

the works, and 6d. per bushel for every mile of land carriage to the place of sale or consumption, for profit in carriage.— Bloomary bar-iron, sixty shillings per cwt; refined ditto, seventy shillings; pig metal, twenty shillings; rolling of iron, thirty pounds per ton; open castings, eight pence per lb. Raw hides, seven pence per lb; soal leather, three shillings per lb; upper leather, five shillings per lb; men's neat leather shoes, common sort, seventeen shillings and six pence, and so in proportion; women's neat leather ditto, common sort fourteen shillings, and so in proportion. Wheat, 12 shillings per bushel; Rye, nine shillings; Indian corn, seven shillings and six pence; oats, five shillings; buck-wheat, six shillings; wheat flour, thirty three shillings per cwt. Hay, first crop, best, seven pounds ten shillings per ton; ditto, second crop, best, six pounds. Pork, nine pence per lb; beef, eight pence per lb. Potatoes, four shillings per bushel. Wool, four shillings per lb; flax, two shillings. Cyder spirits, twelve shillings per gallon; grain spirits, ten shillings per gallon. Butter, two shillings and six pence per lb; cheese, one shilling and six pence.

Farming labour, and wages of mechanics, tradesmen and handicraftsmen, double what they were in the year 1775.

Sugar imported or brought into this State, ten per cent. profit to the purchaser from the importer, and ten per cent. profit for every 100 miles from the first port of delivery, and so in proportion; and one and a half per cent. for every five miles carried by land from the first port of delivery. Molasses, ten per cent. profit, and ten per cent. for every 100 miles, and one penny per gallon for every five miles as above.

Salt imported or brought into this State, fifteen per cent. profit to the purchaser from the importer, and fifteen per cent. profit for every hundred miles, and three pence per bushel per mile, land carriage, from the first port of delivery.

Every vender of any article, on which allowance is made for carriage, shall, previous to his exposing it to sale, produce to a justice authentic invoices, bills of parcels, or accounts of purchase, and swear to the truth; and the justice shall thereupon deliver him a certificate, specifying the prices he is intituled to sell at. Penalty for offering to make sale without such certificate, six pounds and the goods or the value of them; half to the prosecutor and half to the poor, to be recovered before a justice.

Any person who shall ask, demand, or require a higher price, for any article than herein mentioned, [*this goes to the whole bill*] than the prices limited, shall forfeit six pounds and the goods; to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

Any person having more of any of the articles mentioned, than is necessary for his family's annual consumption, or for carrying on his trade or occupation, refusing to sell the overplus or a suitable part of the same, to any person in want for family use, or for the use of the army; the person wanting it may apply to a justice, who, being fully convinced of the want and necessity, shall summon the party to appear, and on refusal to appear, or if on appearing and examination, it shall still appear evident to the justice that there is such a surplus, the justice shall issue his warrant to a constable (or subaltern military officer if no constable) to take by force, calling assistance if necessary, such proportion of the overplus as is wanted, and lodge the money with the justice; to be paid to the owner (deducting six pence for the warrant, and five shillings for the constable, &c.) if called for within one month; if not, to be forfeited to the State.

Not to affect former bargains or contracts.

Passed at Princetown, Dec. 10, 1777.

LONDON, July 7, 1777.

Copy of a memorial lately presented to the ministers of France, by Lord Stormont, the English Ambassador at the court of Versailles.

INDEPENDENT of what sovereign States owe to themselves, according to the sacred laws of nature and of nations, in cases where any of their provinces may rebel; and, not to mention that should the efforts of the English American colonies prove successful, the provinces appertaining to other States might be induced to make a similar attempt; the subscribing party is instructed to represent to the enlightened ministers of France, that our colonies have nearly formed themselves into an independent and formidable empire. Should they not be timely prevented, it will by no means be difficult (considering their powerful resources of every kind) for them to attempt the conquest of other provinces in America, richer and better situated. France and Spain have therefore every thing to apprehend for the safety of their colonies, should those of Great-Britain succeed in their designs.

The subscribing party hopes that these reflections may induce his most christian Majesty, not only to continue his pacific intentions at this particular juncture, but also, that he may so far extend his neutrality and friendship, as to prohibit the merchants in his dominions from affording those of America (with

whom they now trade openly) such vast succours as have hitherto been furnished. Above all, it is hoped, that Messieurs Deane and Franklin may be restrained in those measures, which have been gradually unfolded, so as to become less and less equivocal. The papers annexed to this memorial will so amply display the nature and progress of Mr. Deane's negotiations, that after perusal it might reasonably be expected that he should be delivered up.

(Signed)

S T O R M O N T.

N E W B E R N, Feb. 6, 1778.

BY several of the officers of the troops of this State, just arrived from head-quarters, we have an account that Canada has acceded to the union of the confederated States of America, and that an express from Quebec had just arrived to Congress, with the important account, that they had seized on the President of the council, Governor Carlton having left the country, all the British troops and stores, and requested that they might be received as the fourteenth State, and that proper force might be sent to garrison the several towns in that country.

We have received a melancholy account from Charlestown, of the destruction of the greatest part of that opulent town by fire. No particular account as yet of that dreadful accident is come to hand, but it is suspected to have been perpetrated by some disaffected persons, and several are apprehended on suspicion.

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA.

By his Excellency RICHARD CASWELL, Esq; Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief, of the said State.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS it will be difficult if not impracticable to supply the army of the United States of America with beef, pork, bacon and salt; unless the exportation and transportation thereof be prohibited; I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this Proclamation hereby prohibiting the exportation and transportation of beef, pork, bacon and common salt from this State after this date, until the expiration of Thirty Days, except such as shall be sent thereout for the support of the continental army or any troops sent out of this State, and such quantity as may be really necessary for the crew of any vessel going out on a voyage or cruise, and such as may be purchased by the agents of the United States, as sea stores for any vessels in the continental service on a voyage or cruise.

GIVEN under my hand, and seal at arms, at Newington, the first day of February, Anno domini 1778, and in the second year of our independence.

RICHARD CASWELL.

By his Excellency's command.

J. GLASGOW, Sec'y.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

NEWBERN, June 27, 1777.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from Green Spring, near Newbern, a Negro Fellow named SMART, very black, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, well made, and very likely, speaks broken English, but very artful and insinuating. He has been seen lurking about the plantation of Mr. Joseph Bell, at Core sound, in company with a fellow belonging to Mr. Lovet Jones, and is supposed to be harboured in that neighbourhood. As the penalty in such cases is very great and the courts of law now open, any person that shall be detected in such a piece of injustice to his neighbour, may perhaps repent his Temerity. Whoever brings the said Slave to Green Spring aforesaid, shall have the above reward.

JAMES DAVIS.

NEWBERN, Jan. 20.

To be hired for ONE YEAR.

SEVERAL fine young slaves. If they are not hired by the 15th February, they will, on that day, be hired out at public vendue.

MARY GORDON.

NEWBERN, Jan. 30.

THE purchasers at the sales of the prize brig *Hannover's* cargo, who have not already paid, are requested to pay off their accounts to the subscriber. As the sales were for ready money, should any person fail discharging their accounts before the 20th of February next, they cannot in justice find fault, should they be put into the hands of a lawyer,

RICHARD ELLIS, Agent.