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ber to be agreed upon for all the states, and the price
to multiplied to become the regulated price.
In this regulation it is to be remembered that the
prices of imported goods are higher in war time than
articles of produce, and the exact difference is the ex
pense of convey and rate of insurance. Therefore
whatever those are, are to be added to the price such
goods would otherwise be at, at the place of impor
tation.
And in order to confine the sellers of dry goods to
some fixed rule, and to prevent the hitherto scandalous
evasions and extortion practised by some of them, every
seller of dry goods to write on the several articles be on
the deals in, or on a paper affixed thereto, the price
such goods was worth or sold for in the year one thou
sand seven hundred and seventy-four.
We likewise recommend to every state to open an
office for the insurance of such vessels and cargoes only
as belong to persons resident in such state, and that
no person shall insure in any other office, or any person
for him, than shall be established in the state he lives
in. By this means the rate of insurance will be known,
and one pretence for extortion cut off.
We furthermore recommend to retailers or other
persons who may have money to spare to open sub
scriptions for raising funds for importing their own
goods, under the management of persons to be chosen
by a majority of the subscribers.
And in order to prevent the unnecessary removal of
goods from one state to another under various pre
texts, by which the prices are enhanced, it is hereby
propoled, that the inhabitants of any state, whose ports
may at any time be blocked up or rendered unsafe,
shall have full privilege to import their cargoes into
this port, and to remove the same under the manage
ment of a sworn agent of their own appointing; and
this we presume will more effectually answer their pur
pose than their depending too much on the purchases
they may hope to make of goods already imported—
because by encouraging importation we in a great mea
sure prevent monopolizing.
It gives the well affected inhabitants of this city, and
their committee, great pleasure to find, that the mea
sures lately adopted are so generally approved, and so
warmly supported. We can only call it a beginning,
and hope to see it productive of universal benefit.
The committee have already received letters of ap
probation and request from several of the neighbouring
states, and we in a particular manner invite and call
on our fellow-citizens of the state of Maryland, because
we are persuaded that the contrivances which have been
carried on between this city and Baltimore, have in
an extraordinary manner contributed to undermine
the value of our currency.
We are now arrived at a period at which nothing
can hurt us but want of honesty, and in which to be
rich or to be poor depends on our own choice and con
sent; and such being truly our situation, we submit the
further consideration thereof to the wisdom, justice and
patriotism of the states in union.
Signed in behalf and by order of the committee,
WILLIAM BRADFORD, chairman.
Committee-room, June 26, 1779.
The printers in the several states are requested to insert
the above address in their papers.
COMMITTEE-ROOM, June 26, 1779.
AGREEABLE to the resolution of the last ge
neral town-meeting, for lowering the prices month by
month, the following list of several articles, and the
prices they bore on the first day of April last, is pub
lished for the guidance of buyer and seller, for the month
of July, and to commence on the first day thereof.
And the several dealers and others are likewise de
sired to take notice, that if any article or articles, whe
ther mentioned in this list or not, shall, after the first
of July, be charged higher than the same was charged on
the first day of April last, that such person or persons
will, on detection, be proceeded against in the same
manner as if such article or articles were herein men
tioned and limited.
And it is furthermore intended that the regulations
do take place as well in the markets as the shops, of
which all persons, as well buyers as sellers, are desired
to take notice, and abide the consequences.
And whereas murmurings and discontent have arisen
respecting the price of butter: Therefore
Resolved, That if any inhabitant of this city shall give
more than fifteen shillings for a pound of butter, such
person or persons so purchasing, whether man or wo
man, shall either be summoned to appear at the next
town-meeting, or pay twenty shillings into the hands of
this committee, to be applied to the relief of the poor;
one half thereof to the poor of this city, and the other
half to the poor of the township where the seller of such
butter shall live.
PRICES of the following articles on the first of A
pril, which are to continue for the month of July.
W H O L E S A L E. R E T A I L.
Coffee per lb. 0 15 0 per lb. 0 16 0
Chocolate do. 17 6 do. 18 0
Bohea tea do. 4 10 0 do. 4 15 0
Cinnamon green do. 5 10 0 from 6 1 to 7 10 0
Bellayon do. 18 0 0 20 0 0
West India rum gal. 6 5 0 6 12 6
Country ditto 4 10 0 4 15 6
French ditto 4 10 0 4 15 0
Malagado sugar from 90 1 to 100 1 from 1 5 5 to 1 6 5 per lb.
95 1 per hundred
Loaf sugar from 2 1 6 to 2 3 6 from 4 7 5 to 5 2 5 per lb.
1 10 0 per pound
Rice French indigo per lb. 2 15 0 40 5
Carolina ditto 2 15 0 40 5
Black pepper 1 17 6 45 6
Cloves from 40 5 to 55 5 45 5 to 60 5
Remp 1 17 6 45 6
Candies 1 17 6 45 6
Bell hard soap 1 17 6 45 6
Butter 1 17 6 45 6
Bloomery bar iron per ton 200 1 per hundred wt. 25 1
Refined ditto 200 1 25 1
Nail rod iron 200 1 25 1
Sheet iron per lb. 1 17 6 per lb. 1 17 6
Self dinte loaf leather 1 17 6 per lb. 1 17 6
Neat leather by the side 1 50 5
A calf skin that will cut four pair of shoes 1 17 6
Harpn leather per lb. 1 17 6

Bridle ditto
Boots per pair from 1 50 5 to 2 50 5
Mens best leather shoes from 37 1 to 40 1
Womens shoes from 15 5 to 15 6
The committee have continued the price of flour,
middlings, &c. the same as on the last month, and are
happy to inform the public, that the price of molasses
and the various kinds of salt are at present lower than
on the first of April, and the committee expect they will
not be raised higher than at present.
WHEREAS under pretence of supplying our fellow
citizens in the country, great quantities of goods, are
daily removed from this city, and there is reason to be
lieve, with a design of concealment, in order to produce
a scarcity: Therefore
Resolved, That if any goods, exceeding the value of
one hundred pounds, be removed or offered to be re
moved from this city, without first obtaining a permit
from this committee; such goods, so removed or offered
to be removed, shall, on detection, be detained under
the care of the committee, until the next town meeting,
and the owner to abide the consequences.
Signed by order of the committee,
WILLIAM HENRY, chairman.
B O S T O N, June 14.
TUESDAY last we hear, a ship of about 250
tons, being one of the Cook fleet, laden with pro
visions, was taken by capt. Friend, in a small privateer
schooner, belonging to Newbury, and carried in there.
Friday last arrived here the prize private ship of war
Revenge, captain Sheppard, formerly known by the
name of the Blaze Castle, mounting 26 carriage guns,
besides cohorns, swivels, &c. She was captured by the
three letters of marque, Cadwallader, Minerva, and
Charming Sally, after an obstinate resistance of near two
hours; she had five men killed and a number wounded,
and the ship much shattered.—The Cadwallader and
Minerva had not a man hurt; the Charming Sally
had one killed and three wounded, among which was
the captain, though not dangerous.—The privateer was
principally owned by Sir George Collier, and had made
prize of one small letter of marque brig, before she was
taken, and was but twelve days from Halifax.
Yesterday se'nnight, about day-break, a body of the
enemy landed at Point-Judith, and collected a number
of horned cattle and some sheep, but being attacked by
colonel Henry Jackson's light troops and a few militia,
they soon retreated to their boats, and left most of their
booty behind, taking with them eight of the inhabitants.
Several of their wounded were carried on board their
boats. We had three men wounded. There have been
four or five skirmishes since, the particulars of which
we have not yet learnt.
Yesterday arrived here two brigs, laden with rum and
molasses. They were retaken by the Hazard and Ty
rannicide; which also took the privateer Lively, cap
tain Stout, from New-York, (who took the abovementi
oned brigs) and sent her, together with a prize sloop,
into a safe port.
June 17. Last Sunday a brig arrived at Marblehead
in 21 days from Cape Francois, the master of which in
forms, that a ship from Liverpool of 550 tons, laden
with goods of all kinds, and several other prizes of va
lue, were sent into that port by a French privateer. Al
so that his Most Christian Majesty's cruizers were in al
most every part of the West-Indies, and were extremely
successful.
A large topsail schooner, laden with 92 hogheads of
genuine cod-fish, 90 barrels of mackarel, &c. &c. the
property of Dr. Prince, a noted villain, formerly of Sa
lem, now residing at Halifax, was taken and sent into
Marblehead last Friday, by the privateer Terrible, who
was left in chase of another vessel out of Halifax, laden
with fish.
A prize sloop, loaded with rum, sugar, fruit, &c.
from St. Kitts, bound to Newport, was taken by the
Bever privateer, and carried into New-London, last
Friday.
The privateer Hancock has taken the privateer schoo
ner Hawke, from New-York, and carried her safe into
New-London, last Lord's day. The Hawke had taken
four or five prizes, and sent them into New-York.
Two or three privateers from Salem have taken a
large ship from London, bound to Quebec, laden with
400 hogheads of rum, some bale goods, &c. which is
hourly expected in port.
F I S H - K I L L, June 24.
The main body of the British army continues at Ver
Plank's Point and in their usual way distress the inha
bitants, by taking their cattle and household goods,
without paying for them, sparing neither whig nor to
ry. It is apprehended they mean to attack our fort.
By a deserter we learn, that a number of heavy artillery
were brought up from Kingsbridge last Monday.
It is reported, that a spy was taken up on the other
side of the river some days ago, with dispatches for ge
neral Clinton from Colonel Butler, informing, that he
could not proceed against the back settlements for want
of provisions; and was under the necessity of retreating at
Niagara.
On Saturday the 5th instant, a great majority of the
citizens of Albany, assembled at the market house, uni
formly nominated a committee, for the purpose of
taking into consideration and adopting measures to
check the evils arising from the depreciation of the con
tinental currency, to prevent monopolies, to reduce the
exorbitant prices exacted for the necessities of life, and
to restrain a variety of other abuses and impositions.
The committee immediately met, and after electing
general Ten Broeck chairman, and adopting several sa
lutory regulations, among which the prohibiting the
circulation of specie, and the reduction of the prices of
many of the necessities and conveniences of life, were
the most remarkable, proceeded to address circular let
ters expressive of their intentions, to the inhabitants of
the several districts of Albany county.
A numerous meeting being convened at the request
of the committee, they required the approval or disap
proval of their constituents to the measures they had
ingested; and had the satisfaction of finding, that those
measures were approved of with unqualified unanimi
ty; and it is supposed, from the cheerful acquiescence
in, and the conformity to, those regulations, which the
citizens of every rank have evinced on the occasion,

that the resolves of the committee will be strictly ad
hered to and rigorously enforced.
T R E N T O N, June 25. 365
By a gentleman who made his escape from New-York
on Friday last, we learn, that Sir Harry Clinton returned
there on Saturday se'nnight with his suite and baggage,
from his tour up the North river—that captain Arm
strong, with several other officers, taken in fort La Fayette,
etc., contrary to the articles of capitulation, were strip
ped of their side-arms on their arrival at New-York—
that the Delaware frigate, mounting 32 guns, with 200
men, commanded by captain Malon, was taken, and
sent to an eastern port, by the Boston frigate—that the
Rose man of war, of 20 guns, captain Read, with 160
men, was sunk in an engagement with one of our fri
gates—that an armed ship of 20 guns, belonging to a
Mr. Totton in New-York, with several other armed
vessels, have been lately taken by the Queen of France
and one other of our frigates off Sandy-hook, and sent
to the eastward—that a short time after fort La Fayette
surrendered, fifteen waggons loads of the enemy's wound
ed were brought into New-York at night—and that ge
neral Clinton has sent for all the troops from Halifax.
S T A T E - o f N E W - J E R S E Y
H O U S E o f A S S E M B L Y, June 15, 1779.
WHEREAS the legislature of this state hath passed
"An act for calling out of circulation, and for sinking
all bills of credit, heretofore emitted in this state whilst
the same was a colony," in and by which it is enacted,
that "all bills of credit emitted by law; and likewise
all those emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial
congress of this state, shall be brought into the trea
sury, to be exchanged, on or before the first day of
January next," and, "all those bills which shall not
be so brought in, on or before that day, shall be for
ever after irredeemable."
And whereas many of those bills may be in the
hands of persons residing in the neighbouring states,
which, unless timely notice be given, may not be
brought in within the time limited, to the great injury
of the possessors, to prevent which
Resolved, That the printers of public news-papers,
in this and the neighbouring states, be requested to in
sert the above extracts from said law, in their papers,
and continue the same at least four weeks, for the in
formation of all persons concerned.
By order of the house,
J. PHILLIPS, clerk.
P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 29.
The examination of two deserters, taken here on Saturday
last.
"They were of the 17th British infantry; left
King's-Ferry the 18th inst. when the baggage and can
non were embarked in order; as they apprehend, to
proceed against the fort at West-Point. The royal ar
my they suppose to be nine or ten thousand; the com
pany they belonged to 45 in number, besides commissi
on officers, yet the strongest in the regiment. A strong
work at Stony-Point had been formed, wherein four
guns, 24 pounders, and four long twelves, are erect
ed.
"The British forces on this side of the Hudson, were
the 17th, 60th and 64th regiments infantry, and about
fifty yagers. Two large ships of war; two row-gallies;
bombs, &c. and above thirty transports, lay near the
army.
"General Clinton had been down to New-York but
was returned. The enemy had built two block-houses
on the eastern side of the Hudson. Their desertions,
of late, have been very great."
Other accounts some days later, represent the mo
tions of the enemy as uncertain. Our officers with they
may attack Fort Clinton, but fear they will not.
A gentleman from Albany tells us, that the Ameri
can forces in that quarter had marched for Fort Schuy
ler; that several Tories had been brought in prisoner
for attempting to burn Johnstown; and that the new
committee proceeded vigorously in supporting the regu
lated prices; two traders having been detected in of
fending; and brought to their marrow-bones for it.
By the Betsey prize, from St. Christopher, we un
derstand that some armed merchant vessels with valu
able cargoes, were shortly to sail together for New
York.
Some weeks since capt. Josiah, and two others, in
letters of marque, bound from this port for the West
Indies, obliged a privateer of ten guns, belonging to
New-York, to strike to them, but by leaving too ma
ny of the former crew on board, opportunity was given
to the prisoners to rise. They made use of it, and we
hear she is arrived at New-York.
It appears that capt. Bethel, in a schooner from Ha
vanna, was captured by a small cruizer, southward of
cape Henlopen, but he and his seamen set ashore in
Maryland.
A private letter of the 7th instant, found in the prize
from St. Augustine, mentions the arrival of the Perseus
and Ariel, British ships of war, from Jamaica, at that
port. The Experiment, Wallace, was looked for
"They were to cruise on the coast."
Extract of a letter from Albany, dated June 16, 1779, to
a gentleman in this city.
"We rejoice that so noble a spirit prevails among
you, and that the Philadelphians, who lately had the
name of the greatest extortioners on the continent, now
freely step forth to remedy the evil which threatened de
struction to the land. I hope you will persevere in it
until extortioners and monopolizers are known no more
among you. We in this little city have cheerfully tol
lowed your example. We have chosen a committee,
who have regulated the prices of goods, and have wrote
to the several districts, to come into the same measure,
which it is expected they will cheerfully do.
"Last week two transgressors, who sold salt for more
than the regulated price, were publicly cried through this
city by order of the committee, as having incurred the
just indignation of the people. The inhabitants order
ed them immediately to appear before them, being met
at the market-house, where, by falling on their knees
on a scaffold, they acknowledged themselves guilty,
and promised to abide by and assist the orders of the
committee, upon which they were discharged. It is
earnestly wished and hoped the town of Boston and its
state will come into the measure; for if they do not, we
shall cut off all trade and commerce with it, and confine