

Captain John Rogers near Bowling Green [-701-]

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Mr. URBAN,

UPON the recent election of a Parliament, you may, perhaps, deem it useful information to lay before the public in general, and the new senators in particular, the following

STATE OF THE ENGLISH NATION.

Population of Great Britain,		
viz. England and Wales,	8,000,000	} 9,500,000
Scotland,	1,500,000	
Number of the House of Commons,		558
Number of persons to each member of parliament; or, in other words, each member of parliament represents		17,025
Number of active citizens, or fighting men between 16 and 60 years of age, one-fourth of the whole,		2,375,000
Number of active citizens to each member of parliament,		4,256½
England and Wales contain square miles, according to the Statistical Tables,	54,112	
Number of persons to each square mile	147½	
Scotland contains square miles,	25,600	
Number of persons to each sq. mile,	58½	
Great Britain contains sq. miles,	79,712	
or sq. acres,	51,015,680	
Number of persons to each sq. mile, or 5 2-5 acres per head		119½
The nett produce of the taxes on the average of three years, from the 5th April, 1787, to the 5th April, 1790,	£. 15,846,000	
Add 8 pr. cent. for charges of collection	1,267,680	
The gross revenue of Great-Britain, beside tythes parish and county-rates, &c. &c.	17,113,580	0 0
So that each individual pays to the State, on an average, out of his income, or the produce of his labor,		1 16 0½
But, if paid by the active citizens, it is a head by the year,		7 4 1½
The capital of the national debt, exclusive of annuities for lives and years, is about,	240,000,000	0 0
Upon the notion that the land is ultimately charged to pay the national debt, every square mile is mortgaged for	3,010	16 9½
or every square acre is mortgaged for		4 12 4½
The interest of the funded debt, including the annuities and charges of management, is	9,260,000	0 0
Towards this, every square mile	} contrib.	116 3 4½
or every square acre		0 3 6
or every individual		0 19 6

Suppose the average rent of lands to be ten shillings an acre, and that they now sell for about 30 years purchase, every acre is mortgaged for almost one-third of its intrinsic value, and pays more than that proportion of its annual rent to the interest of the national debt.

I have not made these calculations to create discontents or despondency; for I believe that the same sort of enquiries, with regard to other kingdoms, would shew that, notwithstanding our burdens appear heavy, we are not in a worse condition than our neighbours. By this view of our affairs, I mean only to stimulate our Ministers and Senators to pursue the wisest measures for strengthening this country, by thrift in the public treasure, by care of the public's trade, and by all the other honest and useful arts of peace.

It is not extent of territory that makes a country powerful, but numbers of men well employed, convenient ports, a good navy, and a soil producing all sorts of commodities. The materials for all these we have; and, to improve them to the greatest advantage, we only want the complement of men whom our land can maintain and nourish, with as much trade as our national stock and our knowledge of sea affairs is capable of embracing.

A trade so extended will naturally produce a powerful naval strength; while a large and well directed traffic, by its balance in our favor, will furnish such stores and wealth as will enable us to bear our present load of debt until the plan for the reduction of it shall have taken good root; and then the progress of that plan will proceed more rapidly than can easily be conceived by

those who have not been used to contemplate the powers of compound interest. M. W.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

THE Emperor of Germany wore, during his coronation, on the 9th of this month, at Frankfort, the robes of Charlemagne; but not until they had been considerably taken in and curtailed, to fit a successor in every respect more diminutive than this gigantic potentate. As a proof that even the influence of an enlightened age could not extinguish the pious credulity of the Germans, care was taken to exhibit, at this solemn celebration, the stable where Jesus Christ was born; the chains which were worn in captivity by St. Paul, and St. John; the cloth which covered the table during the Saviour's last supper; a tooth of John the Evangelist; and a little box of earth indelibly discoloured by the blood of Stephen.

Lord George Gordon was committed to Newgate on the 13th December, 1787, for five years, he has of course more than two yet before him. He is obstinate in wearing a long beard till the term of his confinement is expired; then he means to come forth with beams new shorn like the sun from behind a heavy cloud. Strange to tell, the Alcoran of late has been his principal study, in which he pretends to have found the completest system of human morality ever breached to the world.

An Italian Jew in this city, who is remarkable for nothing but a moderate share of low cunning has within the present year cleared upwards of fifty thousand pounds by his speculations on the war—he always said, *by gad dare can be no var.*

Lunardi, who has been reported dead, and whose epitaph was even written, and published in the newspapers, is once more risen from the dead, and in perfect health. On the 31st of July last, he made a very successful ascension with a balloon at Palermo, in Sicily, in presence of many thousands, who beheld him with admiration, among whom was Prince Caraminica, and all the principal nobility: He was in the aerial regions one hour and three quarters, one hour and a quarter of which he was hovering over the sea; his highest elevation was four miles; and descended 26 miles from Palermo safe and sound. Several of the French writers of approved merit, have employed the first months of their liberty, in publishing works in which all religion is represented as a farce, and the holy scriptures are ridiculed in a manner which even Voltaire has not exceeded.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 17.

The emperor and the imperial family took their departure from this place yesterday, at half an hour after seven. At the moment of their setting off, the 300 cannons belonging to the citadel and ramparts began firing, and were answered by the whole artillery of the camp of Bergen: to this imperial salute were joined the acclamations of an immensity of people, who crowded every street through which their majesties passed, and who expressed all manner of good wishes that the hearts of a loyal and admiring people could dictate. Their majesties went directly for Vienna, not taking Prague in their way, as was supposed they would. The king of Naples is detained here for a short time, by a slight indisposition. The Hessian troops quit their encampment at Bergen this day.

PARIS, Oct. 25.

On Friday, as we announced by our last letter, all the ministers [except mons. de Montmorin] sent a joint letter to the king, requesting his majesty's permission to resign their several employments: to which his majesty himself wrote the following answer.

"I have a lively feeling of the evidence you give me of your sentiments: nobody is better acquainted than myself, upon what a small foundation is conceived the uneasiness and disgust on your account. I have always seen you friends to the people, to order, to justice and to the laws. I will take your letter into particular consideration, and will make each of you acquainted with my intentions; and I expect, from your zeal for the public good, and your attachment to me, that until then you will not quit your functions."

(Signed)

LOUIS.

The democrats, already deserted in their motion in the assembly for the removal of the ministers, are not quite satisfied with this second victory gained over them by the firmness of the King.

Besides a house tax, to be paid by the tenant which is agreed on, though the proportion is not yet settled, it is decreed, that there shall be paid for a single man-servant, three livres, for a second, six livres, and twelve livres each for all above that number; and that half these sums shall be paid for female servants. Small as these taxes may appear, it is much feared that many servants will be discharged. Most families are already obliged to observe the most strict economy, and will be ill able to bear the various taxes which are under consideration, as the price of liberty.

It is likewise decreed, that for every saddle-horse and mule there shall be paid three livres, and for every coach or chaise-horse and mule, twelve livres a year. A democratic member proposed, that this tax should extend to asses—but the party thought themselves too much interested.

We have now in Paris a regular regiment of robbers, under the command of a chief, and officers of different ranks. Six of them were taken a few evenings ago.—In the pocket of one of them was found a regular set of instructions for the operations of the next twenty-four hours. This regiment appears chiefly composed of servants out of place, who, having a proper knowledge of the different houses they have lived in, and perhaps great connexions with servants still in places, may become a very dangerous body, especially at a time when there is no police whatever.

HUDSON, Dec. 30.

The following statements of the number of inhabitants in the northern part of this state, at the several periods therein mentioned, are accurate and authentic.

[Note—The counties of Albany, Montgomery, Washington, Columbia, Clinton, and Ontario were, in 1771, comprehended in the county of Albany, and at present compose two of the great districts of this state, called the eastern and western districts.]

In 1771, a census of the inhabitants in the province of New-York was taken, by order of the then Governor, Lord Dunmore.

Albany county contained	42,706
In 1786, a census was taken by order of the legislature.	
Albany county contained	72,360
Montgomery	15,057
Washington	4,456
Increase in 15 years	49,167

Within [which time, these districts (forming an extensive frontier) suffered from frequent and almost constant invasions of the enemy, during a 7 years war, at one time, by two formidable armies, one under St. Ledger, against Fort Schuyler, and the other, of 10,000 men under Burgoyne, who actually penetrated so far as Still-water.

The present census makes

Albany county	75,180
Montgomery	28,848
Washington	14,025
Columbia	27,552
Clinton	12,222
Ontario	3,000
Increase in four years	57,954

BOSTON, Jan. 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Muskingum, to his friend in this town, dated Marietta, Nov. 14.

"Our settlement here is moderately increasing, as usual: our crops of corn are very fine: I think we shall want for provision no more in this place.

"As you have made a visit to this country, I shall take the liberty to mention some of our extraordinary productions; otherwise I should not dare, lest they should be doubted. Mr. Mathewson, of Belle-Prie, has raised this year, between two and three hundred bushels of corn; and after his ground was cleared and fenced, he computed all his other labour at three shillings per day, and his corn did not cost him two pence half penny per bushel.

"I measured a Radish in one of the garrison gardens, the last summer—it was twenty inches in circumference, and twelve inches out of the ground. There are some extraordinary instan-