THE

PUBLIC RECORDS

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

From May, 1778, to April, 1780, inclusive,

WITH THE JOURNAL OF THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY FROM MAY 18, 1778,
TO APRIL 23, 1780,

AND

AN APPENDIX.



PUBLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BY CHARLES J. HOADLY, LL.D.,

STATE LIBRARIAN.

HARTFORD:

PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.

1895.

said cause, and may remove said suspension or continue the same untill the expiration of the year for which such licence had been granted, as on due enquiry shall appear to be just and reasonable; and if no such application shall be made to said court, such suspension shall remain and continue in force untill the expiration of the year as aforesaid.

And it is further enacted, That in all prosecutions on this act before such authority and selectmen wherein such tavern-keeper shall be found in fault and suspended, he shall pay reasonable and necessary costs, to be taxed by one or more of said civil authority, who are also impowered to grant execution accordingly: but in case such tavern-keeper shall not be found in fault and suspended, such cost shall be taxed as aforesaid and paid out of the town treasury.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any tavern-keeper, nominated by the civil authority and other officers authorized by law to make such nomination in January annually, shall remove from the place of abode at which he or they were nominated for the purpose aforesaid, or when such authority and other officers shall judge it to be of public convenience and necessity to add to the number of tavern-keepers who are or may be nominated in the month of January annually, or to supply the places of any who may be suspended by virtue of this act, that then and in either of said cases the said civil authority and other officers as aforesaid may convene on proper notice and nominate any suitable person or persons for the purpose aforesaid at any time within the year, and the county court in the county where such nomination shall be may on application grant a licence to such person or persons so nominated to keep an house of public entertainment untill the expiration of the time set in the licences granted to such as were nominated in the month of January preceding; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act to prevent the Practice of Duelling.*

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That if any person within this State shall challenge the person of another, or shall accept any such challenge, to fight at sword, pistol, rapier or other dangerous weapon, such person so challenging or accepting shall forfeit and pay into the treasury of this State for every such offence, being thereof convicted before the superior court by the testimony of one or more credible witnesses, confession of the party offending, or other sufficient evidence, the sum of one thousand pounds, and shall also find sufficient sureties to the acceptance of such court for his good behaviour during life; and such person shall also be dis-

* The immediate occasion of this act was a difficulty between Josiah Stoddard, Capt. 2 L. Dragoons, and William Nichols, Esq., of Hartford, respecting the conduct of the former in the expedition to Skeensborough in May, 1775. *Rev. War*, xiv, 276–8.

abled ever after from holding any office of profit or honour under this State; and if such convict shall be unable or neglect to pay the said forfeiture, he or they shall be closely imprisoned for the term of one full year.

Be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall willingly and knowingly carry or deliver any written challenge, or verbally deliver any message meant as or purporting a challenge, or shall be present at the fighting any duel as aforesaid, as a second or aid or to give countenance thereto, he or they being convicted as aforesaid shall suffer the same forfeitures, pains, penalties and disabilities as aforesaid, saving only finding sureties for good behaviour during life as before provided.

Whereas the practice of selling prize goods and other articles of merchandize by the way of vendue is found to be a method attended with many ill consequences, enhancing the price of the articles sold, to the great detriment of the publick:

Whereupon it is enacted by the Governor, Council and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That for the future no goods, wares or merchandize shall be sold or advertized to be sold at vendue, except by officers on execution, on the penalty or forfeiting of the goods sold or offered on sale by vendue, or the value thereof in money, to the Treasurer of this State, by the person who shall sell or procure his goods, wares, &c. to be sold as aforesaid; as also the same sum or value by him who shall bid off or buy the same; to be recovered by bill, plaint or information, before any court proper to try the same. And it shall be the duty of all informing officers to make presentment of the breaches of this act: and if any private person shall make information thereof and prosecute the same to effect, he shall be entituled to one third of the forfeiture incurred and recovered thereon.

An Act to continue in Force an Act or Law of the General Assembly passed in October last, entituled An Act further to prevent Monopolizing and Engrossing and to provide for obtaining Supplies for the Continental Army, Navy and Militia of this State.

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That said act shall be and continue in force untill the rising of the General Assembly in October next.

An Act for Stating Fees, Fines and Penalties for a Limited Time.

Whereas by reason of the enhanced prices of labour and the necessaries of life, occasioned by the present war, the fees of the legislative, executive and other civil officers in this State, are inadequate to their services and insufficient for their support, and the fines, forfeitures and penalties in cases of delinquency and trespass imposed by law are ineffectual to prevent the breaches of the penal laws,