner, said—

"They planted by your Care? No! your Oppressions planted em in America. They fled from your Tyranny to a then uncultivated and unhospitable Country—where they exposed themselves to almost all the hardships to which human Nature is liable, and among others to the Cruelties of a Savage foe, the most subtle and I take upon me to say the most formidable of any People upon the face of Gods Earth. And yet, actuated by Principles of true english Lyberty, they met all these hardships with pleasure, compared with those they suffered in their own Country, from the hands of those who should have been their Friends.

"They nourished by *your* indulgence? they grew by your neglect of Em:—as soon as you began to care about Em, that Care was Excercised in sending persons to rule over Em, in one Department and another, who were perhaps the Deputies of Deputies to some Member of this house —sent to Spy out their Lyberty, to misrepresent their

Actions & to prey upon Em; men whose behavicur on many Occasions has caused the Blood of those Sons of Liberty* to recoil within them; men promoted to the highest Seats of Justice, some, who to my knowledge were glad by going to a foreign Country to Escape being brought to the Bar of a Court of Justice in their own.

"They protected by *your* Arms? they have nobly taken up Arms in your defence, have Exerted a Valour amidst their constant & Laborious industry for the defence of a Country, whcse frontier, while drench'd in blood, its interior Parts have yielded all its little Savings to your Emolument. And beleive me, remember I this Day told you so, that same Spirit of freedom which actuated that people at first, will accompany them still.—But prudence forbids me to explain myself further. God knows I do not at this Time speak from motives of party Heat, what I deliver are the genuine Sentiments of my heart; however superiour to me in general knowledge and Experience the reputable body of this house may be, yet I claim to know more of America than most of you, having seen and been conversant in that Country. The People I beleive are as truly Loyal as any Subjects the King has, but a people Jealous of their Lyberties and who will vindicate them, if ever they should be violated—but the Subject is too delicate & I will say no more."

These sentiments were thrown out so intirely without premeditation, so forceably and so firmly, and the breaking off so beautifully abrupt, that the whole house sat awhile as Amazed, intently Looking and without answering a Word.

I own I felt Emotions that I never felt before & went the next Morning & thank'd Coll Barre in behalf of my Country for his noble and spirited Speech.

However, S^{r} after all that was said, upon a Division of the house upon the Question, there was about 250 to about 50 in favour of the Bill.

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*[Note added by Mr. Ingersoll, on publishing this letter in 1766.] I believe I may claim the Honour of having been the Author of this Title, however little personal Good I got by it, having been the only Person, by what I can discover, who transmitted Mr. Barre's Speech to America.

The truth is I beleive some who inclined rather against the Bill voted for it, partly because they are loth to break the Measures of the Ministry, and partly because they dont undertake to inform themselves in the fullest manner upon the Subject. The Bill comes on to a second Reading to-morrow, when ours and the Massachusetts Petitions will be presented & perhaps they may be some further Debate upon the Subject, but to no purpose I am very sure, as to the Stopping or preventing the Act taking Place.

The Agents of the Colonies have had several Meetings, at one of which they were pleased to desire Mr Franklin & myself as having lately Come from America & knowing more Intimately the Sentiments of the people, to wait on Mr Grenville, together with Mr Jackson & Mr Garth who being Agents are also Members of Parliament, to remonstrate against the Stamp Bill, & to propose in Case any Tax must be laid upon America, that the several Colonies might be permitted to lay the Tax themselves. This we did Saturday before last. Mr Grenville gave us a full hearing—told us he took no pleasure in giving the Americans so much uneasiness as he found he did — that it was the Duty of his Office to manage the revenue — that he really was made to beleive that considering ye whole of the Circumstances of the Mother Country & the Colonies, the later could and ought to pay something, & that he knew of no better way than that now pursuing to lay such Tax, but that if we could tell of a better he would adopt it. We then urged the Method first mentioned as being a Method the people had been used to—that it would at least seem to be their own Act & prevent that uneasiness & Jealousy which otherwise we found would take place—that they could raise the Money best by their own Officers &c &c

Mr Jackson told him plainly that he foresaw [by] the Measure now pursuing, by enabling the Crown to keep up an armed Force of its own in America & to pay the Governours in the Kings Goverments & all with the Americans own Money, the Assembles *in* the Colonys would be subverted — that the Govrs would have no Occasion, as for any

Ends of their own or of the Crown, to call 'Em & that they never would be called to gether in the Kings Goverments. Mr Grenville warmly rejected the thought, said no such thing was intended nor would he beleived take place. Indeed I understand since, there is a Clause added to the Bill Applying the monies that shall be raised to the protecting & Defending America *only*. Mr Grenville asked us if we could agree upon the several proportions Each Colony should raise. We told him no. He said he did not think any body here was furnished with Materials for that purpose; not only so but there would be no Certainty that every Colony would raise the Sum enjoined & to be obliged to be at the Expence of making Stamps, to compel some one or two provinces to do their Duty & that perhaps for one year only, would be very inconvenient; not only so, but the Colonies by their constant increase will be Constantly varying in their proportions of Numbers & ability & which a Stamp bill will always keep pace with &c &c

Upon the whole he said he had pledged his Word for Offering the Stamp Bill to the house, that the house would hear all our Objections & would do as they thought best; he said, he wished we would preserve a Coolness and Moderation in America; that he had no need to tell us, that resentments indecently & unbecomingly Express'd on one Side the Water would naturally produce resentments on tother Side, & that we could not hope to get any good by a Controversy with the Mother Country; that their Ears will always be open to any remonstrances from the Americans with respect to this bill both before it takes Effect & after, if it shall take Effect, which shall be exprest in a becoming manner, that is, as becomes Subjects of the same common Prince.

I acquainted you in my last that Mr Whately, one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, and who had under his Care and Direction the business of preparing the Stamp Bill, had often conferred with me on the Subject. He wanted, I know, information of the several methods of transfer, Law process &c made Use of in the Colony, & I believe has been

also very willing to hear all Objections that could be made to the Bill or any part of it. This task I was glad to undertake, as I very well knew the information I must give would operate strongly in our favour, as the number of our Law Suits, Deeds, Tavern Licences & in short almost all the Objects of the intended taxation & Dutys are so very numerous in the Colony that the knowledge of them would tend to the imposing a Duty so much the Lower as the Objects were more in Number. This Effect I flatter myself it has had in some measure. Mr Whately to be sure tells me I may fairly claim the Honour of having occasioned the Duty's being much lower than was intended, & three particular things that were intended to be taxed, I gave him no peace till he dropt; these were Licences for marriadge—a Duty that would be odious in a new Country where every Encouragement ought to be given to Matrimony & where there was little portion; Commissions of the Justices of peace, which Office was generally speaking not profitable & yet necessary for the good Order and Goverment of the people; and Notes of hand which with us were given & taken so very often for very small Sums.

After all I beleive the people in America will think the Sums that will be raised will be quite Enough, & I wish they may'nt find it more Distressing than the people in power here are aware of.

The Merchants in London are alarmed at these things; they have had a meeting with the Agents & are about to petition Parliament upon the Acts that respect the trade of North America.

What the Event of these things will be I dont know, but am pretty certain that wisdom will be proper & even very necessary, as well as prudence & good Discretion to direct the Councils of America.

I shall hope to see you the beginning of Summer at farthest

Yr Most Obedient
Humble Sert
J: INGERSOLL.

Govr FITCH

CADWALLADER COLDEN TO THOMAS FITCH.

NEW YORK 12th February 1765.

Sir

Haveing laid before his Majesty's Council the inclosed Petition of John Anderson, holding by Grant under the Great Seal of this Province, three Islands in the Sound, and Complaining that he has lately been Sued by Justus Bush, David Bush, William Bush and John Gregg, Inhabitants of the Colony of Connecticut, for a supposed Tresspass on one of those Islands called Captains Islands; and praying the interposition of this Government, in order to secure to him the Effect of the Royal Bounty. I am by the advice of Council, to propose to your Government, the submitting the matter of Jurisdiction with respect to these Islands, and such others in the Sound as are, or may be Contested, to the Determination of his Majesty in his Privy Council, on such State of the Controversy as each Government shall think fit to transmit to his Majesty's Ministers for this Purpose; and that in the mean time all Judical proceedings be suspended, as ineffectual, and necessarily tending to Creat Animosities between Individuals, and to embroil the two Governments.

As the Method proposed will answer the same end as a Commission in the usual Form, and being attended with little or no Expence, seems better adapted to a case in which the public Interest in either Colony is inconsiderable, I flatter myself it will meet with the Approbation of yours; in which Case I shall order the proper papers to be prepared, and shall transmst them without delay

I am with great Regard
Sir Your most obedient
humble Servant
CADWALLADER COLDEN

The Honble THOMAS FITCH Esqr Governor of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from Lt Govr Colden 12th Febry 1765. Recd 18th

JARED INGERSOLL TO RICHARD LAW.

LONDON 15th Feb: 1765

Sr

I have not been able till now to write you fully of your affairs committed to my Care

You will See by the inclosed Extract from Messrs Hinton Browne & Son Bankers theer Acct with Mr Bodoin that the whole Sum Decreed to Capt Prentiss & Crew was £5050 and that there remained 4937 8 6 Clear of Charges, the Evidence of this will always Appear from the Decree or Judgment at the office of the Lords Comte of Council & from the Bankers books above mentioned

as to Capt Prentiss's Will when I first Shew it to Mr Jackson he Entertained Some Doubts, but on full Consideration & Conference with another Counciller he gives me the following opinion that According to the Letter of the will the Case that has happened; viz one Brother dying first and leaving Issue & afterwards the other Brother without Issue is not provided for. Yet upon the whole taken together it is plain that the Testator did not intend that his Daughters Should have the Lands but in Case of both the Brothers dying without Issue, therefore Says that by Construction, (and that will generally be Admitted in the Case of Wills to Come at the Testators intent) there was Contengent Cross remainders in Each of the Sons, and that the Issue of John will take before the Daughters

I hope to be with you Soon when I Shall be Able to Say more to you upon both these heads. with Compt to Mrs Law & all friends I Subscribe

Yr Most Obedt Humbl Servt

J: INGERSOLL

no doubt Mr Jackson Says but the burdensome Condition of paying the Sums of money by the Sons makes a fee which however was a Limited fee as before observed

J. I.

PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY RECORDS.

Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

John by Divine Providence Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of all England and Metropolitan do by these presents make known to all Men that it hath been alledged before the Right Worshipfull John Bettesworth also Doctor of Laws Master Keeper or Commissary of our Prerogative Court of Canterbury lawfully constituted by William Bowdoin That John Prentis late of New London in the Colony of Connecticut in New England but in the Parish of Saint Martins in the fields in the County of Middlesex in the Kingdom of Great Britain and late Commander of his Majestys Armed Sloop the Defence deceased did whilst living and of sound Mind Memory and Understanding duly make and Execute his last Will and Testament in Writing touching his Estate in the said Kingdom of Great Britain and in the united Netherlands and thereof nominate and appoint him the said William Bowdoin Executor in the Words following to wit I John Prentis of New London in the Colony of Connecticut in New England Mariner at present residing in the Parish of S[t] Martin in the fields in the County of Middlesex in the Kingdom of Great Britain when in New England made my Will touching my Estate there and having some Moneys Goods and Effects in this Kingdom and in the United provinces and being at present sick of the Small Pox but of a sound Mind make this my last Will touching all my Estate in this Kingdom and in the united Netherlands all which I give to my Wife and Children to be shared equally among them And I appoint M[r] William Bowdoin of Boston in New England Merchant but now residing in the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid to be the Executor of this my Testament And We further make known that on the fifth day of August in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and forty six at London before the aforesaid Surrogate the said last Will and Testament of the said John Prentis deceased hereunto annexed was proved approved and registered the said deceased having whilst living and at

the time of his Death Goods Chattels or Credits in Divers Dioceses or Jurisdictions by reason whereof the proving and registring of the said Will granting Administration of the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said deceased and also the Auditing allowing and final discharging the Accompt thereof are well known to appertain only and wholly to us and not to any inferior Judge And that Administration of the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said John Prentis deceased lying and being in the said Kingdom of Great Britain and in the united Netherlands but no further or otherwise was granted to the said William Bowdoin Executor for that purpose named in the said Will being first sworn well and faithfully to Administer the same and to make a true and perfect Inventory of the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said deceased so limited as aforesaid and to exhibit the same into the Registry of our said Prerogative Court of Canterbury on or before the last day of February next ensuing and also to render a just and true Accompt thereof Given at the time and place above written and in the tenth Year of our Translation.

WM LEGARD
HEN: STEVENS } Deputy Registers
JOHN STEVENS

THOMAS FITCH TO CADWALLADER COLDEN.

NORWALK 22d February 1765.

Sir

On the 18th I received your Letter of the 12th Acquainting me that John Anderson had Exhibited his Petition to You complaining he has lately been sued by some Inhabitants of this Colony for a Trespass on one of the Islands called the Captains Islands, and praying the Interposition of your Government in Order to Secure to him the Effect of the Royal Bounty in granting to him those Islands under your Province Seal His Petition you Mention was not inclosed the Purport therefore of it I collect only from your Letter.

The Proposal you are pleased to make this Government of Submitting the Matter of the Jurisdiction with Respect to those three Islands, and such others in the Sound as are or may be contested to the Determination of his Majesty in His privy Council, I shall lay before the general Assembly of this Colony as soon as Opportunity presents which will be in May unless on some Special Occasion it may be found necessary for it to meet sooner. I must Observe a proposal to this Government to Submit a Matter of Jurisdiction which it has Exercised without Controversy or Interruption for more than one Hundred Years, founded as we at least Suppose on good and Legal Authority was unexpected, and that After New York and Connecticut had Settled the Lines of Government with so great Precision and Certainty and Connecticut had made such great Condescentions therein, I hoped they would have had no Occasion to Enter into further Contests on that Head. However I shall Refer the whole to the Assembly who Alone can properly Determine these Matters

And Am Sir with great Regard your
most obedient and most humble Servant
THOS FITCH

The Honble Lt Govr Colden

[Indorsed] Letter to Lt Govr Colden 22d February 1765.

THOMAS FITCH TO RICHARD JACKSON.

[Governor Thomas Fitch wrote on February 25, 1765, to Richard Jackson regarding Samuel Mason's Mohegan Indian claim and stating facts that might be used in opposing the claim. See Jackson's letter to Fitch of June 5, 1765.]

FRANCIS BERNARD TO THOMAS FITCH.

Boston, Mar. 4, 1765.

Sir,

A Discovery having been made here of a murder & piracy committed on the Coast of Africa, I have caused the person charged therewith to be strictly examined. I here-

by transmit to you a Copy of his Examination, that you may be enabled to pursue such Measures as you shall think most proper to discover & apprehend such of the murderers & pirates as may be found with your Government. I shall order the examinate to be kept in prison, in hopes that he may be of use as a Witness against the rest of his associates, especially those, who by his Account, appear to be much guiltier than himself.

I am, with great regard,
Sr Your most obedient, &
most humble Servant,
FRA BERNARD

The Honble Gov FITCH

[Indorsed] Letter from Govr Bernard 4th March 1765. Recd 12th with the inclosed Copy of Disposition

JARED INGERSOLL TO THOMAS FITCH.*

LONDON 6th March 1765

Sir

In my last, which was by the last mail to New York, I gave you a particular Account of the reception the American Stamp Bill met with in the house of Commons upon the first bringing of it in. Since that time, in the farther progress of the bill through the House, there have been some farther debates, the most considerable of which was at the second reading of ye bill, upon the offer of the Petitions from the Colonies against the same. You doubtless know that no Petition can be offered or presented to Parliament but by some Member of ye house. The first that was offerred was by Mr Fuller a West india Planter in behalf of the Merchants in London trading to America. These Gentlemen it seems are much alarmd on account of their outstanding Debts in America, which it is said Do not fall short of four Millions Including ye West Indies. Substance & purport of ye Petition being opened & stated by Mr Fuller & leave being asked to bring it in, 'twas Strongly Objected

* This letter was first published in 1766, in *Mr. Ingersoll's Letters relating to the Stamp-Act.*

to, upon a principle which it seems has long been adopted by y^e^ House *that no petition shall be Received against a Money Bill;* this Drew into a Discussion & Consideration How Peremptory this Rule of the House was, how long it had been adhered to, & y^e^ Grounds & Principles upon which it was founded. Upon the whole I think it appears the rule had not been deviated from, for about forty years last past. The Reason of the Rule is said to be y^e^ Manifest inconvenience that used to arise by Having so much of the time taken up in Hearing the various & allmost innumerable Claims, Reasons & pretentions of y^e^ many Subjects against being Taxed— & that there was the less reason for hearing Em, against laying a Tax, as it is at the same time an invariable rule that the Subject may Petition for the repeal of a Law Imposing a tax after that tax is laid & Experience had of the Effects, & finally that however reasonable it might be to hear the Americans themselves, there could be no reason for hearing the London Merchants in their behalf.

On the other side it was said, that the rule was not any Order of the House, but merely a practice as founded on Experience & to prevent inconvenience:—that however unreasonable it would be to Admit English Subjects upon every Imposition of a tax to come & be heard upon Petitions against the same, yet even in England it appeared by precedents produced, that when any new species of taxation had been set-on foot, particularly the matter of funding, so called, i. e. borrowing of the Subject & paying Interest by various taxes, that Petitions had been admitted against the measure, and also on some other particular and extraordinary Occasions formerly, & that this Case as to America was quite new & particularly hard as they had no Members in the House to spead for them.

Upon the whole the Question being about to be put, M^r^ Fuller seeing pretty plainly which way it would be carried, withdrew his Petition. Next S^r^ William Meredith presented one in behalf of the Colony of Virginia; this was drawn up here by their Agent M^r^ Montegue, but had interwove in it some Expressions of the Assembly of Virginia

contained in their Votes & which at least strongly implied their denial of the right of Parliament to tax the Colonies. This drew on a pretty warm debate. Mr Yorke the late Attorney General Delivered himself in a very long Speech in which he endeavoured to evince that the Kings Grants contained in the Charters to some, & in the Commissions to the Governors in the other Colonies, could, in their natures, be no more than to answer particular local & Provincial purposes & could not take the People in America out of ye General & Supreme Jurisdiction of Parliament &c &c. The General Rule of the House against Receiving Petitions against money bills was also again urged;—on the other Side I think no-body but General Conway Denied the right of Parliament to tax us; this to be sure he did in ye most Peremtory manner & urged with Great Vehemence ye many Hardships & what he was Pleased to Call Absurdities yt would follow from the contrary Doctrine & practice; ye Hardships & Inconveniences were also again urged & placed in various lights by our other Friends in the House. And here I would remark yt in ye whole Debate first & last Alderman Beckford & Gl Conway were ye Only Persons who Disputed ye right of Parliament to tax us. This is the same Gl Conway who was Dismissed from all his offices just at Close of ye last Sessions for his Continual opposition to all the Measures of the Present Ministry; & here I find myself Obliged to say yt Except ye Gentlemen Interested in ye West Indies & in a few Members yt happen to be Particularly connected with some of the colonies & a few of the heads of the minority who are sure to athwart & oppose ye Ministry in Every Measure of what Nature or kind soever, I say Except these few Persons so Circumstanced there are Scarce any People here, Either within Doors or Without, but what approve the Measures now taking which Regard America. Upon the Whole the Question being put Whether the House would Receive ye Petition, it Passed in the Negative by a great Majority. Then Mr Jackson offered ours which met with the same Fate. He then acquainted ye House yt he had one to offer for ye Massachusets Colony,

which however as it respected as well the late act called the Sugar act as the present, & seeing which way the same would be governed he told the house he would defer it till another Time; & here I ought not to omit to acquaint you that Mr Charles, Agent for N. York, had received a Petition from his Constituents with orders to present the same, but which was conceived in terms so inflammatory that he could not prevail on any one Member of the House to present it. I forgot to mention that Mr Garth, a Member of the House, offered one for S: Carolina for which Colony he is Agent, which met with the same fate with the Rest. The other Agents seeing the point thus ruled, I suppose thought it to no purpose to offer any more.—It is about 4 Days since the Bill passed through all the necessary forms in the house of Commons & is now ready & lies before the Lords for their Concurrence; it is to take place the first Day of November next. As to the other regulations which regard America that either have taken place or are intended so to do, this session, they are as follows:—first of all the Stamp Duty which by the bill was laid on all Salaries which Exceed £20, upon a strong representation that the Judges Salaries in America in general are very low, is dropt out of the Bill. The Courts of Admiralty have been complained of as not only infringing on English Lyberty by taking away trials by Jury, but as being so placed as to take people for trial from one End of America almost to the other. As to the first of these Objections they say here that there is no safety in trusting the breach of revenue laws to a Jury of the Country where the Offence is committed, that they find even in England they never can obtain Verdicts where Smugling is practised & therfore always bring the Causes up for trial to London. To remedy the Second tis determined to have three Judges Extraordinary sent from England,—to be placed, one at Boston (by removing to that place ye one now at Halifax), ye others to be at N York & Philadelphia, or at Philadelphia & Charles Town; the Persons to be able men bred at Doctors commons, with a Salary Each of £800 Per Annum, to be peremtorily forbid Taking any Fees Whatso-

ever, to have Jurisdictions concurrant with ye other Judges of Admiralty in America, that is an ordinary Jurisdiction the same with them, and also an Extraordinary one, of Hearing whatsoever causes shall be Brought before them by appeal from ye other admiralty Judges; all Prosecutions for ye breach of revenue laws to be either in the courts of common law or courts of Admiralty, at ye Election of ye Prosecutor; & if brought before a court of Admiralty to be before a Judge in the Colony where ye offence is Committed, or if at Sea to ye Next, that is to the nearest in Point of Distance; yt ye fees of Office in ye custom Houses shall be all fixt & be ye same in All; that an Alteration in ye late act shall be made, giving a liberty of Carying Lumber Directly to Ireland & also to any Parts of Europe South of Cape Finisterre. A farther alteration has been Asdk'd, viz. of liberty to cary wine, fruit & oil directly from Portugal & Spain &c to America, and to suffer a Draw back upon forreighn Sugars upon Reexportation to Europe, as also an Abatement of ye Duty upon Molases, but these are at present Denied:—the first from a fear yt ye Duty upon ye Wines will not be paid in America, there not having as yet been time for a full proof of ye Punctuality of ye Custom-Houses there; ye 2d because of Great Frauds being Generaly practiced in ye Cases of Draw back upon reexportation; and ye 3d because there has not been Sufficient Experience of what duty ye Molases will bear. Some Alterations also tis said will be made with Regard to yt Strictness that is required in ye Matter of Cockets for Every article of Goods caryed Coastwise &c. These I believe are ye principal regulations that relate to America, that may be expected to take place this Session.—And here as well to do Justice to the Minister Mr Grenville as to the Comparative few who have interested themselves in the Concerns of America, I beg leave to say that I think no pains have been spared, on the one Side in behalf of America to make the most ample & strong representation in their favour, & on the other on the part of the Minister to hear patiently, to listen attentively to the reasonings & to Determin at least seemingly with coolness &

upon principle upon the several Measures, which are Resolved on.

I have no need to tell you that in modern times convincing the Minister is convincing the House here, Especially in matters of Revenue,— I forgot one Article viz. the Post Office, y^e^ fees of which tis said are to be lowerd in America.

And now S^r^ in order to give you, in the best manner I am able, an Idea of the Conferences, Setiments & reasonings upon these Subjects, on this Side the Water, you will be pleased to Imagine to yourself a few Americans with the Minister, or any other on that part, and after much time spent in Enquiry, various observations & remarks, he saying to them as follows, You will be pleased, laying aside all consideration of past Services on your Part or on ours, they have both been very great, to consider what is y^e^ present state of things; there is an immense national Debt, not less than one hundred & forty Millions Lying heavy on this Nation, for which an annual interest is paid; by the best informations we can get the whole of the publick Debt now in arrear of all the Colonies together is about Eight Hundred Thousand pounds. The Civil Establishment here for the Support of Government is Eight hundred thousand pounds a Year — that of all the Colonies together we find to be about forty thousand pounds p^r^ annum only. You say you are comparatively poor to what we are; tis difficult measuring this point, but however opulent some in these Kingdoms are tis well known the many can but just live. The Military & naval Establishment here is immense, but without considering that, the amount of the Expence of the Army now placed in America & which is thought quite necessary, as well on Account of the trouble with the Indians as for general defence against other nations & the like in so Extensive a Country, is upwards of three hundred thousand pounds a Year. We shall be glad to find that the Stamp Duty now laying on America shall amount to forty or fifty thousand pounds & that all the Duties together, the post Office & those laid upon Molasses & other ways shall amount to one hundred thousand pounds a Year, so that

there will not only not be any money brought away from America by means of these Duties, but there will be a ballance of more than two hundred thousand pounds sent over every year from England to be spent in America. You say the Colonies think they can, & that they are willing to do something in the Common Cause;—is this too much? we think it is not, but if on trial we find it is, we will certainly lessen it. As to our Authority to lay these Duties or taxes —to us tis so clear a point that to be sure we dont care to have a Question made of it. And dont you yourselves even want to have us Exercise this Authority in your turn? dont some of you Complain, & perhaps very justly, that in the late war, while some of you did much, others did but little or perhaps nothing at all—and would not that be the Case again was you left to Defend yourselves? No doubt it would, unless you were Erected into one power by a Union of the whole, but that is a measure we dont think you yourselves, was you in our Steads would think adviseable; and there are many reasons why you should wish not to have the Country Defended by your own Children. A Soldiers life is not only a life of Danger, but in a proper Sense is a base life, whereas you have all a Chance in that opening Country to raise your families to be considerable in time by a diligent Attention to your natural and proper business.

To all this the Americans answer, truly Sr we must own there is a weight in your Arguments & a force in your reasonings—but after all we must say we are rather silenced than convinced. We feel in our bosoms that it will be for ever inconvenient, 'twill for ever be dangerous to America that they should be taxed by the Authority of a British parliament by reason of our great distance from you; that general want of mutual knowledge & acquaintance with each other,—that want of Connexion & personal friendship, & we without any persons of our own Appointing, who will have any thing to fear or hope from us, to speak for us in the great Council of the nation—we fear a foundation will be laid for mutual Jealousy and ill will, & that your resent-

ments being kindled you will be apt to lay upon us more & more, even to a Degree that will be truly grievous & if that should be the Case that twill be hard under all the Circumstances, very hard to convince you that you wrong us, & that unknown & very unhappy Consequences will Ensue.

To this the Minister Replies:—

Come, suppose your Observations are entirely Just, & indeed we must own there are inconveniences attending this matter; what then is to be done? perhaps you will say let the Colonies send Members to Parliament; as to that in the first place the Colonies have not told us that they desire such a thing, & tis easy to see there are many reasons why they should not desire it. The Expense would probably be very great to 'Em; they could not Expect to be allowed to have a Majority of Members in the house, and the very inconveniencies which you urge with regard to the people in America would in many respects & to a Degree take place with regard to their Members. What then? Shall no Steps be taken & must we and America be two distinct kingdoms & that now immediately, or must America be Defended entirely by us, & be themselves quite excused or be left to do just what they shall please to do? Some perhaps will do something & others nothing. Perhaps from the nature of our Situations it will happen & must be Expected that one Day we shall be two distinct Kingdoms, but we trust even you wont say you think yourselves ripe for that Event as yet. You are continually increasing in numbers & in strength; we are perhaps come, at least, to our full growth. Let us then leave these possible Events to the disposal of providence. We own on our part we dont choose to predict, nor yet to hasten the time of this supposed period, & think it would be to our mutual disadvantage for us to attempt a separation.

Let us then, instead of predicting the worst, hope that mutual Interest as well as duty will keep us on both Sides within the bounds of Justice. We trust we shall never intentionally burden you unreasonably; if at any time we shall happen to do it by Mistake, Let us know it & I trust it will

be remedied. You find & I trust always will find an easy Access to those who from their Office have the principal Conduct of Revenue Laws, and we on our part find with pleasure that America is not destitute of persons, who at the same time that they have the tenderest regard for their Interests are well able to Represent to us their Affairs & who if they do it with integrity & Candor, will be sure to meet with our fullest Confidence. Let mutual Confidence and mutual Uprightness of intention take place & no considerable Ills can follow.

As to any reflections upon the matter I choose rather to leave them to you than attempt to make them myself, & am S^r^ with great Esteem

Y^r^ most Obedient
Most Humble Sert
J. INGERSOLL

P S March 9

There is now strong application making for an Act of Parliament, for a bounty on various kinds of timber, plank & boards imported, to which the Minister seems to lend a favourable Ear.

Tis said that it is intended to give the business of Collecting & paying the Stamp Duty to Americans in the respective Colonies.

I am not without some hopes of having the pleasure of seeing you at Hartford before the rising of the Assembly in the May Sessions, having taken my passage in the Boscowen Capt Jacobson bound to Boston & who expects to sail the beginning of April.

J. I.

Gov^r^ FITCH

RICHARD JACKSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

Sir

I take the earliest Opportunity of acquainting you, that the Bill for imposing Stamp Duties on y^e^ American & West Indian Colonies is passed by the House of Commons, & will not probably be debated in the House of Lords; in our

House it was a good while depending, & frequently debated, but, as the House would not suffer its Power to be questioned I mean its Constitutional Right; so a very great Majority thought that there were reasons now subsisting for exercising that Power & Right; it was admitted by single Members in ye Debate there were Reasons why Parl't should restrain itself from interfering in the Domestick Concerns of a Particular Colony; but that the Parlt only could provide for the Expence of the general Concerns, because ye Parlt only could impose a general Tax. I confess I have always thought that the Expence was not altogether necessary, & that so much of it as was might have been provided for another way. I therefore spoke & divided against the Bill, & offered to the House 2 Petns agt it, the first that of ye Colony of Connecticut, the other that of the Massachusetts, but they were both deemed inadmissable by the Rules of ye House, which do not admit Petns against a Money Bill, & have not done it for many years though they have formerly admitted them. The Petition from Virginia was first presented & refused on this Principle, at the same time that many Gentlemen who concurred in refusing to admit the Petition, wished earnestly, they were not confined by the strict Rules of the House.

I thought it however right to take the sense of ye House on the Petn of our Colony after they had rejected that from Virginia, but as they deemed it liable to the same objns, I contented myself with only offering that from ye Massachusetts, without pressing it.

The Stamp Duty is some heavier than I thought it, when I opposed the first Motion, yet I hope it will not be intolerable, & though I am far from thinking the Regular forces in America all necessary for the Security of New England especially, yet this good will result from the Conquest of Canada, & the secure Preservation of it as well as from the shutting ye Door on all sides of N America agt ye French that great & unusual Burthens will be for ye future not to be feared as they might well have been, had Canada continued in ye Possession of France, or fallen again into

her hands. It is likewise proper to observe that Great Britain will still be at a considerable Expence in contributing to support the Forces in America. I hope therefore that ye Tax will be cheerfully, or at least patiently submitted to; if it be never multiplied or augmented, which there seems no grounds at present to Apprehend & which I shall oppose with all ye little weight I have. I flatter myself Frugality & Industry will enable us to support it. I am Sir

With much Regard

yr most Obedt

most hble Servant

RD JACKSON

Inner Temple 9 Mar 1765

[Superscribed] To The Honble THOMAS FITCH Esqr Governor of Connecticut

RICHARD JACKSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

13 Apr 1765

Sir

I take this earliest Opportunity by the Pacquet of acquainting you that I have received for the use of the Colony, of ye Executors of the late Mr Partridge 2524£ 15s 1d since I wrote last.

This sum is the whole of what we are to expect on that Acct, & though it is above 600£ below what we proved due to the Colony, yet I believe it not more than 450 below what could have been recovered agt him had he been alive, & it is free of all costs & charges except a small sum due to our Solir which I hope will not exceed 3 or 4 £, the rest of ye Costs were first taken out of Partridges Effects before they were divided.

I shall write more fully by the next New York ship & shall inclose a Copy of ye Stamp Act which passed notwithstanding all ye Opposition we could give to it. We expect every day some adverse step against the Colony on the Part of ye Mohegin Indians & are preparing for it.

I hope Mr Ingersol writes more fully than a great Multiplicity of Business permits me to do. I endeavour to ac-

quaint him with every thing concerning the Interests of y^e^ Colony & he has very good Opportunity besides of informing himself. I am Sir with great Esteem & Regard

y^r^ most Obedt
& most hble Sevt
R^D^ JACKSON

[Superscribed] To The Honble THOMAS FITCH Esq^r^ Governor of Connecticut

RICHARD JACKSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

Inner Temple 19 Ap^l^ 1765

Sir

I acquainted you by the last Packer that I had received for the Use of the Colony out of the Estate & Effects of y^e^ late Richard Partridge the sum of 2524£ & a fraction; this Sum is subject only to some very small deduction of what is yet due to the Colony^s^ Solicitor, the Costs of y^e^ Suit prior to the making the division, having been paid by Order of y^e^ Court out of y^e^ Effects.

This day the 2 Houses of Parliament met again for the dispatch of Ordinary Business after y^e^ Tryal of Lord Biron. We read a 2^d^ time in the house of Commons a Bill for Quartering Soldiers in America & for impressing Carriages on Marches, & other Purposes of that sort. This has appeared to Gentlemen of every station that interest themselves on the behalf of the Colonies a very vigorous & hard Law, & likely to produce Oppression, when y^e^ Commander in chief shall chance to be a Man unfit to be intrusted with Power, & therefore we have thrown out our Objections to it in the house, but as we do not object to every part of y^e^ Bill, (such as those parts that punish Deserters, those who harbour them, or buy their Arms & Accoutrements) we have hitherto reserved our Opposition chiefly for the Committee, which sits next friday, & in which it is proper to examine every part of y^e^ Bill & reject such parts as are improper; such we deem to be a Claim, that under the Cloak

of the Expression (as has been heretofore practised) impowers ye Civil Magistrate to quarter Soldiers in private Houses whose barracks are wanting & ye Publick Houses insufficient.

This Clause will be strongly opposed if persisted in, but I flatter myself from what I know of the Disposition of some Gentlemen in Power, that it will be dropped, & that where there are not publick Houses to quarter the Soldiers in, provision will be made for lodging them in Barns or other outhouses, in case, the Weather does not permit their Incamping, as I conjecture it will for the most part, because there can be seldom a necessity to remove Soldiers in the Winter.

I have good reason to believe that the Prohibition of importing Lumber into Ireland & every part of Europe will be taken off, I have not confined my Endeavours to this head, but have used all my Efforts to procure the Indulgence of carrying Wine & Fruits from Portugal to America but in this Issue, have not, though assisted as in the other by many other Gentlemen, had so good Success.

However we have a promise of a Bounty on American Timber imported into England, this Bounty will not probably be so extensive as at first hoped, but cannot but be very beneficial to both Countrys as I have frequently known Cargos brought hither even without ye Bounty from Piscataway, & if they have not rendered Profit, they have at least paid Cost & Freight. 2 or 300 £ bounty therefore on a Cargo of Boards & Timber, may perhaps in time prove an Encouragement for the Opening a very beneficial Trade, & particularly may contribute a little to the facilitating a direct Intercourse between Great Britain and Connecticut.

I am Sir with great Truth & Regard
yr most Obedt
& most hble Servt
RD JACKSON.

[Indorsed] Letter from Mr Agent Jackson 19th April Recd 16th July 1765.

MERCHANTS' PETITION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

To the Honourable the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut In New England in America now Setting at Hartford.*

The Humble Petition of the Several Persons whose Names are hereunto Subscribed

Humbly Sheweth

That Your Honour's Petitioners considering the present Languishing Condition of Trade in this Colony, the great scarcity of Money, and the Heavy & Grevious Burthens with which it is likely to be Afflicted, as well unless your Honours do take the same into Your Wise Consideration, and seasonably prevent the Fatal Consequences that may arise therefrom prove extremely Injurious if not wholly and altogether stop the Current of Its Trade. Which Your Honours Petitioners humbly conceive is the main Support of Numberless Poor Labourers, who without that must unavoidably suffer, to the great detrement of the public as well as the ruin of their helpless Families. Your Honours Petitioners with the utmost Submission to Your Honour's better Wisdom have the Greatest Reason to hope that every Avenue that leads to It's further destruction, in any manner whatever, will meet with Your Honour's Just Resentment & Disapprobation, and that Your Honours will be pleased to Suppress & as far as possible put a Stop to the Injuries done to the Trade of this Colony by strangers & Forreigners, the fatality of which this Colony in General & more especially Your Honours Petitioners have already severely experienced, & the Continual Usage from Day to Day of the Like Unwarrantable Practice by which Your Honours Petitioners must in all probability be ruined, unless Your Honours should be Graciously pleased to remedy the same, by preventing (if possible) anything of the kind being any further pursued. Your Honours Petitioners therefore Humbly Beg that Your Honours would be pleased to Prohibit or lay such an Additional Duty upon All Rum,

* A modern indorsement gives the date of this petition as May 1765. Its signers were Fairfield County residents.

Sugar, Molasses, Salt, and All East India & European Goods that may or shall be Brought or Imported into this Colony by any Person or Persons whatsoever Belonging to or resident in the Neighbouring Governments, by The continual Usage of which Dangerous Custom Your Honour's Petitioners as Merchants & every other fair Trader are greatly injured, those Persons not paying Governmental Taxes or Duties as Your Honours Petitioners do and therefore they are capable of underselling Your Honours Petitioners & every other Trader in this Colony, to the Grevious Injury of Your Honours Petitioners & the Destruction of the Trade & Commerce of this Government, Than which nothing can be more destructive striking as it were at the very Sinews of their Support, and which must eventually prove their Ruin, unless Your Honours will be pleased to take the same into your Wise Consideration. And your Honours Petitioners also further Beg that Your Honours would be pleased to Prohibit or lay such a Fine in Addition to what has already been laid upon All Pedlars who may pass or shall pass through this Colony as may Suppress & put a Stop to so Growing an Evil, the Fatality of which must be too Glaring to be passed over unobserved by Your Honours. Those Persons carrying away all the small remains of Circulating Cash which is in the Colony, into other Governments whereby Your Honours Petitioners are not only Greviously Injured, but every other Trader and Individual in the Community Wherefore Your Honours Petitioners most Humbly pray that this Honourable House would take the Premisses into their Consideration, and Give them such Relief therein, as to this Honourable Assembly shall seem Meet. And Your Honours Petitioners as in Duty Bound shall ever pray &c[a]*

	JOHN BROOKS
ABIJAH BEACH	EPHRAIM CURTISS
ALEX[R] ZUILL	W[M] BURR
DAVID BROOKS	DAVID LEWIS

* At this session the General Assembly raised the annual license fee for pedlars from the £5 at which it had been established in May 1757 to £20. *Colonial Records*, XII. 356.

THEOPS NICHOLS
ABEL BEACH
GEORGE CHAPMAN
JN° WILLOUGHBY
BEERS & TOMLINSON
LEGD CANNON
JN° CHANDLER
PHIP NICHOLS
NATHAN BEERS
AGUR TOMLINSON
ROBERT FAIRCHILD

MEMORIAL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut to be holden at Hartford in said Colony on the 2d Thirsday of may A D 1765

The memorial of Samll Bradley Jur and others whose Names are hereunto Subscribed Traders and Dealers in the Town of Fairfield in said Colony humbly sheweth That by the Laws of said Colony they are Subjected to the Payment of Taxes for the Support of Government &c in Proportion to the Gains And Profits they respectively make and acquire in their said Business of Trading and dealing which they Entirely acquiesse in and think the same most reasonable and just But your Honours Memorialists beg Leave to Complain and Inform your Honours that for Several Years Last past People belonging to the Other Colonies not being Inhabitants of this Colony have Come into this Colony and particularly unto the said Town of Fairfield and there sold and disposed of Large Quantities of Merchandize free and Clear of all Duties and Taxes whereby they have gained and acquired Large Sums of money which has a Tendency to drain this Colony of money which is greatly needed at this Difficult Time and your Honours memorialists Think 'Tis an unequal way and not only Injurious to them As Individuals but to the Colony in general as there is no Law to oblige those who Come from the other Colonies with Goods

into this Government to pay any Duty or Tax proportionable to the Gains they make or any other Way Contribute to the Defraying any of the public Charges which your memorialists wou'd be better able to do in Case Foreigners were prohibited from Trading in this Colony or obliged to pay a Certain Sum in Proportion to the Quantity of Goods sold or Imported Wherefore your Memorialists pray your Honours Would Take the aforesaid Matters into Consideration and in your great Wisdom Order that all Foreigners who Come into the Colony with Goods & Merchandize to vend & put off the same in this Colony shall pay a Duty in Proportion to the Quantity of Goods Imported or sold or in some other way Order & grant Relief to your Memorialists and they as in Duty bound shall Ever pray.

Dated in Fairfield 6th May Anno Dom 1765.

SAMLL BRADLEY JUNR
SETH OSBORN
JOB BARTRAM
JONTH BULKELEY
SAML SQUIER JUR
JOHN SQUIER

FRANCIS BERNARD TO THOMAS FITCH.

BOSTON, May 31st, 1765.

Sir,

By the desire of Govr Lyttleton, I send you a Copy of a Letter of his to me. The Certificates He has expected from me have been sent some time ago.

I am, with great regard,
Sr Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
FRA BERNARD

The Honble Govr FITCH

[Indorsed] Letter from Govr Bernard 31st May 1765. Recd in June.

WILLIAM HENRY LYTTLETON TO FRANCIS BERNARD.

Copy

JAMAICA, April 9th, 1765.

Sir

The Earl of Halifax, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, having instructed me to settle in concert with Monsieur D'Estaing, the French Governor of St Domingo, an account of the Damages sustained by His Majesty's subjects on Turks Islands, in the Month of June last, & having acquainted me that he had signified His Majesty's pleasure to your Excellency, that you should procure & transmit to me an Account certified upon Oath, of the Losses & Dangers sustained by the sevral sufferers, resident within your Government; I beg leave to inform you, that I have not yet received that account; and as I cannot proceed without it to settle the general one with the Count D'Estaing, I must desire your Excellency will be pleased to send it to me by the first good Conveyance, and a duplicate by some other Vessel; and as I imagine the Governors of New Hampshire, Connecticut, & Rhode Island, were comprehended in His Majesty's Orders abovementioned, I beg the favor of your Excellency to communicate the purport of this Letter to them.

I have the honour to be,
Sir Your Excellency's
Most Obedient
humble Servant,
W H LYTTLETON.

His Excellency Govr BERNARD

RICHARD JACKSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

5 June 1765

Sir

I received your Letter of the 25 febv 2 days ago & shall make the best use I am able of the Materials contained in it, respecting Masons Claim on behalf of ye Mohegan Indians, the facts you mention are perfectly agreable to the light

in which I have long seen this Affair & I think ought to be known, because though they will not probably be deemed sufficient to overturn the Merits in the Indian Claim, if there were truly any, they seem very proper to oppose to the Prejudices that appear to me the only support of a Cause that has no substantial Merits. I know no effectual Method of proving the Deeds you speak of, before the Lords of the Counsel but by some Commission out of their own Court, from hence, which can neither be obtained, nor would probably be worth while, but if any of the Deeds could be procured & sent over & y^e^ Execution of them be verifyed by affidavits possibly some use might be made of them

The Stamp Duties have now passed both houses of Parliamt some time, notwithstanding all the Opposition we we could give them I opposed them in the House of Commons as several other Gentlemen did too, but our Divisions were very weak. The Arguments I used on the Occasion were such as I thought would have most weight. I know that such as tended to overturn y^e^ Power of y^e^ Parliament would have none, & indeed prove abundantly too much; in every State there must be a supream Legislature, which must necessarily have Power over every part of y^e^ State that is intitled to the Protection of the Government; doubtless many reasons may induce that Legislature to restrain its own Power & either to rest satisfyed with the Attainment of the same Ends another way, or to delegate the Execution of the Power where they may judge it more likely to be safely & properly used, without giving that Power up. And I think if they should ever begin to make an Ordinary use of that Power, they ought as Parlt has before done to give a Right of sending Members to the American parts of y^e^ British Dominions, & in the mean time, I could wish that the Power of taxing were left, where it always seemed to me (till y^e^ late resolutions of y^e^ Legislature) to be most safely exercised.

I say Arguments ag^t^ the Power of Parliament prove too much because they prove that not a single Act of Parliament binds the whole Kingdom of G Britain. I did not

mean to say in my former Letter that 100,000 People only were not represented, I should have said, for so the Truth is that little more than 100,000 chuse the Whole House of Commons & all the rest are unrepresented otherwise than by the Construction of our Constitution that ye H of Commons represent all the Commons subject of Great Britain, which Construction you will see the Necessity of, from the Danger there would be, that almost every Act of Parlt would fall to the Ground if ye Consent of all ye subjects by themselves or reption was really necessary to give it effect.

But this does not remove the Arguments that arise from the Justice & Policy that have formerly governed the Parliament on similar Occasions, they did not think the County of Durham ought to be free from Taxation because it was unrepresented, they were of opinion that it was represented, though it chose no Members & continued to tax it, but ye H of Commons thought this so good a reason for giving it Members that they passed several Bills for that purpose & at last a Bill passed both houses of Parlt. I inclose my further thoughts on this Subject transcribed from a Letter I wrote to Mr Silliman, because they express my opinion fully upon it. I am sorry to find that some Aspersions have fallen on Mr Dyer as if he had deserted the Cause of those in whose favour he came over here in accepting a Post in the Customs, to my knowledge the Person who bestowed that place upon Mr Dyer did not know the Occasion of his coming over, & in case the Susquehannah company can make out ye facts in their Petition, I dare say they will yet succeed in it. Mr Dyer left it in as favourable a Situation as it was capable of & under ye Conduct of a very capable Solicitor. I am Sir with the great Esteem & Regard

Yr most Obedt

Most hble Servt

RD JACKSON

Honble Thos Fitch Esq Govr of Connecticut

[Indorsed] Letter from Richard Jackson Esqr 5th June 1765 Recd 10th August

JAMES MURRAY* TO THOMAS FITCH.

QUEBEC 29th June 1765.

Sir

I make no doubt but your Excellency must have heard, some time since, of the Melancholly accident that happened by fire on the 18th day of May last, to the poor People of Montreal in this Government. On the news reaching this place the Governor and Council Assembled, to consider what was most proper to be done for the immediate relief of the unhappy Sufferers; and thereupon it was resolved, that two members of the Council should go to Montreal, as Commissioners; to inquire into the Event of this dreadful Calamity; and to apply thereto such assistance as to them should seem fitting: And also to procure every necessary Information in order to make a true Report of the real Loss sustained by the Inhabitants; Which the Head of every Family has respectively Attested upon Oath, Amounting in the whole to £116773 18 6 Current Money of this Province, or, £8758o 8 10½ Sterling, Copy whereof Accompanies this under the Broad Seal of the Province and my Signature thereto.

It would be needless Sir, to say any thing on this occasion, to induce your Excellency and your Council to exert your Influence and good offices in so Laudable a work, as that of prevailing with the Affluent in your Province, to Contribute their Mite to the relief of the miserable Sufferers, who having lost almost all they were worth before, by the Ravages of War and the none payment of their paper Money, nothing remained to Compleat their Wretchedness but this unhappy Accident. I cannot Omit on this occasion applauding in the strongest manner the behaviour of His Majesty's new Subjects in this Province, a seasonable relief at this time must Rivet their Affections to the British Government, and Silence those among them who would insinuate that the Professors of our Religion do not possess the Christian Virtues to an Eminent Degree.

I have the Honour to be with great truth and Regard

Sir Your most Obedt and most

Faithfull Humble Servant

JA: MURRAY

The Honble THOMAS FITCH Esqr

*Governor of Canada.

HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

St James's July 12th 1765.

Gentlemen,

The King having been graciously pleased, upon the Resignation of the Earl of Halifax, to deliver to me the Seals for the Southern Department, I take the first Opportunity of notifiying the same to You; and am to acquaint You, by His Majesty's Command, that Your Dispatches are to be henceforward directed to me, which I shall punctually lay before The King, and shall not fail, from Time to Time, to transmit to You such orders as I may have the Honour to receive from His Majesty upon them.

I am with great Truth and Regard
Gentlemen, Your most obedient
humble Servant
H. S. CONWAY

Governor & Compy of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from Mr Secrety Conway 12th July 1765.
Recd 21st Septr

ACCOUNT OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON THE COLONY'S AGENT.

An Account of the Sum Total of the Bills of Exchange Drawn by Governor Fitch on the Colony's Agent or Agents in England agreable to Acts of Assembly and Certificates from the Committee is as follows—

viz From the 15th March 1759 To the 28th July 1765 in Sterling amounts to the Sum of } £172467 10 8 1

N B: Some time before the Date of the above Drafts there was Drawn on Mr agent Partridge by special Act of Assembly the Sum of 1000 0 0 0

£173467 10 8 1

THOMAS FITCH TO RICHARD JACKSON.

[Governor Thomas Fitch wrote on July 29, 1765, to Richard Jackson. The contents of this letter are not known; but it may be presumed to have related to the agent's accounts with the Colony. See Jackson's letter to Fitch of Oct. 3, 1765.]

HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

St James's, 10th August 1765.

Gentlemen,

Yours of the 13th November 1764, inclosing the Instruments for the Stamp Duties, has been received, as also another of the same Date, promising a Map of the Province, as soon as it can be prepared. I have no new Directions to give You from His Majesty; but must recommend a Continuance of your most serious Attention to the Object mentioned in the Letter of His Majesty's then Secretary of State of the 11th of August.

I am, with great Truth and Regard,
Gentlemen, Your most obedient
humble Servant.
H. S. CONWAY.

Governor and Company of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from Mr Secretary Conway 10th August 1765 Recd 7th Octobr 1765.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

Whitehall August 23. 1765

Gentlemen,

His Majesty having appointed us His Commissioners for promoting the Trade of this Kingdom, and for inspecting and improving His Majesty's foreign Colonies and Plantations, it is our Duty to acquaint you therewith, and

to desire, that you will, from time to time by every Opportunity that offers, transmit to us an exact and faithfull Account of all Occurrences within the Colony under your Government.

We are, Gentlemen
Your humble Servants
DARTMOUTH
JOHN ROBERTS.
J. DYSON
WM FITZHERBERT

Govr & Company of Connecticut

JONATHAN TRUMBLE TO THOMAS FITCH.

Sir

The People in this part of the Colony, are very Jealous for their Liberties; and Desire That The most Vigorous Exertions be made for the Repeal of the Late Act of Parliament, for Granting & Applying Certain Stamp Duties & Other Duties in the British Colonies & Plantations in America &c, which they look on to be utterly subversive of their Rights & Priviledges both by Charter, and as English Men; & That a Special Assembly be Called as soon as possible, to Appoint Comissioners to Meet with such as are or shall be Appointed from the other American Colonies at New York On The first of October next, to prepare and Unitedly Agree on an Address to King & Petition to the Parliament for the Repeal of that Act, and for Redress of the Burdens laid On Trade &c. They Apprehend the Meeting of the Assembly at the stated season in October will be too late for such Appointment &c

The Freemen at Their Meeting Yesterday in this & several Other Neighbouring Towns, have Unanimously shewn their Minds, by their Votes wch are Inclosed In This Critical & Dangerous Situation of our affairs Tho' we do not Doubt your Sincere concern to do Ev-thing for the Security of Our Liberties & welfare so we hope

THOMAS FITCH TO WILLIAM PITKIN.

NORWALK 12th Sept. 1765

Sir

The Uneasiness of the Country on Account of the Assembly's not being called I hear is so great that I have tho't it might be for the public Peace to call it have therefore ordered it to meet on thirsday the 19th Instant at Hartford* and if it may be consistant with the Business of the Court should be glad of the attendance of the Members of Supr Court the Scituation of Affairs Require the whole Council. be pleased to present my Complements to the other Judges with whom together with Your Self I heartily Condole the Loss of one of your Number a worthy Counsellor and Judge.**

I am with great Respect
your most humble sert
THOS FITCH

Dep. Gov. PITKIN

CHARLES LOWNDES TO THOMAS FITCH.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury To signify to your Excellency Their Desire that you will give your Aid and Assistance to the Distributor of Stamps within your Government in whatever may relate to His Duty in the Execution of His Office under the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament; and that your Excellency would be particular in Seeing that the Chief Distributor do appoint under Distributors in every proper Town, and Place, within your Government; And that each of the Said Under Distributors be well Supply'd with Stamps for all Demands, and that Your Excellency would be very Attentive to the Detection of any Frauds,

*The reason for calling this special session of the General Assembly was for the appointing of Commissioners to meet with Commissioners from other colonies to unite in a representation against "the acts of Parliament for levying duties and taxes on the Colonies."

**Daniel Edwards, who died September 6.

which may arise in this Branch of His Majesty's Revenues, and in case it shall have happen'd that any Chief Distributor residing in your Government hath not given Security for the due Execution of His Office that your Excellency will take care that he do forthwith execute His Bond for the same, which Bond when executed Your Excellency is desired to return to the Stamp Office. My Lords so much depend upon your Excellencys Attention to the Publick Service that they cannot doubt of receiving Information from you in case any Remissness in the Execution of the Office of the Chief Distributor within your Government or other Mismanagements or abuses whatever shall appear To you

I am Your Excellencys
Most Obedient
humble Servant,
CHA LOWNDES

Treasury Chambers. Sept^{r} 14th 1765

Tho^{s} Fitch Esq^{r} Governor of Connecticut

[Superscribed] On his Majestys service Cha Lowndes To His Excellency THOMAS FITCH Esq^{r} Governor of Connecticut Or to the person executing that Government Treasury

[Indorsed] Letter from Charles Lowndes Esq^{r} Secret^{r} of the Treasury 14th Sept^{t} 1765 Rec^{d} 18th Decemb^{r} 1765

CADWALLADER COLDEN TO JARED INGERSOLL.

FORT GEORGE, New York, Sept. 14th 1765.

Sir,

I have yours of the 9th desiring me to take care of the stamp Paper for your Colony when they arrive. In my opinion they may be put more safely & with greater ease on board one of the Men of War at this Place, & more easily conveyed from thence to your Colony, than by placing them in this Fort, where it is too probable there will be a necessity of placeing those designed for this Colony. This Fort at present is crowded with Men & military Stores. It may be

proper for you or some Person for you to be in this place to take care of your Stamp'd Papers, as my hands are too full with the affairs peculiar to this Province. May you in your Colony be enabled to remove from your People this strange infatuation which prevails in all the Colonies & which if continued must become in the highest degree prejudicial. I am with great Regard, Sir,

RICHARD JACKSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

WEASENHAM in Norfolk 3 Oct^{r} 1765

Sir

I received about a fortnight ago you Letter of the 29th July & lest any of my former may have miscarried, I take this Opportunity of acknowledging the Receipt of your several Letters of y^{e} 22^{d} Sep^{r} 64 y^{e} 7th Dec^{r} & the 23^{d} of Feb^{y} last, since which Date, I have none with me at this Place, anterior to that of y^{e} 29th of July & if I did receive any, I have left them in London, though I did intend to bring with me all my American Letters, that I might read them & consider them with more Leisure & Attention, than I am usually master of in London.

I wish it was in my Power to send you the Balance of the Account between the Colony & myself from Aduce; but my Books of Account, are all in London, & though notwithstanding the Number of Bills which my Banker accepts, every week, & which having before accepted, he pays for me within the same Compass; I might make a reasonable Conjecture, what y^{e} Balance now is; I think you will be able from my former Letters & the Acc^{t} of your own Draughts to come much nearer the Truth, than I can promise to do untile my Return to Town, which will be before the End of this Month, so that by the next Packet, at farthest, (perhaps by some earlier Opportunity) I shall be able to send the Amount of the several Sums received; by me on Account of the Colony; the Bills paid or accepted; the Bills of which I have advice, but which are not yet come to hand, the other sums disbursed, & finally the Ballance in my hands.

This is a time of year in which very little Publick Business is done or even thought of, I am at present above 100 Miles from London in a Country Retirement, where I have very little Publick News & none that I can depend on, about a Month ago, the Day before I left London, I was at the Board of Trade, when I had a Conference with the Earl of Dartmouth, now at the head of that Board, & had the pleasure to find his Lordship, much disposed to attend to the Business of the Colonies, & to favour them with his good Opinion; at the same time, that he said he was obliged to confess, that he should not have time to spare from the ordinary Business of that Board, to listen to extraordinary applications untill towards ye Winter.

Some of my former Letters contain my Sentiments so fully on the Subject of yours, & our Opinions are so similar I need only say, that all my Endeavors shall be employed, as they have always been, with zeal, to ease the Colonys of ye Burthens that I think are impolitickly laid on them. I am Sir with the most sincere Regard

yr most Obedt
& most hble Servt
RD JACKSON

[Superscribed] To the Honble THOS FITCH Esq Governor of Connecticut at Norwalk New England by the Packet.

[Indorsed] Letter from Mr Agent Jackson 3d octobr 1765. Recd 18th Decembr 1765

THOMAS FITCH TO HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY.

NORWALK in Connecticut 7th Octobr 1765.

Sir

I am to Acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 12th July notifying us His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to Deliver you the Seals for the Southern Department we shall agreable to the Kings Commands address our Dispatches to you and also chearfully Obey his Majesty's Orders which from Time to Time we shall receive. Your other Letter of the 10th of August is Just come to

Hand. The Map of the Colony Mentioned in My Letter of the 13th November last I expect will be printed this fall and hope before the end of this year to have the Honor of transmitting it to you.

It has taken more Time to prepare it than was at first expected by Reason the Assembly tho't proper to have one made containing not only the general out Lines of the Colony and the Course of the Posts through the Same but also the Interior Parts Such as Counties Towns Harbours Navigable Rivers &c for effecting which proper Persons have been employed the Spring and Summer Past. I have Continued my Attention to the Object Mentioned in the Earl of Hallifaxes Letter of the 11th of August 1764 and shall still continue to observe His Majesty's Directions therein Signifyed, and must Say I think the Officers are careful to prevent illicite Trade of every Kind so that I have no particular Intelligence Relative to that Matter to transmit.

I have the Honor to be with the greatest Esteem and Regard Sir Your Most Obedient and most Humble Servant

THOS FITCH

The Right Honourable HENRY S. CONWAY one of His Majestys Principal Secretaries of State

[Indorsed] Letter to Mr Secry Conway 7th Octobr 1765

[The copy in the Public Record Office is indorsed "R 15th Novr."]

DUTIES COLLECTED IN CONNECTICUT.

An Account of the Duties collected and of the Fines and Forfeitures recovered in the Several Ports now under the American Commission between the 29th day of September 1764 and the 10th of October 1765 distinguishing the Duties on each Commodity, and whether the Fines and Forfeitures were recovered by the Officers of the Navy or Customs, together with an Account of the Expences attending the receipt of the said Duties.

Duties received from the 29th of September 1764 to the 10th of October 1765

Names of Ports	Foreign Bro: Sugars £ s d	Madeira & other wines £ s d	Wines from G. Britain £ s d	Foreign Molasses £ s d
New London	285 2 4			961 3 9
New Haven	79 9 0			264 14 0

Names of Ports	Foreign Indigo £ s d	Foreign Coffee £ s d	Silks, Stuffs Calicoes Lawns & Cambricks £ s d	British Coffee £ s d
New London				

Names of Ports	British Pimento £ s d	Rice £ s d	Tobacco £ s d	Other enumerated Commodities £ s d
New London			54 4 0	

King's Share of Fines Forfeitures & Seizures Recover'd by

Officers of the Navy	Officers of the Customs
	11 5 8

Amount of the Groce receipt of each Port

£ s d
1311 15 9
344 3 0

Established and Incidental Charges of Management in each Port

Established Incidental Salarys £ s d	Waiters & preventive Officers £ s d	Tides Men £ s d	Gauging £ s d	Weighing £ s d
140 0 0		67 16 9	21 14 10	7 5 6
110 0 0		8 2 9	9 8 0	3 8 0

Printing £ s d	Postage £ s d	Boat & Men £ s d	Office Rent £ s d	Fireing £ s d
37 11 1	8 4 4	50 0 0	16 0 0	10 14 0
8 19 4	3 8 4		17 10 0	10 10 0

Stationary £ s d	Law Charges £ s d	Other rticles £ s d	Amount of the Charges of Management £ s d	Amount of the Neet produce of each port £ s d
4 14 9		49 10 3	413 11 6	898 4 3
3 10 0		42 0 8	216 17 1	127 6 1

Charges of Management exceeding the produce

HENRY S. CONWAY TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

Circular

S[T] JAMES's, Octo[r] 24[th] 1765.

Gentlemen,

It is with the greatest Concern that His Majesty learns the Disturbances which have arisen in some of the North American Colonies. If this Evil should spread to the Government of Connecticut, where You preside, the utmost Exertion of your Prudence will be necessary so as justly to temper Your Conduct between that Caution and Coolness which the Delicacy of such a Situation may demand on one Hand, and the Vigor necessary to suppress Outrage and Violence on the other. It is impossible at this Distance to assist You by any particular or positive Instruction, because you will find yourself necessarily obliged to take Your Resolution as particular Circumstances and Emergencies may require.

His Majesty, and his Servants He honours with his Confidence, cannot but lament the ill-advised Intemperance shewn already in some of the Provinces, by taking up a Conduct, which can in no Way contribute to the Removal of any real Grievance they might labour under but may tend to obstruct and impede the Exertion of His Majesty's Benevolent Intention, to the Ease and Comfort as well as the Welfare of all his People.

It is hoped and expected that this Want of confidence in the Justice and Tenderness of the Mother Country, and this open Resistance to it's Authority, can only have found Place among the lower and more ignorant of the People; The better and wiser Part of the Colonies well know that Decency and Submission may prevail, not only to redress Grievances, but to obtain Grace and Favour, while the Outrage of a publick Violence can expect nothing but Severity and Chastisement. These Sentiments You and all his Majesty's Servants, from a Sense of your Duty to, and Love of your Country, will endeavor to excite and encourage. You will all, in a particular Manner, call upon Them not to render their Case desperate. You will, in the Strong-

est Colours represent to them the dreadful Consequences that must inevitably attend the forceable and violent Resistance to Acts of the British Parliament, and the Scene of Misery and Calamity to themselves, and of mutual Weakness and Distraction to both Countries, inseparable from such a Conduct.

If, by lenient and persuasive Methods you can contribute to restore that Peace and Tranquility to the Provinces on which their Welfare and Happiness depend, you will do a most acceptable and essential Service to your Country: But, having taken every Step which the utmost Prudence and Lenity can dictate, in Compassion to the Folly, and Ignorance of some misguided People, You will not, on the othe Hand, fail to use your utmost Power for the repelling all Acts of Outrage and Violence, and to provide for the Maintenance of Peace and Good Order in the Province, by such a Timely Exertion of Force as the Occasion may require; For which Purpose You will make the proper Applications to General Gage or Lord Colville, Commanders of His Majesty's Land and Naval Forces in America. For, however unwillingly His Majesty may consent to the Exertion of such Powers as may endanger the Safety of a single Subject yet, cannot He permit his own Dignity and the Authority of the British Legislature to be trampled on by Force and Violence, and in avowed Contempt of all Order, Duty and Decorum.

If the Subject is aggrieved, he knows in what Manner legally and constitutionally to apply for Relief, but it is not suitable either to the Safety or Dignity of the British Empire that any Individuals, under the Pretence of redressing Grievances, should presume to violate the publick Peace.

I am with great Truth and Regard,
Gentlemen, Your most obedient
humble Servant
H. S. CONWAY

Governor and Company of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] A Letter from H S Conway October 24th 1765
Recd May ye 10th 1766

MEMORIAL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut to Be holden at New haven on the Second Thirsday of Octob^{r} 1765

The Memorial of the Subscribers Inhabitants of Said Colony Humbly Sheweth that Whereas the late Act of Parliament Relative to Stamp Duties will inevitably Subject this and the Other Colonies to insupportable Burdens and Likely End in the Ruin of the Colonies if Introduced and Continued in Force without Redress The Consideration whereof hath Occasioned Such universal uneasiness Disquietude and Trouble, that in Consequence thereof, it So happens that no Stamped Papers Can be procured by any Person among us And Whereas the Trade and foreign Commerce of this Colony for Want of the Present use of Such Stamp^{t} Papers Must Either Intirely Stop or be Subjected to Such inconveniences and Risque as will in the humble Opinion of your Memorialists be Unreasonable that the individuals Concerned therein Should be Liable to

your Memorialists therefore Humbly Pray this Honourable Assembly to take the aforegoing Matter into their Wise Consideration and prevent the declining Trade of this Colony from a Total Stagnation in Such way and by Such Means as their Great Wisdom Shall Direct and Your Memorialists as in Duty Bound Shall Ever Pray

Andrew Leffingwell	Zabdiel Rogers
Joseph Winshipp	Chr^{R} Leffingwell
Dan^{LL} Lester	Samuel Wheat
Joseph Smith	Ph^{P} Turner
Benajah Leffingwell	Ebenezer Lord
Jon^{A} Chester	William Wattlas
Tho^{S} Fanning	Hez^{AH} Bissell
And Huntington	John Perit
Sam^{L} Trapp	Joseph Gale
Simeon Carew	Sam^{LL} Huntington
Elisha Lord	Azariah Lathrop
Jacob Perkins Jr	G: Saltonstall
Daniel Lathrop	Tho^{S} Mumford

Joshua Lathrop
Jabez Perkins
Joseph Peck
Jed Huntington
Thos Williams
Elisha Leffingwell
Thos Leffingwell
Thos Leffingwell Junr
Jonathan Marsh
Benajah Bushnell
Wm Manwaring
Roger Gibson
David Gardiner
Benjn Edgerton
Nathl Coit
Elijah Dyar
Thomas Jewell
Jonathan Bushnell Jur
Elisha Tracy
Wm Tiley
Caleb Bull
Elisha Pitkin
Thos Green
Saml Olcott
Wm Nichols
Jonathan Wadsworth
Ebenezer Backus
Theophilus Rogers
Elisha Hinman
Winr Saltonstall
David Mumford
Silas Church
Nathl Shaw Junr
George B Hurlbut
Nathanl Douglass
Joseph Coit
W Stewart
Richard Deshon
George Colfax
Ebenezer Way Junr
Samuel Gardiner Jur
Danl Whittemore
William Hancock
Jno Gardiner
Edwd Palmes
Patrick Robertson
Thos Oliver
John Stuart
Roswell Saltonstall
John Miller
Rusl Hubbard
Adam Shapley
J. Mumford
Guy Richards
Benjamin Horsey
David Manwaring

COLONY OF CONNECTICUT TO RICHARD JACKSON.*

Sir:

The Committees of the several Colonies lately appointed to meet at New York, to consider of the present unhappy circumstances of the Colonies, having agreed upon petitions to his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, for relief from the grievances they at present labour under, which have been approved by the General Assembly of this Colony, and it being a subject of the last importance to us, you are desired to prefer those petitions, and to support them with your utmost influence, skill and ability, and leave no probable means unattempted to secure success in so interesting a matter.

The Colony being most firmly persuaded that the power lately exercised by Parliament of imposing taxes on the Colonies without their consent, and extending the jurisdiction of the court of admiralty beyond its ancient limits is inconsistent with the principles and spirit of the British con-

*The General Assembly at its session of October, 1765, authorized or approved the text of this letter to be sent by the Assembly to Richard Jackson, the Colony's agent. The Assembly had already approved of three petitions, "one to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, one to the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, the other to the Honorable Knights, Citizens and Burgesses in Great Britain in Parliament assembled," which had been laid before it by the three commissioners previously appointed to represent Connecticut at a meeting of commissioners from the several colonies, held to take concerted action in opposition to the recent acts of Parliament levying duties and taxes on the colonies, which meeting is now known as the "Stamp Act Congress." The Assembly had directed that these three petitions should be signed by the three commissioners for and in behalf of the Colony; and further desired the governor to forward the petitions to Great Britain. This letter to Richard Jackson accompanied these petitions, and may have been signed by Governor Thomas Fitch on behalf of the Colony.

The Stamp Act Congress met at New York, October 7, 1765, with twenty-eight delegates from nine colonies. New Hampshire was deadlocked, Georgia forbidden action by its governor, the Virginia and North Carolina Assemblies prorogued by theirs to prevent it, the New York was not in session but the committee of correspondence appointed by the last one were admitted as delegates. Timothy Ruggles of Massachusetts was made president. A "Declaration of Rights and Grievances" was drafted by John Cruger of New York or John Dickinson of Pennsylvania, a "Petition to the King" by Robert R. Livingston of New York, and memorials to each house of Parliament separately by James Otis of Massachusetts. All except Ruggles and Robert Ogden of New Jersey, later Loyalists, concurred; but those from Connecticut and South Carolina, having been restricted by their Legislatures to reporting for assent, could not actually sign. The Congress adjourned October 28; the Connecticut action above was probably very early in November.

stitution, and an infringement of the essential liberties of the colonists, we can by no means be content that you should give up the matter of right, but must beg you would on all proper occasions claim and firmly insist upon the exclusive right of the Colonies to tax themselves, and the priviledge of tryal by jury, and to maintain these principles in the most effectual manner possible, as what we can never recede from. The arguments from inconvenience and the fatal consequences, both to Great Britain and her Colonies, which must flow from this exercise of parliamentary power, are obvious, and will no doubt be also fully insisted upon by you.

You will give a proper attention to all such arguments, hints and materials as may be furnished you by his Honour the Governor, or which you may be able to collect from any other quarter, and make the best use you can of them to place the rights of the Colonies and the inconveniencies of a parliamentary taxation in the most striking point of light.

You are also desired to correspond with the agents appointed by the other Colonies, and unite your utmost endeavours with them in the common cause, for obtaining a repeal of the late acts of Parliament, so grievous to the Colonies.

We request your closest attention to this most important subject, and shall ever retain the most grateful sense of your assiduity and diligence upon this occasion, and wish you all the success that so just a cause fairly demands.

To RICHARD JACKSON, Esq^{r}, Agent for the Colony of Connecticut.

DAVID COLDEN TO JARED INGERSOLL.

NEW YORK, Fort George, Oct^{r} 28th 1765

Sir,

The Gover* Orders me to inform you that Capt^{n} Davis has brought over three Packages of Stamp'd Papers marked for Connecticut, which are now lodged in the Governor's House in the Fort. The Gaspey Cutter is now here & is a

*Cadwallader Colden.

very fitt vessell for carrying the Papers to you if you can prevail upon Captn Kennedy to order her to do it. We hear more Stamped Paper is on board three Ships daily expected here. I am with great Regard, Sir,

DAVED COLDEN.

RICHARD JACKSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

Private

INNER TEMPLE 9 Novr 1765.

Sir

I am just returned from the Country, where the very advanced years & infirmities of my father, & the necssity of looking after our Landed Property has detained me longer than usual I was unluckily to taken by an Autumnal fever soon after I received your last Letter, that has prevented my going to my Bankers since I arrived here, & has thereby put it out of my Power to state the Bills I have paid for the Colony, though I have an Account from them, which yet is not sufficiently satisfactory, for me to rely upon it. I shall go thither on Monday & by a ship that sails on Tuesday be able to give you this part of ye Account with precision. I find that I have received for the use of ye Colony at various times, including not only what I received from ye Pay office, but the sum of £47329 12 5 from Mr Ingersol & by his order, & ye sum of £2524 from ye Exors of Richd Partridge, & exclusive as well of all fees & charges paid at ye publick offices, as of the sum of £3619 12s paid to ye Agents of ye other Colonys pursuant to a Direction of ye Board of Treasury, but without deducting my own & Mr Lifes Salary & some other small charges £153,732 9 11 if it shd be material before my next Letter arrives, you doubtless know what Bills have been drawn on me that have not been paid by Mr Ingersol, but I hope that Letter, which I shall send by 2 conveyances will be but a few days after this.

I dread ye Consequences of ye late Disturbances in America I think no Man can be a true friend to Great Britain or America without being a friend to both, & I am

too much a friend to both not to feel infinite Chagrin at every thing that threatens a separation of the affections of ye Inhabitants of both. I always thought the Stamp Act ought never to have passed, I always thought no Law for laying internal Taxes in America ought to have passed, unless Parliament had first given the Colonies a Right to choose Members & so far I agree with your warmest Patriots in America, but then I confess I think an Act of ye Supream Legislature is a Law till it be repealed, & ought not to be resisted, but the repeal Solicited & if no repeal, an actual Representation earnestly petitioned for, on the footing of former precedents. an Actual Representation is politically just, yet ye virtual Representation talked of is not so rediculous as it seems, because it is only to satisfy a chimerical Notion, that no Govt is really founded on, that all Persons in a free Govt are to give their Consent to a Tax or Alteration of Law, which is not ye Case even in New England. The Impossibility of this is no Argument why ye Consent shd not be spread as wide as possible, in proportion as it is not, ye Govt is imperfect, yet ye Laws of every subsisting Government are to be submitted to; till that Govt reform itself.

I know not if you have yet received my Letter advising ye Receipt of ye Mony from ye Exors of Partridge, nor whether Mr Clap has received one from me requesting his acceptance of a Benefaction to ye College. I am Sir with great Esteem

Yr most Obedt
& most hble Ser
RD JACKSON

[Superscribed] To The Honble Thos Fitch Esq Governor of Connecticut Norwalk in New England by Packet

[Indorsed] Private Letter from Mr Jackson 9th Novembr 1765 Recd 12th Janry 1766

THOMAS FITCH TO HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY.

NORWALK 13th Novembr 1765

Sir

By my Letter of the 7th of October I acknowledged the Receipt of your Letters of the 12th of July and of the 10th of August Since which I have received the Duplicate of the last. The Plan or Map of the Colony of Connecticut Mentioned in My Letter is Now finished and is herewith transmitted to You. It is Laid down by a Large Scale the Design of which was to give a Clearer View of the Post Rhodes thro' the Colony for the Information of his Majesty's Postmaster General and as it Contains an Exact Description of the Interior Parts of the Colony it may Serve for any General Map of New England or of greater Extention So far as the Colony of Connecticut makes a Part in Such Map. be pleased Sir Kindly to accept of the Dedication of it to yourself agreable to the Inscription written thereon which was done by order of the General Assembly. I have no Inttelligence to transmit concerning Trade.

I am Sir with the Highest Esteem and
Regard Your Most obedient and most
Humble Servant
THOS FITCH

The Right Honble HENRY S. CONWAY one of His Majestys Principal Secretaries of State

[Indorsed] Letter to Mr Secry Conway 13th November 1765

[The duplicate in the State Paper Office is indorsed "R 5th Febry 1766."]

THOMAS FITCH TO RICHARD JACKSON.

NORWALK 13th Novembr 1765.

Sir

There having been a proposal Made for a Meeting of Commissioners from the Several Colonies on the Continent to confer upon a general and United humble loyal and dutiful Representation to his Majesty and the Parliament, of the present Circumstances of the Colonies and the Difficul-

ties to which they are and must be reduced, by the Operation of the Act of Parliament for levying Duties and Taxes on the Colonies, and to Implore Relief &c.

And in Consequence of that Proposal most of the Colonies by their Commissioners met at New York in October last, at which Meeting Commissioners Especially appointed for that Purpose, by the Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut attended. They were not Impowered to Conclude but to make Report, to the Assembly. The Commissioners at their Meeting Agreed upon and Drew up three Petitions one to the King one to the House of Lords and one to the House of Commons, which were Signed by the Commissioners or Major Part of them who were instructed for that Purpose but some not being impowered did not then Sign those Petitions being presented to the Assembly of this Colony they Authorized and Desired our Commissioners to Sign them, which they Accordingly have done. The Assembly Also Desired me to Transmit them to you (to be duly presented) together with the Appointment of the Commissioners, and the doings of the Assembly thereon. I have therefore herewith Inclosed the three Petitions; the Copies of the Appointment of the Commissioners, and of their Instructions, as Also a Copy of the Assemblys Resolve in Approbation of the Petitions & of their Desire to me to forward them; and Also a Letter to You from the Assembly in Nature of Instructions giving their Sense of these Matters and signifying their Request to you in Managing and Conducting the affair, by these things you will be fully Informed of what the Assembly Expects or Desires, which Renders it needless for me to Attempt anything in Addition to enforce them. Give me Leave nevertheless to propose whether upon the Principles of a virtual Representation, an Explicite and direct Taxation may Justly be grounded and Supported? or whether as the Colonies are virtually Taxed, by the Taxes and Duties laid on the Manufactures of Great Britain and Merchandises Imported thro' the Hands of British Merchants to the Colonies such a Taxation, is not as much as a virtual Representation will on the Principles

of the British Constitution Justly Support? also whether it doth not seem inconsistant with the Standing Method of Raising Revenues to the Crown by free Gifts of the Commons for them by a virtual Representation only to make an Explicite Gift of the Property and Estates of Americans who are not by the aforesaid Principles of a virtual Representation Represented, as the Subjects in Great Britain are? And as the British Constitution hath as it were grown up and become a Compleat thing, without any Regard to the Colonies, because it became fixed on the Same Basis on which it now Stands before the Colonies existed, and so could not be adapted to the particular Circumstances of the Plantations; and as they (the Colonies) have been Settled and grown up on the Same general and Essential Principles of the British Constitution, and by Reason of their Distance it was found Impracticable for them to enjoy the Priviledges of that Constitution and be Subject to the particular Rules of it in the Same Manner with their Brethren at Home. and therefore it was also found absolutely necessary, they Should be formed into Seperate Governments with particular Legislatures Subordinate to the Supreme Power of the Nation and that this form of Government with Such Subordinate Connection has subsisted with the Approbation of the Supreme Authority of the Nation for more than a Century Past. Quere whether for the Supreme Legislature now to pass Acts Respecting the Internal Pollice of the Colonies and Especially in the Article of giving and granting the Property of y^e^ Colonies to the Crown, is not carrying the Principles of the National Constitution farther than the original Design of it will warrant, and also Depriving the Americans of their Just Rights as Englishmen? and whether it is Giving to all the Subjects Equal Rights and Equal Priviledges? If these Hint Shall be of any Service it will give me Satisfaction in being in any Degree Instrumental in obtaining that Redress which all America so Earnestly Desire and on which their Peace so much Depend I shall not attempt to give an account of the Confusion and Perplexity the whole Country is in which may be more fully Seen in the

News Papers, but only in General that they are great and thretning.

I am Sir with great Esteem and Respect your
most obedient Humble Servant
THOS FITCH

P. S. I have by the Conveyance Which Carrys this Sent to the Secretary of State a Plan or Map of the Colony of Connecticut which I Suppose You may See by Enquiring after it. as this map is taken with much Pains and I conclude with good exactness you doubtless will have the Curiosity to see it therefore I acquaint you of it.

T. F.

RICHARD JACKSON Esqr
[Indorsed] Letter to Mr Jackson 13th Novr 1765

RICHARD JACKSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

INNER TEMPLE 14 Novr 1765

Sir

I send you inclosed an Abstract of my Account with ye Colony, which is as perfect as I can make it, & I hope without material Error; though considering that I am often obliged to make use of other hands both to receive & pay, & that this Account contains the Amount of above 900 Bills of Exchange, it is more than possible, that there are Errors, especially as the Bills however regularly drawn, & listed in the Letters of Advice, come dropping in in a very irregular Manner, & it thereby becomes very difficult to know what Bills are yet standing out; it is true I should find it no difficult matter to cast up the Amount of all ye Bills of which I have had advice, but unluckily my Bankers have mislaid 2 of the Lists, so I have no other perfect Acct of ye Bills paid but their Account with me, & ye Bills themselves, which I have not yet had time to compare with ye Account; to this Account of ye Bills paid I have added the few outstanding of which I have advice, which appear to be but 5 out of 907; that none of these have been paid, & that they are the only ones that are unpaid, appears to me, on a carefull Examination of ye Acct of Bills paid, twice over of the 5 Bills, one,

viz^{t} N^{o} 15 on Checked Paper I cannot come at y^{e} amount of, it being the only one unpaid, on one of y^{e} Lists mislaid at my Bankers, but as it on a Check, it is quite immaterial in Point of safety, & the Truth of y^{e} Rest of my Credit part of y^{e} Acc^{t} will appear from your own Acc^{t} of Bills drawn, from which too y^{e} Value of this N^{o} 15 will likewise appear, and consequently y^{e} precise sum that I shall probably have paid, by the time, this Letter reaches you. The rest of this side of y^{e} Acc^{t} consists only of M^{r} Life^{s} Salary & my own, & a small sum paid for the Postage of some large Packets & y^{e} Copies of some Papers from the Treasury & other Publick offices, necessary for y^{e} service of y^{e} Colony.

The other side consists of y^{e} sums I have received, as well from the Treasury as from the Exors of Richard Partridge for y^{e} use of y^{e} Colony. I was so desirous of sending without Delay, the best Accounts I could, & of putting it in the Power of the Colony, to know as soon as possible, the Balance nearly in my hands, that during a very short stay in London, (from whence I was obliged to return into y^{e} Country by my fathers Illness) I was led into the sending you an erroneous Account of this Receipt by making use of an Abstract of my Accts drawn out before my Receipt of the sum of £1499 mentioned in the present Account to this Abstract which contained my Receipts for y^{e} Services in y^{e} years 59, 60 & 61. I added ye Receipt for Services in 1762 & y^{e} Sum recovered from y^{e} Effects of Rich^{d} Partridge from my Bankers Books & not from my Accounts with y^{e} Colony & was thus led into this Error, from my desire of losing no time

The Bills I have paid are not only from N^{o} 1 to 764 inclusive without Checks & from N^{o} 1 to 143 on Check Paper but 11 Bills amounting by your Advice to £805 6^{s} 7^{d}, but by my Bankers Acc^{t} to £805 12^{s} 4, originally drawn on Acc^{t} of Money granted for Services in 1758, but which not coming to hand till a long time after drawn I had your directions to pay out of any Money in my hands. The Occasion of y^{e} Above variation I have not yet been able to discover.

I should be glad of your Assistance in rectifying any Mistakes, my self on my Banker may have made, I think they are probably not very considerable, & cannot conclude without expressing my sincere Concern for ye Hardships the Colonies in general Complain of, & ye earnest Desire I have to procure a Repeal of ye Acts they consider as ye occasion of them & which I always opposed not as Agent of ye Colony, but from the Conviction of my Judgement. I am Sir with ye most Cordial Esteem ye most obedt

& most hble Servt

RCD JACKSON

[Indorsed] Mr Agent Jacksons Letter 14th Novr 1765. Recd 2d Febry 1766

RICHARD JACKSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

Private

Inner Temple 15 Novr 1765

Sir

I need not tell you that the Paper which accompanys these Letters is less particular than the Account I have kept with the Colony, especially under the head of Fees & Charges at ye Publick Offices, which are only Fees & Charges attending the Receipt of ye several sums they are deducted from, all other Fees at the Board of Trade & elsewhere attending the usual Exercise of the Office of Agent, I having charged myself with, as well as the Ordinary Postage of Letters, (which in ye Case of Foreign Letters my being in Parlt does not excuse my Payment of) ye Postage I have charged being that of Muster Rolls Manifests or other Packets respecting particular Affairs. I have not charged the Expences at the Notarys Office, & that of Messengers to carry Letters to Falmouth &c respecting the Double Payment of ye Bill in favour of Mr Van Vleck, because they amount to two or 3 Shillings less than ye Interest payd here by his Correspondent Mr Neate; to Mr Browne my Banker.

If I have committed any Mistake in this Abstract, I shall be very ready to set it right, & I beg you will impute it in a great Measure to the extreme Anxiety with which I

wait for the Result of ye Determination of your Deputies at New York & the Resolutions of ye Parlt upon what comes from America; I have within ye Compass of a week conceived hopes, that Measures may be taken here, that will perfectly conciliate ye minds of ye Americans, but have reason to believe that such Measures are by no means, what were to have been expected a Month ago & yet depend upon ye Moderation of what we hear from New York; for in a Parlt where but 49 voted agt a Bill in ye H of C & which passed unanimously in ye H of L, it cannot reasonably be expected ye Bill shd be repealed without some other Event than merely ye Change of ye Administration, it was with great pleasure I saw some warm friends of ye Colonies come into Power, but unfortunately ye late Tax was a measure proposed long before ye Existence of that Ministry who afterwards proposed it & carried it through ye Legislature. However the Colonies have friends, I shd say, the British Empire has friends (I hope all are so, though mistaken), & many have opened their Eyes & seen what I have always thought an Error, & yet it is thought some particular Event has contributed here, to ye giving Measures anr Bent. I shall only add in this Head that my most earnest & unwearied Endeavours shall not be wanting to bring about a Repeal of ye Stamp Act & a great Alteration of ye regulating Act.

I wish the Province of ye Massachusetts Bay had thought as you do, & that by appointing a Person of more weight & Interest than myself they had given me a Coadjutor in our common Views, I assure you I have frequently pressed this on the Gov Lt Govr & Secy & indeed have particularly recommended to them the sending over an Able Man from their own Province. to say the truth I absolutely declined ye office before their Choice; I accepted it with delay & reluctance afterwards, & should not then have done it, had not ye most earnest Instances of my friends then pressed Me to do so, & this coinciding with the Desire I had, to put no Slight on a Province, that from my Soul I have an Affection for. In truth I may say, what I have often said

that my Services as an Agent to any Colony are of y^e^ least Value of any Mans, for my Conduct & Endeavours, not only in, but out of Parlt will be & have been always y^e^ same as if I had no Agency upon my shoulders.

Considering the Manner in which I have wrote to Boston my mind on this Subject it is not improbable they may have chosen another Agent, whenever they do, I shall be pleased, but have particularly wished, they would employ a discreet & able Man from among themselves, if not as Agent, to look out for one here.

For my own Part I shall certainly keep no Agency long unless it be that of Connecticut, & that I shall not resign as long as I am able to keep it: in this I give the Colony no Preference, I am influenced only by the length of time, I have had it & y^e^ Circumstances with which it was first offered to me.

I am Sir with the utmost Regard & Esteem
y^r^ most Obedt
& most hble Serv^t^
R^D^ JACKSON

[Indorsed] Private Letter from M^r^ Jackson 15^th^ Nov^r^ 1765 Rec^d^ 2 Feb^ry^ 1766.

SIR HENRY MOORE TO THOMAS FITCH.

[Sir Henry Moore wrote on December 1, 1765, to Governor Thomas Fitch announcing his appointment to the chief command of the government of the Colony of New York, and mentioning the bales of paper intended for use in Connecticut under the Stamp Act which were still in New York. See letter from Fitch to Moore of Dec. 20, 1765.]

RICHARD JACKSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

Inner Temple 14 Dec^r^ 1765

Sir

This serves to convey the Balance between the Colony & myself conformable to my last Letter, lest that should have miscarried.

The Cash received I make to be after deductions of fees &c					155,227	14	3
Bills already paid	£145,147	14s	6d				
Bills not come to hand or under Acceptance	110						
	145,257	14	6				
Salarys & Charges	706	15					
					145,964	9	6
					£ 9,263	4	9

Out of which sum besides ye growing Salaries, & Charges in defending the Cause agt the Mohegins, I know of no Deductions unless it be some small Articles unpaid in ye Solicitors Bill for recovering the Debt due from Partridges Estate.

As I have cast up these Articles again, in order to form the above Abstract, it may vary a small Matter from my last Acct but I believe it does not materially.

No Business will be done in Parlt untill after the Vacancys are filled, that is, not till the middle of Jany. I assure you with great Sincerity of my hearty Desire to obtain a Repeal of the 2 Laws that have made so much uneasiness in America, & that I have lost no Opportunity of bringing other Gentlemen into my sentiments But I hope the Colonies have friends much more considerable than myself

I have the honour to be with great Regard Sr

yr most Obedt

h'ble Servt

RD JACKSON

[Superscribed] To The Honble Thos Fitch Esq Govr of Connecticut at Norwalk by the Packet

[Indorsed] Letter from Mr Jackson 14th Decembr 1765. Recd 22d Febry 1766.

THOMAS FITCH TO COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

Norwalk in Connecticut 18th Decembr 1765

My Lords.

I am to Acknowledge the Receipt of Your Letter of the 23d of August acquainting us His Majesty hath been pleased

to appoint your Lordships Commissioners for promoting the Trade of the Kingdom; and for Inspecting and Improving His Majesty's foreign Colonies and Plantations and to assure your Lordships we Shall from Time to Time Endeavour a Conformity to your Directions Respecting the Occurrances within the Colony of Connecticut The Trade of the Colony at present seems to be at a very low Ebb through the Poverty of the People the great Scarcity of Money &c. The present Charges and Restraints laid on Trade are such as those Concerned in that Business seem to Labour under Discouragements. The Officers of the Customs in this Colony I have Reason to believe by the best Inspection I can make of their Conduct are careful to Discharge their Duty.

I have the Honour my Lords to
be with the greatest Esteem and Regard
your Lordships most Obedient
and most Humble Servant
THOS FITCH

The Right Honble the Lords Commissnrs for Trade & and Plantations

[Indorsed] Letter to the Lords Commissrs for Trade and Plantations 18th Decembr 1765.

[The Copy in the Public Record Office is indorsed "Recd March 17, Read Augst 9, 1766."]

THOMAS FITCH TO SIR HENRY MOORE.

NORWALK 20th Decembr 1765.

Sir

Two Days ago I received Your Letter of the first Instant Acquainting me of your Appointment to the Chief Command of the Government of New York. I heartily congratulate you on your Receiving this Mark of the Royal Favour and on your Safe Arrival with your Family and the Agreable Reception you met with from the People of the Province. I Shall take particular Satisfaction in a Corre-

spondence with you on all Occasions for His Majestys Service and the Good of both the Colonies, and Shall at all Times desire to maintain that Harmony and good understanding necessary for the Purpose and more Especially so at such a Critical Juncture as the present is I Return you Thanks for your kind Assurance of your Disposition to Render me any Service in your Power and Shall Rejoyce to have it in my Power to make every proper Retalliation.

with Respect to those Bales of Paper Mentioned in the Postscript of your Letter I need not I Suppose Acquaint you that the Gentleman Appointed Distributor of Stamps for this Colony hath been as well as those in the other Governments Compelled to Resign and that tho he was the proper and only Person to Receive those Papers yet on his Resignation and Situation Judged he could not with truth and Safety Receive them therefore Informed L^{t} Governor Colden thereof and desired him to permit those Papers to Lye in the Fort where they were lodged till further orders You are doubtless Sensible no Person has Right to Send for or Demand them without Orders from the Crown and as he who had that authority thinks he can't now act under it, I see no way but they must Continue in the Kings Fort where they are till his Majesty's Pleasure be known about them. They are the Kings Property and ought to be kept for his Service and as I have Not any authority to Demand or Receive them I must be excused from giving any orders about them. you will therefore doubtless Judge it to be for his Majestys Interest and Service that they Remain Safe where they are lodged till they are Demand by proper Orders from those who have Right to give them

I am Sir with very great Regard
Your most Obedient and most
Humble Servant
THO^{S} FITCH

His Excellency Sir Henry Moore Baronet &c

[Indorsed] Letter to Gov^{r} Moore 20th Decemb^{r} 1765

THOMAS FITCH TO CHARLES LOWNDES.

NORWALK in Connecticut 24th Decembr 1765

Sir

On the 18th Instant I received Your Letter of the 14th of Septembr Signifying the Commands of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Respecting my Aid and Assistance to the Distributor of Stamps within this Government in whatever may Relate to his Duty in the Execution of His Office under the Act passed last Session of Parliament. In Answer I must Request you to Acquaint their Lordships that at present there is no one exercising that Office within this Colony; The Person who was Appointed to that Office and gave Security for it hath publicly declared his Resignation of his office and that he will not Officiate therein. The Particular account of that Transaction the Reasons of it and the Manner in which it was brot about would be too tedious to be Inserted in a Letter neither could I Should I attempt it, be so full and particular as the Accounts of this matter printed and published in the News Papers are by them it appears that not only that Officer but almost every one in america have Resigned. many of those News Papers I presume before this Time are in London.

As therefore there is no Distributor of Stamps here nor any Stamps Received that I know of in the Colony and Consequently no Officer to Inspect I at present have it in my Power only to Acquaint you for their Lordships Information concerning this matter that this is the present Situation of that Affair

If the Distributor had Received and undertaken to Distribute the Stamps and had accordingly executed that office I should have carefully attended to the Practice under the Act and in Every particular Endeavoured to Discharge the Duty which Appertains to me agreable to the Intention of the Act of Parliament and this I shall endeavour whenever there Shall be Opportunity and Occasion for it.

I am Sir with great Regard your
most Obedient and
most Humble Servant

CHA. LOWNDES Esqr THOS FITCH

[Indorsed] Letter to Cha. Lowndes Esq^{r} Secretary to His Majestys Treasury 24th December 1765.

[The duplicate in the Public Record Office is indorsed "Gov^{r} Fitch advis^{s} of the Resignat^{n} of y^{e} Distrib^{r} of Stamps for that Colony. Read March 15, 1766. Rec^{d} 14 March 1766 P. M.]

RICHARD JACKSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

Sir

Since my last Letter by way of New York directed to you through the hands of M^{r} P. V. B. Livingston I have had the good fortune to recover y^{e} remaining Lists of Advice, which my Bankers Clerk had mislaid, & which I had been obliged to leave in his hands, in point of prudence untill all y^{e} Bills, of which they contained Advice should be come to hand.

By these Lists I have discovered, that N^{o} 15 on Checked Paper is a Bill for £20, & that besides this Bill there are but 2 Bills outstanding amounting with it to £110, so that my last Account though right, as far as it debits the Colony for Bills paid, which was as far as I had then materials to go, is not right in the account of Bills outstanding, which on a carefull examination of y^{e} Letters of Advice with y^{e} Account of Bills paid, I now find amount only (including N^{o} 15) to y^{e} Above sum of £110, so that y^{e} Colony^{s} Credit would be £9263 8^{s} 11^{d}, but that I find y^{e} Solicitors bill on y^{e} Recovery of y^{e} Money due from y^{e} Estate of y^{e} late Rich^{d} Partridge will be 3 or 4£ more than I computed it at

I take y^{e} first Opportunity of acquainting you with the above Error, which was occasioned by my overlooking 2 Bills that stood far out of their natural order among 900 which I had no other check but their Series, for y^{e} Examination of.

You need not doubt my Cooperation in any Measures for y^{e} Ease of y^{e} Colonys, I follow the Dictates of my Judgment in doing so, & heartily wish our Endeavours may be

attended with good Success. I am with ye greatest Esteem

Sir yr most Obedt
& most hble Servt
RD JACKSON

Honble Thos Fitch Esq

[Indorsed] Letter from Mr Agent Jackson No Date Recd 3d March 1766

RICHARD JACKSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

Private
Inner Temple 11 Jany 1766

Sir

I would not permit the Packet to go without a Publick Letter from me, but that I am quite at a loss, what to write, we are at ye Eve of Business, of the utmost Importance, to all ye British Dominions, God knows, I feel the Weight of it, & that I have not been wanting in my Endeavours to give it a favourable Issue, I have conversed with every man that I have thought disposed to attend to me on the Subject, & have pressed every Argument in my Power to induce a Repeal of both ye Laws that have created Disgust in America. Notwithstanding the Change of ye Administration, & ye Inclination, I know many of ye present Ministry had to adopt different Measures, yet I feared at first ye prevailing Opinion of some leading Men in both Houses would frustrate our Hopes of a Repeal. Within 2 Months, I have entertained hopes of ye fullest Relief to be wished for; what passed ye 3 first days of ye that meeting before ye Holidays, encouraged this Hope yet I have reason at last to believe we shall be in some degree disappointed. I am informed by the best Intelligence I can procure that ye Stamp Act will not be repealed, every other Relief may be, I think, expected, & even this Law will probably be reduced to nothing more, than a Proof of ye Power of Parliament to impose Taxes as well as make other Laws for America. Something to Assert this Power is judged necessary by leading Men in both Houses, I wish that some other means of

attaining the same End may be thought of rather than this, but I fear no other will. However things are in a very different Situation from last year, ye Colonies have Advocates in every part of ye Kingdom & I hope that should a Part of ye Stamp Act be left, that after a short Trial, it may be laid aside, & that America may rest for ye future on ye footing Ireland has done.

I have several times sent you the Balance of Colony Money in my hands; to prevent mistakes, I again acquaint you that it is £9262 4s 11d subject to Mr Lifes & my own growing Salaries, the Suits ye Colony is engaged in with ye Mohegin Indians a small matter more than £2 due to ye Solicitor Mr Colman, &c to which I should add that this Balance is struck taking Credit to myself for £110 Bills that I believe are not paid. I beg leave again to repeat that my first Acct was erroneous because being taken not from my Account with ye Colony, but from a former Abstract supplyed by Memory it omitted the sum of £1499, a subsequent Dividend to ye Colony, my 2d Account was framed on a supposition that 3 Bills were yet outstanding which were in fact paid, an Error that might have been larger considering I was then obliged to pick out a Series of Bills not paid in Order to above No 900, but I think there is no material Error in this Account, if you discover any such on either side I shall wish to amend it as speedily as possible. I am Sir

with the most sincere Esteem

yr most Obedt hble Servt

RD JACKSON

[Indorsed] Private Letter from Mr Jackson 11th Janry 1766 Recd 19th March 1766

FRANCIS BERNARD TO HENRY S. CONWAY.

Boston Jan. 19. 1766.

Sr

* * * * * * * * * *

The following Narrative (on the next Sheet) I took from the Mouth of a Gentleman, who was present at the time & place, & gave an exact account how & from whom

he had the particulars. The two Agents said to be dispatched to Boston, if they really came, managed their business so as not to be noticed. About the same time came here a professed Agent from Connecticutt to consult about the general business of opposing the Stamps Act. But He was so open & unreserved in his negotiation, that I cannot believe he was charged with so dangerous a commission as concerting the raising Men. I believe the proposal hereafter particularised comes from the lower sort of people: but it is of so dangerous a tendency, that I could not excuse myself informing your honor of it. Great Pains have been taken to persuade the people that they may resist Great Britain with effect: whereas Nothing can be more idle. New York & Boston would both be defenceless to a Royal Fleet: and they being possessed by the Kings Forces, no other Town or Place would stand out.

I am, with great respect, S^r^
Your most obed^t^ & most humble Serv^t^
FRA. BERNARD.

The R^t^ Honble H. S. CONWAY Esq.

On the 31^st^ day of Decem^r^ 1765, two persons came to New London & went to a Tavern there: they said they came from New York; one of them called himself Hughes & said he was brother to M^r^ Hughes of Pheladelphia appointed Distributor of Stamps there, the other called himself Mott. They sent for 6 or 7 Inhabitants of New London who were known to be most violent against the Stamp Act, & produced to them a letter from one Sears of New York a noted Captain of the Mob there, recommending them & their business to the people of Connecticut. They said they were sent by the People of New York to inform the People of Connecticut, that it was expected Troops would be sent from England to enforce their Submission to the Stamp Act; that it was necessary for them to unite in opposition to the English Forces upon this occasion; that most probably New York would be attacked first, & therefore Connecticut ought to march in defence of New York; that they

were therefore sent to learn what Number of Men from Connecticut might be depended upon to assist the People of New York to support themselves against the English Forces. They added that They were to go from thence to Norwich & from thence to Windham, at both places they were to make the same Enquiry; and they said that two other Persons were gone to Boston on the same Business. This Company spent the Evening at the Tavern, & some Resolutions were formed & reduced to writing: but the Substance of these has not been as yet discovered. These two persons set out the next day in very bad Weather to Norwich from whence they returned to New London the third day without going to Windham. From which it was conjectured that they had not met with encouragement at Norwich & therefore they did not go to Windham: but this is no more than conjecture.

[Indorsed.] Narrative. In Gov^r Bernard's, of the 19^th^ Jan^ry^ 1766.

SIR HENRY MOORE TO THOMAS FITCH.

*S^r^*

Having been directed by His Majesty's Instructions to inform you of my appointment to be Cap^t^ General & Commander in Chief of the Militia & all the Forces by Sea & Land of the Colony of Connecticut, I take the opportunity by Mr Ledlie of acquainting you with what ought to have been done in my first letter to you after my arrival but through the hurry which then prevail'd it was omitted. I find there is nothing new in this appointment, although it is not generally known, & shall be very happy in having so good an excuse for making a Tour through so fine a Province, and at the same time of making my Compliments to you in Person, which will be a singular satisfaction to

S^r^ Y^r^ most obed^t^ & humble Serv^t^

H: MOORE

FORT GEORGE New York, Feb^y^ 24. 1766.

[Indorsed] Letter from Gov^r^ Moore 24^th^ Feb^ry^ 1766 Rec^d^ 27^th^

THOMAS FITCH TO RICHARD JACKSON.

NORWALK 26th Febry 1766.

Sir

Since my last to you I have been favoured with your Several Letters of the 3d of octobr 9th 14th and 15th of November and 14th of December last with those of the 14th and 15th of November I received your General Account with the Colony Since which I have Overlooked my Accounts of Bills Drawn on you and find on a critical and careful Examination that the Sum total of the amount of all the Bills of Exchange by my Account of them beginning with Number one and ending with No 764 on common Paper and 143 on Checkt Paper making 907 Bills in the whole is £144453 2s 11d 1qr and that the Bills left unpaid by Mr Ingersol being 805 6 7 o makes the whole Drafts to be paid by you £145258 9 6 1 the Small variation in the Eight Hundred and odd Pounds I Suppose must be owing to Mr Ingersolls not giving the Account agreable to the Bills left unpaid or in Some other Small error in casting or the like. I took the Account from him and can tell no more about it only as Received I transmitted it to you, this Mistake whereever it lyes is but Small and inconsiderable. No 15 on the Checkt Paper the Sum of which you Said was unknown I find is £30 o o so that the other four Bills Mentioned in your Account amounting to £270 13 o unpaid and this £30 making £300 13 o being added to the Article of your Account of Bills actually paid which is there Entred to be 145147 14 4 will make as you will see by adding the 300 13 o the Sum of £145448 7 4 which is more than the whole Sum Drawn for according to my account of them including the £805 6 7 the Sum of £189 17 9 3. But by the abstract of your account in your Letter of the 14th of December wherein you mention Bills not come to Hand or under acceptance £10 only your Payments with that £110 falls short of the whole of my accounts of Drafts including the £108 6 7 the Sum of 15/1d so that the Ballance according to your last acct as is there entred being £9263 4 9 is about £190 14 8 more than the Ballance in your General Account

I suppose you will think it proper to review your account to see which of those you sent me are Right. if the last be found Right the Difference between yours and Mine will be but only 15/ and 1^{qr} which being less than the Drafts we Shall have no Reason to complain. if you should cast the Lists I Sent you over again be pleased to be careful in casting the List that begins with N^{o} 737 and ends with N^{o} 764 because I find on casting my Account in that Part I had in Adding the Sums made 20/ too Much in the footing but whether there was the same Mistake in the List which was Copied from the Account I cant Say. I intend to lay your Account before the Assembly the first Opportunity when I Suppose they will give orders Respecting the Ballance remaining in your Hands. The Subjects of the Stamp Act and other Acts which have eventually Occasioned Such uneasiness and Complaints in America have been so exhausted I think it not necessary for me to Attempt Saying anything further upon them. we have great Hopes our Friends in England will prevail to accomplish such Relief as may Terminate in the Advantage and Satisfaction of both Countries.

I am Sir with Sincere Esteem and
Respect Your most obedient and
most humble Servant
THO^{S} FITCH

RICHARD JACKSON Esqr

P S. If the two lists mislaid be not found and you desire it and will let me know the last Number of that immediately foregoing the Lost one and the first Number of that which follows it I can send you others in the Room of those Mislaid to be taken from my acc^{t} as those were. T F

[Indorsed] Letter to M^{r} Agent Jackson 26th Feb^{ry} 1766.

PHINEAS LYMAN TO THOMAS FITCH.

S^{r}

I cant but improve this opportunity to Let your Hon^{r} know the great Attachment and friendship the present administration have and Constantly manifest to America ever-

since they Came into power; for the Stamp act procured by the late Administration; had taken so strong hold of the people's minds here by the Artifice of that administration & their Tools; that but very few here tho't it in the power of this wise Administration when they Came into power to procure a repeal; yet sensible of the Justice of the Cause they undertook it; thô they knew it would Cost 'em their posts if it failed; the merchants [ ] London & Mechanicks thrô the Kingdom gave all [ ]e Assistance in their power; and the Americans who were here have Contributed every thing they Could to the Same purpose; after many Spels of Coversation with the Administration I wrote above forty pages on that Subject & laid before em for Consideration & Mr Harrisson who lives with the Marquiss of Rockenham the first Lord of the Treasury has great oppertunity and improves it for the same end; it is Too long for the Course of a letter to describe the method made use of by the Greenvillian party pr fas atqe nefas to defeat the design but in Spite of their efforts; a Committe of the whole House of Commons; Came into the total repeal of the Act by 275 against 167; and after reporting to the House the dispute was revived by a thinner House and we Carried 240 against 133 and it must meet with several more assauls from our Enemies for they dispute every Inch of ground; but we hope next week we Shall be able to Inform of an intire repeal of that odious act; and as soon as that is over you will soon find the administration Engaged in some very beneficial plans to Enlarge the Trade of America (to Take place of those Contracted burthensome plans dictated by ye Jealousy of ye late Ministers) which will make America Smile; and prove to their lasting benefit now our Enemies Constantly Suggest that if the stamp act should be repealed the Americans will exult & vaunt themselves that they have forced the Parliment into a repeal and so would insult & injure the Honr of Parliment; now should any thing of that nature take place in America; it would be playing into the hands of our enemies, enabling them to Tantalize our friends and to deprive them of ye power of executing their designed

plans of Serving us; and must be as ungratefull as it would be impolitick. I hope therefore as Soon as the authenticated news shall arive of the Total repeal of the [ ] Stamp act, your papers will be filled with every sentiment of gratitude, and loyalty to the King & mother Contry with the greatest respect to the present wise Administration and the respective General Assemblies will be very early in their Addresses to the King & the administration to the same purpose; I could wish Connecticut Could be ye first I Cant but think this would be makeing ourselves of Importance by Shewing that the Americans are as gratefull for liberty as they are obstinate against slavery you may depend on it such a Conduct will be agreeable to our friend here; I can't but mention to you that the opposition run so high that his Majesty Suffered his opinion to be taken in writing for ye repeal of ye act which much damp't the opposition; but I trust these in confidence with your Honr whome I expect in a Short time to wait on and am

your oblige Humble Servt

P LYMAN

London 26th Feby 1766 Govr Fitch

[Superscribed] To The Honble Thomas Fitch Esqr Capt Genl & Comander in Chief of the Colony of Connecticut at Norwalk Connecticut

[Indorsed] Letter from Genll Lyman 20th Febry 1766 Recd 29th April

RICHARD JACKSON TO THOMAS FITCH.

Inner Temple 27 feby 1766

Sir

It is with great pleasure that I acquaint you that a Bill has been already brought into the House of Commons for the Repeal of the Stamp Act, & that we consider it as likely to meet with little difficulty in that House, because upon 2 Divisions already, one in the House & the other in a Committee of the whole House our Majority for the Repeal was 107 & 108 This is greatly beyond the Expectation I had

formed 3 Weeks ago, & I had reasonable good grounds to judge upon; but Providence has visibly interfered on our behalf.

Since the Parliament first met there has been great Reason to fear our Success more than once. Great use has been made of some indiscretions & unjustifiable Violences in America to convince us that the Honour of y^e^ Parliament was concerned to inforce the Act, & that the Repeal would be considered as a Surrender of y^e^ Powers of Government over America, & encourage more disorders. The Credit of y^e^ best Friends America ever had is pledged that this will not be y^e^ Case, & I cannot therefore but wish most earnestly that the Act of Repeal if it pass y^e^ H of Lords as I hope it will, may restore perfect Quiet & Order in all parts of y^e^ Colonies. I have always thought it would.

I have y^e^ honour to be Sir
y^r^ most Obedt
most hble Servt
R^D^ JACKSON

275	240	
167	133	Number on Division
108	107	

[Superscribed] To The Honble THO^S^ FITCH Esq^r^ Governor of Connecticut

[Indorsed] Letter from M^r^ Agent Jackson 27^th^ Febr^y^ 1766 Rec^d^ 29^th^ April

HENRY S. CONWAY TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

Circular
S^T^ JAMES's 1^st^ March 1766

Gentlemen,

I am very sorry not to be able as yet to give you any Instruction for the Rules of your Conduct in the perplexed Situation of Things in the Colonies; But the Parliament, to whose Wisdom His Majesty has been pleased to refer those Affairs, not having come to any ultimate Decision thereon, I may not presume to give you any positive Direction: At

the same Time it is, I think, my Duty to inform you, that a Bill is brought in, & has made some Progress, in the House of Commons, for the Repeal of the Stamp Act; and that other Proceedings, relative to the mutual Rights of Great Britain and Her Colonies, are also in Consideration before Parliament. As soon as ever any Thing is ultimately determined by the Legislature, you may depend upon the speediest Information from me, & will not fail to receive therewith His Majesty's farther Instructions. In the mean Time, The King relies on Your Discretion to take the properest Measures, that the Circumstances of the Times may require, for the Good of the Colony committed to your Care.

I am, with great Truth & Regard,
Gentlemen, Your most obedient
humble Servant.
H. S. CONWAY

Governor & Company of Connecticut.

CHARLES ANTROBUS TO THOMAS FITCH.

On board His Majesty's Ship the Maidstone
at Rhode Island the 3d March 1766.

Sir

His Majesty in Council the 23d of October having taken into Consideration a Report from the Right Honble the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs on the Representations of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. A Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury; and several Letters received from the Province of the Massachusets Bay &c. giving an Account of the Violent & Dangerous Riots which had arisen therein, with a view to prevent the execution of an Act of Parliament of Great Britain for levying a Stamp Duty in His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, was pleased with the advice of his Privy Council to direct, that the Right Honble Henry Seymour Conway Esqr one of His Principal Secretaries of State, should write Letters to the several Governors of His Majesty's Colonies in North America, signifying his Royal Will,

and Pleasure, that they should in their respective Provinces, provide by all prudent, and proper Methods, for the Support, Honor, and Safety of Government, and use all Legal means to preserve Peace and good Order, by a full and timely exertion of the Civil Power, and in case the exigence of Affairs, should make it necessary, to procure the Aid of the Military; in support of the Civil Power, the Governor of the Province where such might happen, should apply to the Commanders of His Majesty's Land, and Sea Forces, or any of them, as the occasion might require; and His Majesty gave Orders accordingly to the respective Departments, and having been honor'd with the same, I am to acquaint you that His Majesty's Sea Forces, stationed upon the Coasts of New England, under my Command, will at all times concur, and assist you to the utmost of their Power for the Support, Honor, and Safety of Government, and for the preservation of Peace and good Order in His Majesty's Colony under your Command, for which purpose I have dispatched Orders to Captain Durell, Commander of His Majesty's Frigate the Cygnet, stationed at New London, but should the Exigence of Affairs make a further Aid necessary, on application to me at Rhode Island, I shall dispatch such additional Assistance as the nature of the Affair may require, and His Majesty's other Service shall admit, and I have the Honor to be with great Regard and Respect

Sir Your most Obed^{t}
Humble Serv^{t}
CHA^{S} ANTROBUS

Honb^{le} Tho^{s} Fitch Esq^{r} Governor of Connecticut

[Indorsed] Letter from Charles Antrobus Esq^{r} Commander of the Ship Maidstone &c 3^{d} March 1766 Rec^{d} 8th

THOMAS FITCH TO SIR HENRY MOORE.

Norwalk 11th March 1766.

Sir

I have been favoured with your Letter of the 24th of February acquainting me you were directed by His Majesty to inform me of your Appointment to be Captain General

and Commander in Chief of the Militia and all the Forces of the Colony of Connecticut. This as you Observe is no New Appointment for the Like Clause I Suppose has been inserted in the Commissions to the Several Governors of New York Ever Since Governor Fletchers Commission that included which is upward of Seventy years, Before that it was Inserted in Sir William Phipps's Commission Governor of the Massachusets Bay but by Mr Fletchers Commission that Part of Governor Phipps's which related to Connecticut was Revoked and given to Governor Fletcher. He thereupon as I have been Informed came into the Colony and Attempted to put in Execution that Part of His Commission which Respected the Militia and Forces of the Colony, how he Succeeded in his Endeavours and what Reception he met with it is needless for me to Mention. However that Affair Occasioned a Petition to their Majestys on which the Opinion of the then Attorny and Solicitor General was obtained who first Stating the Case gave their Opinion that the Charter of the Colony gave the ordinary Power of the Militia to the Government thereof; but were also of Opinion their Majestys might Constitute a Chief Commander who might have Authority at all Times to command *Such Proportion* of the Forces of Each Colony as their Majestys should think fit, and in Times of Invasion or approach of the Enemy, *with the Advice and Assistance of the Governors of the Colonies*, to conduct and command the rest of the Forces for the Preservation and Defence of such of the Colonies, as should most stand in need thereof; not Leaving the Rest unprovided of a competent Force for their Safety: But in Times of Peace, and when the Danger is over, the Militia ought to be under the Government and Disposition of the Governor of the Colony According to their Charter. This Opinion was Approved by their Majesties in Council, but while these Matters were in Consideration an Estimate of the Proportion or Quota's of the Several Colonies was exhibited in which New Yorks Quota was 200 Men and Connecticuts 120, to this the Agent for Connecticut Agreed, and on Such *Concession* the Proportion of Connecti-

cut was Limited not to exceed that Number and that Rule to be observed only in Times of War. Notice of this conclusion was given to Governor Fletcher and the Colony of Connecticut with Orders to conform thereto Accordingly. This Account is Abstracted from a writing in my Hands which I take to be a Copy of those Proceedings and tho' not attested yet I Suppose Authentic Copies may be obtained. I can't learn that Settlement has ever been practiced upon or that any Demand has ever been Since made of any Forces from Connecticut by any Governor of New York in Consequence thereof, altho their Commissions as I have understood have all had the like Clause in them but for what Reason it is difficult to determine. Indeed that the Supposed Power contained in that Part of the Commission considered either at Large or as Restrained by King William should not be Claimed or again attempted to be carried into Execution Can't be matter of great Admiration, for whoever Considers the Prior Grant in the Charter to the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut vesting them with the whole Power and Command of the Militia and Forces of the Colony to be held and Exercised by them for ever and compares with a Posterior Commission *durante bene placito*, only Expressing a Grant of the Same Powers to another, while the former Remains in Force may easily Judge where the authority to exercise those Powers is lodged and by virtue of which Commission they may be legally execised. The first can't be Revoked by the Latter nor by any Means Repealed or made void or declared so, but on legal Process; and as that has not been had, it as yet remains good, and consequently the other can be of no Avail. and whether it is probable the Colony will think proper in any Degree to Submit to that Commission you may be able to Judge. Thus Sir as these Matters were as I Suppose not generally Known, and whether your Excellency had been made acquainted with them, I could not tell, I tho't it might be expedient to give you this brief account how I understood that affair tho' not with any view to deprive myself of the Pleasure of having the Honour of pay-

ing my Compliments to you in Person in this Colony as Such an Opportunity would give me peculiar Satisfaction.

I have the Hon^{r} Sir with the greatest Regard to be your most obedient and most humble Servant

THO^{S} FITCH

Sir HENRY MOORE knight &c

[Indorsed] Letter to Gov^{r} Moore 11th March 1766

THOMAS FITCH TO RICHARD JACKSON.

NORWALK 14th March 1766

Sir

I have received your Letter where in you Inform me you have found the two Lists of Advice which happened to be mislaid and that you had been able to correct the error of your general account. A few Days before I received that Letter I had Sent forward my Lettter to you wherein I have taken Notice not only of the Difference that there is between your General account and an abstract of your account which I received a few Days after the other, but also wherein they both vary from my Account, and as the Account of the Ballance due to the Colony as Stated in your last Letter as well as both the other Differ Something from my Account I shall here give Just a general State of the Account of the Money you received and of the Drafts and Charges to be paid out of it, and from thence Substract the Ballance which will appear in a short vides thus viz.

The Cash received after Fees deducted as p^{r} your account in the abstract Sent me		155,227 14 3
The whole amount of Bills drawn pr my Account including 805 6 7 left unpaid by M^{r} Ingersoll for you to pay	145,258 9 6 1	
Salaries and Charges p^{r} y^{r} Acc^{t}	706 15 0	
Total		145,965 4 6 1
Substracted from the Sum received leaves a Ballance of		9,262 9 8 3

This Sum is only 15/ & 1^{qr} less than you make the Ballance in the abstract of your account it is there entred

£9263 4 9. In your last Letter you have enterd the Ballance £9263 8 11, which is 19/ 2 & 1qr more than mine. You will see your account of Payments fall 15/o 1qr short of my account of Drafts. In your General Acct of the Money received the Shillings and pence are entred 12/ 5. these being the Differences I have observed in the Accounts I tho't it best to point them out that if you think the variance between your Account and Mine is of so much Importance as to merit a further examination you have all the assistance I can at present give, and am glad to find no greater Difference between accounts which contain so great a Number of articles wish nevertheless they mount be found perfectly agreable.

I am Sir with great Esteem and Respect
your most obedient Humle Servant
THOS FITCH

Richard Jackson Esqr

[Indorsed] Letter to Mr Agent Jackson 14th March 1766

HENRY S. CONWAY TO COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.

Circular.

St James's, 31st March 1766.

Gentlemen,

Herewith I have the Pleasure of transmitting to You Copies of Two Acts of Parliament just passed. The first for securing the just Dependency of the Colonies on the Mother Country; the Second for the Repeal of the Act of the last Session granting certain Stamp Duties in America; and I expect shortly to send you a Third for the Indemnity of such Persons as have incurred the Penalties imposed by the Act just repealed, as such a Bill is now depending, & has made a considerable Progress in the House of Commons.

The Moderation, the Forbearance, the unexampled Lenity, & Tenderness of Parliament towards the Colonies, which are so signally display'd in those Acts, cannot but dispose the Province committed to your Care to that Return of chearful Obedience to the Laws, & legislative Authority of Great Britain, and to those Sentiments of

respectful Gratitude to the Mother Country, which are the natural, & I trust will be the certain Effects of so much Grace and Condescension, so remarkably manifested on the Part of His Majesty and of the Parliament; and the future Happiness & Prosperity of the Colonies will very much depend on the Testimonies they shall now give of these Dispositions.

For as a dutiful & affectionate Return to such peculiar Proofs of Indulgence & Affection may, now at this great Crisis, be a means of fixing the mutual Interests & Inclinations of Great Britain & her Colonies on the most firm & solid Foundations: So it cannot but appear visible, that the least Coldness, or Unthankfulness, the least Murmuring or Dissatisfaction on any Ground whatever of former heat, or too much prevailing Prejudice, may fatally endanger that Union, & give the most severe & affecting Blow to the future Interests of both Countries.

You will think it scarce possible, I imagine, that the paternal Care of His Majesty for His Colonies, or the Lenity & Indulgence of the Parliament, should go farther than I have already mentioned; yet, so full of true Magnanimity are the Sentiments of both, and so free from the smallest Colour of Passion or Prejudice, that they seem disposed not only to forgive, but to forget those most unjustifiable Marks of an undutiful Disposition, too frequent in the late Transactions of the Colonies, and which, for the Honor of those Colonies, it were to be wished, had been more discountenanced & discouraged by those who had Knowledge to conduct themselves otherwise.

A Revision of the late American Trade Laws is going to be the immediate Object of Parliament: Nor will the late Transactions there, however provoking, prevent, I dare say, the full Operation of that kind & indulgent Disposition prevailing both in His Majesty & His Parliament, to give to the Trade & interests of America every Relief which the true State of their Circumstances demanded, or admits.

Nothing will tend more effectually to every conciliating Purpose, & there is Nothing therefore, I have it in com-

mand more earnestly to require of You than that You should exert Yourselves in recommending it strongly to the Assembly, that full & ample Compensation be made to those who, from the Madness of the People; have suffered for their Deference to Acts of the British Legislature; And You will be particularly attentive, that such Persons be effectually secured from any further Insult: And that, as far as in You lies, You will take Care, by your Example & Influence, that they may be treated with that respect to their Persons, & that Justice in regard to all their Pretensions, which their Merits & their Sufferings undoubtedly claim. The Resolutions of The House of Commons, which, by His Majesty's Commands, I transmit to You to be laid before the Assembly, will show You the Sense of that House on those Points: And I am persuaded it will, as it certainly ought, be the Glory of that Assembly to adopt & imitate those Sentiments of the British Parliament founded on the clearest Principles of Humanity & Justice.

I must mention one Circumstance in particular, which ought to recommend those unhappy People, whom the Outrage of the Populace has driven from America, to the Affection of all that Country, which is, that unprovoked by the Injuries they had suffered to a Forgetfulness of what they owed to Truth and their Country, they gave their Testimonies with Knowledge, but without Passion or Prejudice; & those Testimonies had, I believe, great Weight in persuading the Repeal of the Stamp Act.

Your Situation which has made You a Witness of the Distraction of that Country will enable You to form the best Judgment of the Behaviour which your Province ought to use upon this Occasion, & of the Arguments which you ought to employ to enforce the Necessity of such a Behaviour as is suitable to their present Circumstances.

I am with great Truth and Regard,

Gentlemen, Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

H. S. CONWAY.

Governor and Company of Connecticut.

[Indorsed] Letter from m^r^ Secretary Conway 31^st^ March 1766

COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS TO THOMAS FITCH.

Sir,

Having by Our Letter to Mr Temple Surveyor General of the Northern District of America acquainted him that We have pursuant to a Warrant from the Treasury issued Our Deputation to Peter Harrison Esqr to be Collector of the Revenue of Customs at New haven in Connecticut in the room of Joseph Harrison Esqr who has resigned that Employmt We desire the favor of you in case of Mr Temples absence to open the Packet directed for him inclosing Our deputation & Instructions for Mr Harrison, & to admit him to the said Employment on his executing the Bond enclosed in the Letter to the Surveyor General and taking the Oaths enjoined by Law, and to grant him a Certificate thereof to be transmitted to Us.

We are, Sir,

Your very humble Servants

W: MUSGRAVE
EDWD HOOPER
H PELHAM.
CN MORRIS.

Custom House LONDON 12th April 1766.

H H

His Honour the Governor of Connecticut.

[Superscribed] To The Honble THOMAS FITCH Esqr Governor of Connecticut

[Indorsed] Letter from the Custom House office Relating to Mr Harrisson 12th of aprill 1766. Recd 12th of August

GREY COOPER TO THOMAS FITCH.

Sir,

It having appeared to the Lords Commissrs of his Majesty's Treasury that by the resignation of several Distributors of Stamps, and by the late unhappy disorders and tumults in some of the Colonies in North America and the West Indies many parcells of Stampt Parchment and Paper have come into the hands and custody of the Governors,

Majestrates, or other Persons within the said Provinces and Islands respectively, And the Act of Parliament for laying duties on Stamps in the Plantations being now repealed; I am directed by their Lordships to require Your Excellency to give such Orders as may be found proper and necessary for returning and forwarding in the most safe, and expeditious manner to the Commissioners for managing his Majesty's Stamp duties in Great Britain all such parcells of Stampt Parchment and Paper as may remain in Your Custody or Power or in the Custody or Power of any other Person or Persons within Your Excellency's Jurisdiction. I am Sir,

Your Excellency's most
humble Servant
GREY COOPER

Treasury Chambers May 5: 1766.
His Excy Thos Fitch

[Indorsed] Letter from ye Lords Commissioners of his Majestys Treasury Dated May 5 1766. Receiv'd July 1766

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[Obviously, many of the names in this index are misspelled; but they are printed exactly as they appear on the rolls which are filed in the English archives.]

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