THE

CAPE-FEAR MERCURY;

Quod verum atque decens curo *et rogo, et omnis in hoc Sum.*

(FRIDAY, November 24, 1769.) No. 7.

To his Excellency William Tryon, *Esq; Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of* North-Carolina.

The Address of the Assembly of the said Province.

SIR,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the members of the assembly of the province of North-Carolina, return your Excellency our sincere thanks for your speech at the opening of this session, and beg leave to congratulate your Excellency, on your happy return from Virginia to your government.

The information your excellency has given us, that no petition to his Majesty from the colonies, praying an emission of paper currency as a legal tender, can meet with success, gives us the utmost concern, as we flattered ourselves, that on the humble representation of the late assembly, with your excellency's interest at home, which you were pleased to hint at to us, and which we doubt not, has been most strenuously exerted in favor of the province, we should have obtained the relief so necessary to the distressed situation and circumstances of this country.

We are truly sensible of the necessity of having an agent in England, duly authorised to act in every case, in which the interest of this colony may be concerned. This house therefore will proceed to the appointment of an agent, in which we hope to have the concurrence of the other branches of the legislature; and will make the necessary provision for supporting such an establishment.

The encouragement given by an act of parliament to the culture of raw silk in America, is pleasing and agreeable to us; and we assure your excellency, that it shall meet with such further encouragement (consistent with the true interest of this country) as so interesting an object may require.

The making provision of powder and lead for his majesty's service and the defence of this government, at this time, when we are enjoying the blessings of peace, permit us sir, to say, we humbly apprehend, is by no means necessary, as every clog or tax whatsoever upon our trade must of necessity be a discouragement to the same, and of course have such a tendency as to be prejudicial rather than advantageous to the country.

The state of our public funds at no time since the settlement of the colony has required a more strict examination than at present; and we agree with your excellency that a settlement of the public accounts should be forthwith obtained, so as a general state of them may be made known to the country; and shall be extremely obliged to your excellency for any observations or regulations in the manner of keeping the public accounts that you shall be pleased to lay before us, which may tend to render the same free from that obscurity they have hitherto been in.

We shall ever esteem it our indispensible duty to enquire into, and see how far the laws for the emission of paper currency have had their effect, and in whose hands the sums raised to sink those emissions remain.

The intelligence your excellency has received from home, and which you are pleased to communicate to us, regarding the intention of his majesty's present ministers having no design to propose to parliament to lay any further taxes on America for the purpose of raising a revenue, and their proposing to take off the duties upon glass, paper and colors, is very grateful to us, and will be much more so, when we find their designs are carried into execution, even upon the consideration of such duties having been laid contrary to the true principles of commerce; and we rejoice, that we are once so happy as to have the sentiments of the ministry, in in that particular, coincide with our own.

We sympathize with the unfortunate sufferers in the late storm in general, and with the inhabitants of Newbern in particular: But the calamities, losses and misfortunes, occasioned thereby, being general, we cannot, consistent with the duty we owe our constituents, think of granting them assistance, in preference to any other part of the province, lest, by so doing, we should shew a partiality we would ever endeavor to avoid.

To which ADDRESS his excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the house of assembly,

I Thank you for your congratulations on my return from Virginia to this country. It would have afforded me much satisfaction if the supply of amunition for the country, and the assistance for the town of Newbern, which I recommended to you in my speech, had been honored with your approbation.

WILLIAM TRYON.

North-Carolina, Newbern, *Oct.* 13, 1769

Recommended by his Excellency to the house of representatives now assembled as an object worthy of their attention that they take under consideration the state of the public revenue, and the regular application thereof, for the purposes to which it is appropriated.

THE fact is too well known to admit of a denial, that in a long course of years past, great sums of public money have been lost by the negligence or insolvency of sheriffs, and other collectors.

And it is presumed, that in the same course of time, considerable sums have been sunk, after they were lodged in the public treasury, whereof no account has hitherto been made.

A law of this province lately passed, will, if executed with vigor, probably, in a great measure, prevent, for the time to come, the first of these mischiefs; and a law to prevent the latter, might be of great public utility, for mankind never part with their money, either for their private, or public benefit, so readily, as when assured that it must be honestly applied for the purposes intended.

A constant, regular, plain and uniform method of keeping the books of accounts of the public revenue, and of stating and settling these accounts, may prevent such frauds, and make it extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to embezzle the public money.

The house, therefore, will consider, if, for the future, the public treasurers, respectively, for the time being, shall be obliged to keep a regular diary, or day-book, in which shall be entered, every particular sum of money received or paid by them on account of the public, with the name of the person from whom received, or to whom paid, as well as the day, date, and nature of the transaction.

A cash-book, debtor and creditor, where the treasurer upon one side shall make himself debtor, for all sums of public money paid in to him; and on the other side, creditor for all sums of public money paid out by him, with the dates of such receipts and payments; which cash-book is altogether abstracted from the diary or day-book.

A ledger, in which an account, debtor and creditor, is opened, with every particular officer, whose duty it is to collect any part of the public revenue, and to pay it in to the treasury, by which every sheriff or collector of the several poll-taxes, or wheel-tax, is charged debtor, for the gross amount of these branches of the revenue within his county, as ascertained by the several lists of taxables of the respective counties. Every collector or receiver of the duties on spirituous liquors, &c. is charged debtor for the gross amount of that branch of the revenue within his district, ascertained by the custom-house books; a copy of which should be quarterly, or half-yearly, transmitted, attested by the said collector or receiver, to the treasurer of his district: And all the clerks charged with the gross amount of the duty on law-suits, ascertained by their sworn lists: And all these officers to have credit in their said accounts, for the insolvents allowed by the several county courts, and for all the monies paid by them into the treasury; as also, credit for their commissions, as provided by act of assembly. This ledger grows out of, and is extracted from the diary or day-book.

Another ledger, or general book of public accounts, wherein an account of debtor and creditor is opened between the treasurer on one side, and every particular fund appropriated by the legislature, on the other side; and the treasurer shall therein charge himself debtor to each particular fund, separately, for the gross amount of that fund, as ascertained by the lists of taxables of the several counties, the custom-house or receivers books, and the sworn lists of the several clerks aforementioned, and creditor, for the deficiencies of each fund by insolvencies, by the money in the hands of the collectors, sheriffs, &c. by the several payments issued out of the treasury, and by the commissions provided by act of assembly.

This last, though necessary book, is no more than a general abstract of the whole, by which each treasurer makes himself on one side debtor for the gross amount of the revenue within his district, arising from each particular tax, in as many articles as there are particular taxes, as if there were no insolvencies or deficiencies; and makes himself creditor on the other side for the gross amount of insolvencies or deficiencies of each particular tax, also for the monies in the hands of the sheriffs and other collectors, for the payments he has made, and for his commissions, and the ballances in the treasurers hands, of each tax, respectively; which, when added up, and brought to a sum total, will be found to be the money in the treasury. To this last account may be subjoined, a list of the suits brought in law or equity, for recovery of public debts, as directed by act of assembly.

That there be a standing committee of five or seven (three of whom at least to be a quorum) to be appointed by the house of assembly, who shall be empowered and required to meet, at least twice a year, at a certain time and place, during the prorogation of assembly. That the treasurers shall be obliged to lay before the committee, every forementioned book of accounts of the public money, and all the documents and vouchers, and to give the treasurers a certificate thereof, and make a true and faithful report of the same to the house of assembly at the ensuing session.

That before this report shall be taken under consideration, all these books of accounts, with the documents and vouchers thereof, together with the report of the committee, shall, by public order of the house, be directed to lie on the table for a certain number of days, under the care of the clerk of the house of assembly, that every member of the house may have access if they please, to see and examine these accounts, vouchers, and report; and when the house is satisfied with the same; these accounts, vouchers, and report, to be referred to a committee of both houses for a re-examination, if they think fit, of such public accounts as have, at their foot, the certificate of the standing committee; and also, to examine and state all such public accounts as may have been transacted by the treasurers between the last settlement of the said standing committee, and the sitting of the committee of both houses; and when the latter have made their report thereof to the house of assembly before the finally passing of these public accounts by the three bodies of the legislature, the treasurers shall de directed to attend the governor, as first magistrate, and make oath before him, that the said public accounts, and all the articles contained therein, are just and true, and obtain from him, to produce to the house of assembly, a certificate of their having done so.

As the foregoing method of keeping the public accounts regard more the future than the past, it might, perhaps, be expedient to take out of the present treasurers hands, the collections of all monies due to the public before their respective appointments to their office, (after obliging them to account for the sums already by them received) and to appoint some proper person or persons, duly authorized by the legislature, to settle and adjust those arrearages, and to receive and account for the same to the general assembly. This would make it easy for the treasurers to digest their accounts into a regular and plain method, and prevent the confusion that must attend their being embarrassed with those old demands, great part of which must necessarily be a loss to the public.

After the late House of Assembly had made the resolves inserted in Number 6 of this paper, they resolved, that the following Address should be transmitted to their Agent in England, to be laid before his Majesty.

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY.

The humble Address of his dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Assembly of his Majesty's colony of North-Carolina, *met in General Assembly.*

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most loyal, dutiful, and affectionate subjects, the house of Assembly of this your Majesty's colony of *North-Carolina*, now met in General Assembly, beg leave, in the most humble manner, to assure your Majesty, that your faithful subjects of this colony, ever distinguished by their loyalty and firm attachment to your Majesty and your royal ancestors, are far from countenancing traitors, treason, or misprision of treason, and ready at any time to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in defence of your Majesty's sacred person and government.

It is with the deepest concern, and most heartfelt grief that your Majesty's most dutiful subjects of this colony find, that their loyalty has been traduced, and that those measures, which a just regard for the British constitution, (dearer to them than life) made necessary duties, have been misrepresented as rebellious attacks upon your Majesty's government.

When we consider that by the established laws and constitution of this colony, the most ample provision is made for apprehending and punishing all those who shall dare to engage in any treasonable practices against your Majesty, or disturb the tranquillity of government; we cannot, without horror, think of the new, unusual, and permit us, with all humility, to add, unconstitutional and illegal mode, recommended to your Majesty, of seizing and carrying beyond sea, the inhabitants of America, suspected of any crime, and of trying such persons, in any other manner than by the ancient and long established course of proceeding; for, how truly deplorable must be the case of a wretched American, who, having incurred the displeasure of any one in power, is dragged from his native home, and his dearest domestic connections, thrown into a prison, not to await his trial before a court, jury or judges, from a knowledge of whom he is encouraged to hope for speedy justice, but to exchange his imprisonment in his own country for fetters among strangers; conveyed to a distant land, where no friend, no relation, will alleviate his distresses, or minister to his necessities, and where no witness can be found to testify his innocence, shunned by the reputable and honest, and consigned to the society and converse of the wretched and abandoned, he can only pray that he may soon end his misery with his life.

Truly alarmed at the fatal tendency of these pernicious councils, and with hearts filled with anguish, by such dangerous invasions of our dearest privileges, we presume to prostrate ourselves at the foot of your Royal throne, beseeching your Majesty, as our king and father, to avert from your faithful and loyal subjects in America, those miseries which must necessarily be the consequence of such measures.

After expressing our firm confidence in your royal wisdom and goodness, permit us to assure your Majesty, that the most fervent prayers of your people of this colony, are daily addressed to the Almighty, that your Majesty's reign may be long and prosperous over Great-Britain, and all your dominions: and that after

death, your Majesty may taste the fullest fruition of eternal bliss, and that a descendent of your illustrious house may reign over the British empire until time shall be no more.

His Excellency's speech to dissolve the Assembly.

Gentlemen of his Majesty's honorable council, mr. speaker, and gentlemen of the house of assembly.

I met this assembly with a most sincere disposition to forward the public business of the country; and I make this public acknowledgment of my thanks, to the gentlemen of his majesty's council, for the chearfulness they have shewn to co-operate with me; and my gratitude to the house of assembly for the honorable opinion they have declared in favor of my administration. You may be assured, gentlemen, that the interruption which has been given to the business of this session, has not occasioned more disappointment to you, than the cause of it has occasioned real affliction to me.

The plan I laid before you for the management of your public funds, if adopted by the legislature, and invariably pursued, (otherwise it will be insufficient) will produce the happiest effects to this country; and I will be bold to affirm, if ever carried, in any future session, into an act of the legislature, it will be acknowledged the most beneficial session this colony ever experienced, though it should be the only act passed in that session. But this blessing is not to be obtained for the country, while the treasurers, late sheriffs, and their sureties, can command a majority in the lower house, and while a treasurer is suffered to absent himself, and with-hold his public accounts from the general assembly, let the pretence of his absence be ever so urgent. This morning I saw some public accounts of the treasurer for the southern district. These accounts are so very irregular and negligently kept, that the public must be abused, if an amendment is not made to the mode there pursued; but as I am told it is a method his predecessors followed, no censure can lay upon that gentleman.

As my duty precedes every other consideration, I do now dissolve this assembly, and this assembly is accordingly dissolved.

After which.

The late representatives of the people judging it necessary, that some measures should be taken in their distressed situation, for preserving the true and essential interests of the province, resolved upon a meeting for that very salutary purpose, and therefore immediately repaired to the court-house in this town, where, being assembled, it was first proposed, for the more decent and regular discussion of such matters as might be taken into consideration, that a moderator should be appointed, and John Harvey, Esq; late Speaker of the House of Assembly, was unanimously elected.

The true state of the province being then opened and fully explained, and it being proposed that a regular Association should be formed, a committee was appointed to prepare the necessary and most proper regulations for that purpose, and they were ordered to make their report to the general meeting the next day at 9 o'clock.

At a meeting of his Majesty's commissioners for trade and plantations, on Tuesday, April 11, 1769.

Present earl of Hillsborough one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Soam Jenyns George Rice Wilm. Fitzherbert	Esqrs.	Edw. Elliot J. Roberts Tho. Robinson	Esqrs.

THEIR lordships took into their further consideration a memorial of several merchants trading to North Carolina, containing proposals for better regulating and encouraging the importation from thence into this kingdom, of pitch, tar, turpentine, oak staves and heading; and several merchants, subscribers to the said memorial and interested in the subject hereof, attending, as desir'd; their lordships heard what they had to offer thereupon; and the matter, contained in the said memorial, was reduced to the following propositions.

1. That the bounty on the importation of green tar, made in the manner [illegible] in the act which gives such bounty, be altogether discontinued; there being little or no tar of such quality imported or used in the manufactures of this kingdom.

2. That the duty of nine shillings and sevenpence per [illegible], payable upon common tar [illegible] from North America, be taken off, and the bounty of forty-four shillings per ton upon [illegible] [illegible] four shillings; but that no [illegible] entitled [illegible] such reduced bounty, or [illegible] the duty unless it be shipped in America and imported into this kingdom in well hooped [illegible] of thirty two gallons each, made with [illegible] staves of three quarters of an inch thick, each stave; the cask to be bunged at the kiln [illegible] the tar is manufactured, with a bung made of [illegible], so as to prevent the tar running out, or [illegible] sand, dirt, or water intermixing therewith, and in case of leakage, such barrel or barrels to be [illegible] up so as to contain thirty-two gallons of [illegible] conditioned tar, free from weeds, sand, dirt or water.

3. That the bounty of thirty shillings per ton, now payable [illegible] imported from the colonies, be [illegible] and the duties of thirty-eight shillings [illegible] reduced to eight shillings per ton; but [illegible] shall be entitled to such reduction [illegible] unless it be shipped in America and imported into this kingdom, in casks made of well season'd staves three quarters of an inch thick, each stave [illegible] with bungs of cork or wood, [illegible] clean from dross and water.

4. That the duty of nine shillings and seven pence per last of twelve [illegible] payable upon pitch imported from the colonies [illegible] be taken off, and the bounty of twenty shillings per ton reduced to ten shillings, but that no pitch be entitled to such reduced bounty or exempted from the duty, unless shipped in America and imported into this kingdom, in casks made of staves three quarters of an inch thick, each stave, and well hooped.

5. That certain bounties be allowed upon the importation from America into this kingdom, of white oak staves and heading; the said bounties to be granted for twenty one years, divided into three periods in manner following, viz.

That each twelve hundred pipe staves, eighteen hundred hogshead, twenty four hundred barrel staves, and three thousand six hundred pieces of heading, shall be allowed a bounty of six pounds for the first seven years; four pounds for the second seven years; and forty shillings for the third seven years: But that no staves nor heading shall be entitled to the bounty, unless made of white oak free from sap and worm holes, each pipe stave to be five feet six inches long, from five to seven inches broad, and one and a half inch thick on its thin edge: Each barrel stave three feet six inches long, the breadth and thickness the same as the pipe and hogshead staves, and the heading to be from two feet two inches, to two feet six inches long and six inches broad, and the same thickness as the staves.

The merchants being withdrawn, their lordships took the foregoing propositions into consideration, and were of opinion, that the regulations and encouragements, mentioned therein, would, under proper limitations and restrictions to insure the due execution of the said regulations, and prevent frauds, be of commercial advantage and benefit to this kingdom, and to the colonies; but as not only the revenue, but also the navy of this kingdom, are materially concerned in what is proposed, their lordships recommended to the memorialists, to make application to the lords commissioners of the treasury, and to the lords commissioners of executing the office of lord high admiral before any further steps were taken and it was ordered, that they should have copies of their lordships minute in order to lay before those honorable boards.

N E W B E R N.

Tuesday November the 7th, 1769.

At a farther meeting, according to adjournment, the committee appointed yesterday, made their report, which being read, seriously considered, and approved, was signed by a great number of the late members of assembly then present, and is as follows,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the late representatives of all the freeholders of the province of North-Carolina, avowing an inviolable attachment and unshaken fidelity to our most gracious sovereign, and protesting against every act that may have the least tendency to disturb the peace and good order of this government, which we are willing, at the risque of our lives and fortunes, to maintain and defend; but, at the same time, sensibly affected with the hardships, difficulties and discouragements the colonies at present labor under, from several taxes and impositions laid on by parliament, for the sole purpose of a revenue, by which our money is taken from us, without our consent, and applied to the support of new created commissioners of customs, and other place-men; And by other acts of parliament we are deprived of that invaluable privilege of tryal by our peers and the common law, and made subject to the arbitrary and oppressive proceedings of the civil law, justly abhorred by our ancestors, the freemen of England: And finding, that the most dutiful and loyal petitions and remonstrances from the colonies for redress, have been rejected with contempt, and dreading the evils which threaten us and our posterity, by reducing us from freedom to a state of slavery; and in order to stimulate our fellow subjects, the merchants and manufacturers in Great Britain, to aid us in this our distress, and to shew our readiness to join, heartily, with the other colonies, in every legal method which may most probably tend to procure redress, which, we believe, will be most effectually promoted, by establishing oeconomy, encouraging American manufactures in general, and of this province in particular; promoting industry, & discouraging all manner of luxury and extravagance: We do therefore, most earnestly, recommend this our association, to the serious attention of all gentlemen, merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of this province, not doubting that they will, very readily and cordially accede thereto; we therefore, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do solemnly promise and agree, to and with each other, that until the colonies are restored to their former freedom, by a repeal of those oppressive acts, we will most truly adhere to, and abide by the following resolutions, to wit.

First, It is unanimously agreed on and resolved, this 7th day of November, 1769, *that the subscribers, as well by their own example as all other legal ways and means in their power, will promote and encourage industry and frugality, and discourage all manner of luxury and extravagance, and will also encourage and promote the use of* North American manufactures *in general, and those of this province in particular; and such of the subscribers who shall or may have any such for sale, will sell and dispose of the same at the rates as heretofore.*

Secondly, That they will not at any time hereafter, directly or indirectly, import, or cause to be imported, any manner of goods, merchandize or manufactures, which are, or shall hereafter be taxed by act of parliament for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, except paper, not exceeding eight shillings sterling *per ream, and except such articles only as orders have been already sent for, nor purchase any such after the first day of* January *next, of any person whatsoever, but that they will always consider such taxation, in every respect, as an absolute* prohibition, & *in all future orders direct their correspondents to ship them no goods whatever, taxed as aforesaid, except as is above excepted.*

Thirdly, That the subscribers will not hereafter, directly or indirectly, import, or cause to be imported from Great-Britain, or any part of Europe, (except such articles of the produce and manufacture of Ireland, as may be immediately and legally brought from thence, and except also all such goods as orders have been already sent for) any of the goods herein after enumerated, to wit. Spirits, wine, cyder, perry, beer, ale, malt, barley, peafe, beef, pork, fish, butter, cheese, tallow, candles, oil, fruit, sugar, pickles, confectionary, pewter, hoes, axes, watches, clocks, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, carriages, joiners and cabinet work of all sorts, upholstery of all sorts, trinkets and jewellery, plate and gold, and silver smiths work of all sorts, ribbon and millinary of all sorts, lace of all sorts, India goods of all sorts, [except spices] silks of all sorts (except sewing silk] cambrick lawn, muslin, gauze, (except bolting-cloths) callico, or cotton stuffs, of more than two shillings per yard, linnens of more than two shillings per yard, woollens, worsted stuffs of all sorts, of more than one shilling and six-pence per yard, broad cloths of all kinds, of more than eight shillings per yard, narrow cloths of all kinds, of more than three shillings per yard, hats, stockings shoes and boots, saddles and all manufactures of leather and skins, of all kinds, until the late acts of parliament imposing duties on tea, paper, glass, &c. for the purpose of raising a revenue in America are repealed; and they will not, after the first day of January next, purchase any of the above enumerated goods of any person whatsoever, unless the above mentioned acts of parliament are repealed.

Fourthly, That in all orders which any of the subscribers may hereafter send to Great-Britain, they shall and will expressly direct their correspondents not to ship them any of the before-enumerated goods, until the above mentioned acts are repealed; and if any goods are shipped to them contrary to the tenor of this agreement, they will refuse to take the same, or make themselves chargeable therewith.

Fifthly, That they will not import any slaves, or purchase any imported, after the first day of January next, until the said acts of parliament are repealed.

Sixthly, That they will not import any wine of any kind whatsoever, or purchase the same from any person whatsoever, after the First day of January next, (except such wines as are already ordered) until the act of Parliament imposing duties thereon, are repealed.

Seventhly, For the better preservation of the breed of sheep, that they will not kill, or suffer to be killed, any lamb that shall be yeaned before the first day of May in any year, nor dispose of such to any butcher or other person, whom they have reason to expect intends to kill the same.

Eighthly and Lastly, That these resolves shall be binding on all and each of the subscribers, who do hereby, each and every person for himself, upon his word and honor, agree, that he will strictly and firmly adhere to, and abide by every article in this agreement, from the time of his signing the same, for and during the continuance of the before mentioned acts of parliament; and every subscriber who shall not strictly and literally adhere to this agreement, according to the true intent and meaning hereof, ought to be treated with the utmost contempt.

The above resolves were signed by sixty-four of the members of the house of assembly, being all that were then present.

Advertisements.

October 30, 1769.

To be SOLD, at Public Vendue, at the next Superior Court in WILMINGTON; SUNDRY Plantation Tools & Furniture; together with Five Negroes and some Cattle, belonging to the Estate of *William Wimble*, deceased.

2 w. *Richard Quince*, Adminift.

ONSLOW, *Oct.* 13, 1769.

Taken up and committed to Jail

FOUR likely Negro Men; one appears to be above 40 Years of Age, his Head and Beard being Grey; the other three are younger, but neither of them speaks or understands English. They have each a Strip'd Dutch Blanket, and seem to have been lately imported. The Owner may have them by applying to the Jail-Keeper at New-River, on paying Fees and Charges.

LEWIS WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

t b c t f

NOVEMBER 10, 1769.

A Good price will be given for a Negro Cooper. enquire of the Printer.

Wilmington. Nov. 4, 1769.

LOST or STOLEN

A Man's hunting Saddle, with Silver Furniture and a short cross-barr'd Saddle-cloth; both almost new. If stolen by a white Man the Subscriber will pay any Person who returns him the Saddle and convicts the Thief *Three Pounds*; if by a Negro, *Twenty Shillings* and for the Saddle alone *Ten Shillings*.

JOHN JAMES.

WILMINGTON, *October* 28, 1769.

THE Subscriber returns Thanks to his Friends and Customers for all past Favors, and acquaints them that he is under an absolute Necessity of closing his Affairs; he therefore, will be obliged to those indebted to him, to discharge the same as soon as possible; that he may be enabled to settle the demands that are against him. A Compliance with the above request will greatly oblige their Most obedient humble Servant.

JAMES EMMET

N. B. As it may be inconvenient (thro' the great Scarcity of Cash) for many to discharge their Accompts; the Subscriber will take Bees-wax, Tallow, Deer-skins, *&c.* for payment, at Cash Price.

J. E.

Brunswick, October 30, 1769.

FOR ready MONEY

WILL be SOLD, at the next Superior Court at *Wilmington*, Six likely Country-born Slaves, taken upon Execution by

CHRISTOPHER CAINS, Sheriff.

CASH

WILL be given for a Quantity of good clean Turpentine; enquire of Adam Boyd.

November 2, 1769.

RUN away, on the 11th of *September* last, from the Subscriber living in *Bladen*, a Negro Fellow named *WILLIAM*, aged about 25 Years, and about 5 Feet 8 Inches high; is well made, has lost some of his Upper fore-Teeth, this Country born, Sensible, and speaks English very well; he is a good Cooper and very handy at Carpenters Work. Whoever secures the said Negro *WILLIAM*, so that his Master may have him again, shall have *Five Pounds* Reward, paid by

2 w, *JOHN LUCAS*.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 2 1769.

RUN away, about 6 Weeks ago, a Negro Man named Richmond, about 35 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 5 Inches high; he speaks fast and but indifferent English. He belonged formerly to Mr. BARNHILL of Philadelphia, pretends to be free, and has been accustomed to a *Printing*-Office; it is supposed he is gone to the Northward. Had on and took with him when he went away, a white Shirt, a Strip'd flannel Jacket, a Pair of Shoes & Stockings, and a Pair of Leather Breeches; also, a Claret-color'd Cloth Coat & Waistcoat with Silver plated Buttons and sundry other wearing Apparel. Whoever secures the above Negro in any of his Majesty's Jails shall receive a Reward of Forty Shillings Proclamation Money, and if delivered to the Subscribers in WILMINGTON the same Reward and all reasonable Charges.

4 w. ANCRUM & SCHAW.

To be SOLD,

AT Public Vendue, under the Court-House in *WILMINGTON*, on the 29th of *November* next, sundry Household Goods and Cooper's Tools, belonging to the Estate of *Jeremiah Keenan* deceased.

3 w. *James White* Adminift.

WILMINGTON, November 24, 1769.

By letters from *London*, of a late date, it appears, that the reports of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations (see the third page) have been approved of by the other boards, and it was tho't they would be passed into a law to take place the first of January next: And by other late advices, we are assured, that eight french ships of war have sailed for the coast of Africa; that a fleet of English men of war has followed them; (so we may soon expect a good account of these monsieurs) and that the French have 40,000 troops quartered in Lisle and it's confines, with which they intend to invade Holland, by land.

Arrived

The Frances, Cray,	from	St. Kitts.
The Dobbs, Hauskins,		Antigua.
The Polly, Green,		do.
The Hermione, Dobson,		Newcastle.

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