

COMMITTEE ROOM, May 26, 1779.

AGREED to a resolution of the general town meeting held in the state-house yard the 25th inst. the committee for ascertaining the prices of rum, sugar, flour, coffee and tea, as they stood on the first day of the present month, do hereby publish the following:

Table listing prices for various goods: West-India rum, Country rum, Tea by the chest, Brandy by the keg, Molasses by the hoghead, Coffee, Loaf sugar wholesale, Muscovado, Turke-Island salt, Common French salt, Merchantable flour, Middling ditto, Ship Stuffs, Shorts, Bran.

To our fellow-citizens in town and country.

Convinced as we are of the absolute necessity of lowering the prices, in order to raise the value of the currency, and seriously anxious of carrying the resolutions of the meeting into effect...

N. B. The committee have the pleasure of informing the public, that molasses and salt are cheaper this day than they were on the first of May.

May 28. Resolved, That the retail prices of the underwritten articles, on the first day of May, were as follow:

Table listing prices for coffee, Bohea tea, Loaf sugar, Muscovado, Country rum, Whiskey, Rice.

And as it is absolutely necessary that dry goods, and all other commodities, whether imported, or the produce of this country, should fall in price as well as those articles which are already published, therefore

Resolved, That this committee do earnestly request and expect, that no person do sell any commodity whatever, at an higher price than the same was sold for on the first day of this month.

May 31. Notice is hereby given, that the committee will ascertain, as soon as possible, the wholesale and retail prices of goods as they stood on the first day of April last, and that the prices to be fixt in consequence thereof, are to become current on the first day of July next ensuing; and to remain so till the next regulation.

The prices, as they are already fixt, being reduced to what they were on the first day of May, are to remain in being for the month of June; or as much cheaper as buyer and seller can agree.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow-citizens in the country, who supply the markets in this city with produce and provisions; that they likewise lower their prices.

Resolved, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants of this city shall be detected in offering or giving an extravagant price for any articles brought to market, such person or persons, whoever they may be, shall be summoned to appear at the coffee-house on that, or the ensuing, market-day, or at the next general town meeting, as the case may require.

Resolved, That an enquiry be made into the old and present rent of houses.

And whereas the numerous articles of dry goods, and variety of their assortments, render it difficult to ascertain and fix their several values; the committee do therefore earnestly recommend to the public to be as slack in making purchases for the present as their necessity will admit of.

And whereas, in the present time of general suffering and want, it may happen that innocent persons may, by mistake, be exposed to the unmerited censure of their fellow-citizens; while those who truly deserve it escape.

This committee therefore, in order to prevent as much as in them lie any mistakes; and the consequences arising therefrom, as well as to carry the resolves of the general town meeting into effectual execution, will receive information, either in writing or personally, against persons transgressing the resolutions of the general town meeting; or evading, or obstructing, the execution of the same; and that after having ascertained the charges, the persons so offending to be notified thereof in writing, signed by the chairman.

Resolved, That a committee of three do sit by rotation at the court-house, from nine to twelve every day, (Sundays excepted) to receive complaints; and to report the same to the general committee.

Resolved, That this committee will not take on themselves to determine the punishment due to any person or persons who shall transgress the resolves of the general town meeting; but that after having ascertained the

facts, will leave such person or persons to make their peace with the public the best way they can, unless desired to interpose.

By order of the committee, WILLIAM HENRY, chairman.

IN CONGRESS, May 28, 1779.

THE Board of treasury having reported, "that in their opinion it will be impracticable to carry on the war by paper emissions, at the present enormous expences of the commissary general, quarter-master general, and medical departments—that it appears to them that a general opinion prevails, that one cause of the alarming expences in these departments arises from allowing commissions to the numerous persons employed in purchasing for the army; and that a very general dissatisfaction has taken place on that account among the citizens of these United States;—and that in their opinion it is necessary to put the said departments on a different footing, with respect to the expenditure of public money"

Resolved, That the same be referred to a committee of three, and that they be directed to report a plan for the purpose.

The members chosen, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Huntington, and Mr. Burke.

Whereas it is indispensably necessary, that the greatest economy should be introduced in public expenditures,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make strict enquiry into the establishments and contingent expences of the respective boards and departments, and to consider and report the retrenchments and reformations which shall appear to be practicable and expedient; and that they have power to call for returns from the offices, and for information from the officers of any department; and to confer thereon with the commander in chief.

The members chosen, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Scudder.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to consider the most advisable mode of negotiating a foreign loan, to what amount, and in what manner the same may be most advantageously applied to the use of these States.

The members chosen, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Laurens, and Mr. Smith.

Ordered, That the report of the committee, appointed to confer with the commander in chief, dated Feb. 2, 1779, be referred to the said committee.

Extract from the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, secr.

FISH-KILL, June 3.

Last Lord's day (31st ult.) 1500 men landed eight miles below Peck's-Kill, on Teller's Point, consisting of British and Hessian grenadiers, light-infantry, volunteers of Ireland, and Yagers.—Monday the 1st inst. the enemy landed a party on the west side of the river, where they burnt some houses, and opened two small batteries, from which they threw some shells, and cannonaded fort de-la Fayette across the river, all that day; two galleys kept up a severe fire on the fort at the same time. They continued their firing till 11 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon; mean while their army marched from Teller's to Ver Plank's point, on which the fort stands; by a flag they demanded a surrender; the parole continued two hours; capt. Armstrong thought fit to surrender. General M'Dougal has not yet received a justifiable reason why the fort was given up. This little fort was built on purpose to secure King's ferry, from the insults of the enemy's vessels, which frequently had interrupted our boats from crossing; it was small, and would contain, with convenience, about a company of men; the redoubt was strong, and covered a barrette battery, mounting 3 pieces of cannon: we had in the barrette a company of artillery; they were all drawn off but a sergeant, a corporal, and 12 privates; in the redoubt were a captain, two subalterns, three sergeants, and 24 rank and file. They had provisions and water to serve them thirty days.

Wednesday evening the wind now prevents the shipping from advancing to Fort Clinton on West-Point; which we suppose, is the enemy's main object; the fort is now in tolerable order, well provided, and the men in fine spirits.—The militia are coming in fast, and every appearance is promising.—The enemy have come out in force, and it is said, are from 7 to 10,000 men.—Their troops, from their late excursion to Virginia returned last Thursday, and without landing at New-York pushed up the river.

Thursday morning 4 o'clock. We learn that the enemy are in motion, as if they meant to come up the east side of the river.

Athol's highlanders, called the 74th, who arrived at New-York some weeks ago, are all the reinforcements the enemy have yet received, that we can learn.

Since the British landed, we have taken 7 prisoners, and 3 deserters have come in.

Yesterday it was reported, that the enemy had burnt lieutenant gov. Cortlandt's house, near Croton river, where they first landed.

BALTIMORE, June 2.

On Saturday last, the sloop Washington, capt. Burrows, of this port, arrived here from St. Eustatius, which he left the 23d ult. This gentleman informs us, that it was confidently asserted, at that island, the day he left it, that the French fleet (which appears to be still commanded by count d'Estaing, the count de Gras being second in command) had put to sea from Martinico, completely fitted and mann'd, and consisted of 25 ships, 19 of which were of the line; that, in consequence of this event, the British fleet, under admirals Byron and Barrington, of 26 ships, 19 of which are capital ones, immediately put to sea from St. Lucia; and that as these formidable fleets were observed to be in sight of each other, on the 20th ult. to seaward of Dominica, it was thought, at St. Eustatius, that a great and important naval engagement would speedily take place.

A letter from St. Eustatius advises, that in the course of a fortnight, upwards of 60 sail of American vessels

arrived in that island. Several of them belong to Philadelphia and this port.

The British armament, which lately left Portsmouth in Virginia, has been seen, within a few days, sailing to the southward, destined, no doubt, for South Carolina or Georgia.

The sloop Rutledge, capt. Killing, of this port, was lately taken by the Long Splice, a British cruiser, and carried into Antigua.

Mr. James White, a gentleman of reputation, this moment arrived here from E. denton in North-Carolina, brings the agreeable intelligence of the defeat of the British army, from Georgia, before Charlestown, in South-Carolina, which, by a rapid march, they had executed, on or about the 10th ult. having, it is said, been encouraged to commit that rash act by their evil counsellors, the Tories.—The particulars of this great event are gone forward to Congress, by express; and may be speedily expected here. Mr. White obtained his information of the hon. Mr. Hewes, of E. denton, who, just as the left that place, favoured him with the perusal of a late letter from Charlestown, advising, that the enemy's force, supposed to be under the command of gen. Prevost, consisted of 3700 men; that they cannonaded the town upwards of 3 hours to little effect, killing but a or 3 of the garrison during the siege, which was suddenly raised by the gallant exertions of gen. Moultrie and his troops, who had, to the number of 1500, previously entered the town, aided by count Pulaski, his corps, and a noble band of citizens, who have all gained immortal honour—that a fall of volunteers closed the scene before the town, from whence the enemy fled with the utmost precipitation, leaving 553 of their number dead on the spot, and did not halt until they had run 10 miles; that they had but 2 or 3 days provisions left; and as 4500 men, under gen. Williamson, had advanced within 15 miles of Charlestown; and gen. Lincoln, at the head of 2500 more, had entered Jacksonborough, on Ponpon river, (36 miles from that capital) and taken all the enemy's baggage, burning the village, at the same time, for lack of magazines inhabitants; it was generally believed, the remnant of the enemy's defeated army must inevitably surrender themselves prisoners.—Mr. White adds, that the express from Charlestown reported, that during the siege of that place, a great tumult had been raised, by a number of disaffected inhabitants, which would have given success to the enemy, had it not been checked by the execution of forty traitors.

ANNAPOLIS, June 11.

We hear that the count d'Estaing left Port-Royal on the 22d of May, with twenty-one sail of the line, four of which had joined him from the coast of Africa, where they had destroyed seven settlements for the English. Byron put out from St. Lucia the same day, and the fleets were in sight, so that an engagement may be expected. The count d'Estaing expected M. Le Motte Piquet with five sail more of the line. Two sail of the line and one merchant ship of 60 guns are expected in the bay of Chesapeake.

Capt. Barry has arrived at Philadelphia with four sail of merchant men, loaded with sugar and coffee.

The London Gazette of March 16, contains an account of the surrender, by capitulation; of the town of Pondicherry, on the 17th of October, to the East-India company's troops, after a siege of two months and ten days. This town is situated on the Coromandel coast, and is the principal settlement of the French in the East-Indies.

TREASURY OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1779.

ORDERED, That all persons who have been entrusted with public money before the 25th day of March last, (and who are not accountable to the auditors of the army, or the commissioners of accounts at Albany) immediately transmit their accounts to the auditor-general for settlement, on failure whereof they will be prosecuted without further notice.

By order of the board of treasury, JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk. The several printers throughout the United States are requested to insert this notice, and continue it in their papers six weeks.

Worcester county, Maryland, May 28, 1779.

NOW in the goal of this county, a NEGRO man called COLLINS, belonging to a gentleman (he says) living in New-Virginia, whose surname is Bell, and that he left him at Dover, in Kent county, in Delaware, some time in October, 1778; he is a small black fellow, about 25 years of age. His master is desired to come and pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN FURNELL, sheriff.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, May 10, 1779. LOST by the subscriber, the time when lost uncertain, one State Loan-Office Certificate for 69 Dollars, No. 431, dated 24th July, 1778, payable to Mrs. Jean Stewart in three years from that date.

Any person, on delivering the above-mentioned Certificate to the subscriber, or to Mr. Benjamin Harwood at the Loan-Office in Annapolis, shall have the above reward immediately paid them; and if offered for sale, those to whom it may be offered are requested to stop the same, and to make the person offering give an account how it came into their possession. It can be of no use to any but the owner, as payment is stop at the Loan-Office. JAMES DICK.

April 20, 1779.

A NY persons that are lawful heirs to Hugh Gloyd, late of Talbot county, in Maryland, deceased, by enquiring of Zadock Botfield, in Tama county, may hear of something to their advantage.