

# Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1792.

[Whole No. 358.]

**PRICE CURRENT.**

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 CENTS each.  
PHILADELPHIA, JULY 25.

	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	8
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	3 73	4
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Asbes, pot, per ton,	90	100
— Pearl,	137	140
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 67
Brandy, common,		1 20
— Cogniac	1 26	1 33
Braziletto, pr. ton.		32 34
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ship, pr. cwt.	1 67	2
Ditto, pilot		3 33
Ditto, small water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles,		1 40
pr. doz. bottles included,		4 67
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,	14	14
— New England		11
— Oak	9	10
— Merchantable pine	16	17
— Sap, do.		8
— Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the shallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimstone in rolls, pr. cwt.	3 33	8
Beef, Boston, per barrel		8
— Country ditto	6	7
— Fresh, pr. cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		16
— in kegs	9	10
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		43
— Wax		56
— Myrtle Wax	53	13
— Mould, tallow		11
— Dipped		10
Cheese, English, pr. lb.		19
— Country	8	10
Chocolate	17	18
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 20
Cocoa pr. cwt.	14 67	20
Coffee pr. lb.	18	20
Coal pr. bushel	20	22
Copperas pr. cwt.	1 67	8
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7 67	40
Cotton pr. lb.	26	13
Currants		11 33
Duck, Russia, pr. piece		9 67
— Ravens	8 93	20
Dutch sail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.	40	44
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxseed pr. bush.	85	90
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel	5 13	4 80
— Common,		3 75
— Bar middlings, best		2 52
— Meal, Indian		2 40
— ditto Rye,		1
— Ship-stuff pr. cwt.	80	20
Gaitic pr. ton,		4 67
Gin, Holland, pr. cask,		80
Do. pr. gall.		21 33
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	7
Ginger, white race, per cwt.		7
Ditto, common		8
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		24
Ginseng,	20	4
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. cask,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. bush	93	95
— Rye		54
— Oats		26
— Indian corn		44
— Barley		90
— Best shelled pr. lb.		3
— Buckwheat, per bush.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	120	146 67
American, pr. lb.	4	5
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.		9 11
Hops		27
Hoghead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.	1 20	1 33
— Carolina	60	1
Irons, sad pr. ton,	133 33	3 47
Iron, Castings pr. cwt.		82 67
— Bar pr. ton,		26 67
— Pig	24	173 33
— Sheet		96
— Nail rods		5
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	10
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	5 67
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	7
— in bars		10 67
— white	10	6 67
— red	6 40	20
Leather, soal, pr. lb.	17	6
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5 60	24
Logwood		7 67
Mace pr. lb.	7 33	9
Mackarel, best pr. bbl.		6 67
— of cond quality		20
Madder, best pr. lb.	16	2
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	67
— ditto		33
Molasses pr. gall.	44	50
Mustard pr. lb.		1 20
— flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		8
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linseed, pr. gall.	65	67
— Olive		87

Dolls. Cts. Dolls. Cts.

Oil, Ditto pr. cask,	2	50
— Sweet, best, in flasks, pr. box	10	50
— Ditto baskets, 12 bottles	5	
— Spermaceti pr. gall.	48	
— Train	24	27
— Whaie	24	26
Porter pr. cask,		5 33
— London, pr. doz.		1 60
— American ditto bot. incl.	1 4	1 60
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,	11	11 67
— Lower county		10
— Carolina		9
Peas, Albany pr. bushel		73
Pepper, pr. lb.	40	50
Pimento		16
Raisins, best, pr. keg	7	3
Ditto pr. jar		4
Ditto pr. box		2 67
Rice pr. cwt.	2 50	2 67
Rosin pr. barrel	2 33	2 67
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon	1 18	1 22
— Antigua		1 11
— Windward	93	1
— Barbadoes		87
— Country, N. E.		67
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	13 33	14
Sassafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto		140
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
— English, blistered, pr. cwt.		10
— American pr. ton	113 33	10 67
— Crowley's pr. faggot		42
Snake root pr. lb.		20
Soap, Brown per lb.		4
— White		8
— Castile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sail cloth, English, No. 1, pr. yard,		20
— Boston, No. 1, ditto		30
— No. 11.		28
Sugar Lump, pr. lb.		24
— Loaf, single refined		26
— Ditto, double do.		36
— Havannah, white	17	18
— Ditto, brown,		15
— Mucovado, pr. cwt.	14	16 67
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon	33	37
Salt, Allum pr. bushel	24	27
— Liverpool		29
— Cadiz	23	24
— Lisbon	25	27
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12	13 33
Ditto Live Oak,	15 33	16 67
Ditto red cedar, per foot		33
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	2 33	2 67
Ditto 2 feet,		5 33
Ditto 3 feet, dressed,	12	13 33
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		29
— White Oak hoghead,		19 33
— Red Oak do.		19 50
— Leogan		21 33
— Barrel		10
— Heading		26 67
Skins, Otter, best pr. piece		4 67
— Minks	20	40
— Fox, grey	49	80
— Ditto red		1 20
— Martins	24	1
— Fishers	33	67
— Bears		3
— Racoons	27	60
— Musk-rats	11	20
— Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
— Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1
— Carolina, 32 gall.	1 33	1 67
Turpentine pr. bbl.	1 67	2
Tobacco, J. River, best 100lb.	3 60	3 73
— inferior	2 67	3
— old		4 67
— Rappahannock	2 50	3
— Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
— Dark,		2 40
— Long-leaf		2 40
— Eastern-shore		2 23
— Carolina, new	2 7	3
— old,	2 7	3
Tea, Hyson pr. lb.	93	1 28
— Hyson sk n,		53
— Souchong,	50	93
— Congo,	43	50
— Bohea,	30	33
Tallow, refined, per bl.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigrease pr. lb.	47	53
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varnish, per gallon	33	37
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	106 67	200
— Lisbon	96	100
— Teneriffe, pr. gallon	51	60
— Fayal	44	49
— Port pr. pipe	106 67	120
— Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
— Claret	4	6
— Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
— Malaga	77	80
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30

**COURSE OF EXCHANGE.**

On London, at 30 days, per 100£. sterl.	456
— at 60 days	453 33
— at 90 days	450 67
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilders,	40
— 90 days,	39
Government bills, drawn at 10 days, per 11 guilders,	none at market.

FROM THE BALTIMORE EVENING POST.

**MANUFACTURES.**

THAT the manufactures of our country, are of too much importance to be neglected by a government, expressly instituted to promote the general welfare is almost a self-evident proposition. That they should be promoted, however, does not seem entirely to the taste of some politicians; but as the thing cannot be attacked directly, recourse is had to innuendoes and suspicions, under cover of zeal for the public good. The writer of the article "Manufactures" in your first paper, would have it understood, that Congress ought not to encourage manufactures, lest it should open a new field as he expresses it, "for favoritism, influence, and monopolies," and left Congress should excise them. It may be observed, in reply, that it cannot be shewn that encouraging manufactures by laws, is contrary to the nature of liberty; contrary to the principles and spirit of our constitution; or contrary to the situation of affairs, or the true interest of our country—one at least of which points ought to be clear and unanswerably demonstrated to render their non protection by law justifiable. Again, if experience is to have any weight in the determination, it is notorious that the principal manufactures of France have sprung up or increased in proportion as they were protected and encouraged by duties on imported articles, of a like fabric, as those intended to be favored; and that the growth of manufactures in England (its rival) have by the same means and from the smallest beginnings, increased to their present astonishing magnitude, when the value of their woolen manufactures alone, exceeds eight millions sterling, per annum. Congress with these and such like examples before them, have laid protecting and encouraging duties, and our manufactures have already sensibly felt their fostering operation. Our distilleries, paper and gunpowder manufactures; our rope walks, dock-yards, iron founderies, naileries, card-making, shoe and boot manufactures, with a variety of others, that might be mentioned, have all since these duties took place increased, and are increasing, whereby much money is retained in the country, more employment given to our citizens, and the home consumption of our produce considerably augmented. What then is this favoritism and influence, which is held up as alone sufficient to induce us to forego these manifold advantages, and what are we to understand from the words favoritism and influence, which at this distance from the seat of government, convey scarce any distinct idea. Will this influence and favoritism counteract the operation of the laws, or if generated by the laws, is it of so dangerous a nature to public liberty as to render it necessary for the people to elect members of Congress, who will repeal those laws and damn the fame of their enactors? It may be remembered, perhaps, on this occasion, what the English Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations recommended in their report to Parliament, 1732, or 3, respecting certain manufactures, set up in the colonies. "It were to be wished (say these Lords) that some expedient might be fallen upon to divert their thoughts from undertakings of this nature, so much the rather, because those manufactures, in process of time may be carried on to a greater degree, unless an early stop be put to their progress." The writer in the Evening Post, may not, it is true, wish to be thought to go so far as these Lords Commissioners, and yet there does not seem to be a wide difference between putting a stop to the progress of manufactures, and putting a stop to the encouragement of manufactures. The other argument if it can be called one, suggested by this writer against their encouragement goes to this, that it is better to leave them to shift for themselves, rather than by encouraging them, they should become objects of taxation. What shall nothing be encouraged because one day it may be taxed or assized? And is it found reasoning to say, that if government encourage a manufacture it must therefore be taxed, as if the one inevitably led to the other.

Can a government by representation, a Congress and President dependant on the voice of the people, be compared to a despotic glutton, who fattens only that his repast may be more delicious. I would submit to the candid reader, whether such insinuations are not better calculated to render our government odious than respectable. "A reasonable jealousy is (no doubt) a republican virtue;" but holding up the laws as having for their object the most infamous views, is certainly very different from a "reasonable jealousy." A cautious people, however, who have reason to confide in their representatives, and in the person at the head of the government, who has a check upon the passage of laws, will always carry in mind, when they read newspapers, which furnish the public with abusive pieces against government without their replies, that one of the most infallible ways to make men enemies to the Constitution, is to make them enemies to the laws.

Columbia hails, and thousands quit the shore,  
Where honest industry can thrive no more;  
Here strangers, artists here is ample room,  
Here laws give vigor to the lab'ring loom.

From the George-Town Weekly Ledger,

The following DISCOURSE was delivered by Mr WILLIAM H. KERR, at the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the Federal Bridge by the Gentlemen Commissioners.

**RESPECTED AUDIENCE,**

WE have the peculiar happiness of assembling at this time for the two-fold purpose, of celebrating the anniversary of our Independence, and of performing a customary ceremony, relative to an undertaking, materially useful to the public in general, as well as ornamental to this place in particular—for the purpose of commemorating an event not only the most interesting and important to our United America, not only the most celebrated that has heretofore graced the annals of any nation or age, but one to which we in a great measure owe all the innumerable advantages we at this day possess—one whose consequences have roused the just indignation of the many millions who were held in contemptible slavery by the iron sceptre of despotism; have taught the tyrants how to rule, and made them tremble on their thrones—and whose influences will ere long reach the remotest corner of the habitable world: And also for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the first public building, now erecting in the future metropolis of an empire established by that event we are now celebrating, and won from the dominions of an unjust and cruel oppressor, by the right hand of unity and freedom. Around this stone as upon the foundation of the first altar erecting in the territory of freedom and federalism, let us join our congratulations on this auspicious day, which has furnished a new era in the empire of liberty—which has recalled the age of patriotism, valour, and heroic virtue, to be again the scourge of coward tyranny and oppression—which has raised the depressed human mind from its groveling servility, exalted it to freedom, and reimpresed it with the image of its maker; here let us reflect with grateful sensations upon the memory of those who sacrificed their ease, their fortunes and even life itself, to purchase us these blessings; who nobly stepped forth in the hour of danger and amidst the horrors of unequal war, in defence of their rights and those of their posterity, who scorned life without liberty, in the ardour of manly heroism suffered and died with the fortitude of martyrs, and worthy of the cause in which they fought—'Twas liberty with the rights of equal justice for which they bled, and it is Independence, with peace, happiness, and plenty we have gained. Here let us utter forth our wishes with patriotic fervency for the prosperity of our country, that country which was purchased for us at a price we ought ever to hold dear—the sacred blood of virtuous rural heroes, and the last deep agonies of the dying brave—Here also let us express our gratitude to the living who have been instrumental in procuring us the blessings we enjoy. The statesman whose keen penetration discovered, and whose pen unfolded to view with unflinching firmness those dark insidious snares of a venal ministry, and the oppressive schemes of a corrupt government—The generous patriot who in the hour of public embarrassment saved her sinking credit, and whose liberality supplied every necessary contingency—The hardy veteran who has survived his brother soldier in the bloody field, who has sustained the hardships of a tedious captivity, and who now enjoys those blessings he has so bravely won—these, all these have a just claim to our thanks, our gratitude, and our esteem.—To discriminate generally, would be unjust, and to recapitulate particularly upon the several services rendered by each, would exceed the design of this address, and be a task to which my abilities are by no means competent—but surely there is one character whom America can boast of, which the most deserving and the most impartial, will not hesitate to acknowledge, deserves a superior share of admiration and esteem, who notwithstanding his precautions to elude the burst of gratitude and the shout of heart-felt applause, which every where attends him, is still the pleasing theme of every tongue, and the object of united esteem—so long as public and private virtue, wisdom, courage, and gratitude is revered in our land, so long will his illustrious achievements entitle him to the foremost place among the highest rank of heroes and statesmen, and the worthiest in the field of fame; but his services in behalf of his country, joined to the unanimous voice of united America, exhibit an eulogium far surpassing my feeble pretences—When the remembrance of kings and emperors, those sceptered scourges of mankind, are lost in oblivion, or only mentioned to excite detestation, the name of WASHINGTON will be idolized, as the saviour of his country, and the friend of mankind—while the despotic crown is falling from the head of royalty, and the dwindled rays of monarchy are lost in the spreading radiance of the star of liberty, the laurel wreath is blooming on his warrior brow, and the lustre of his fame will extend to the latest ages.

Thrice happy land!—the highly favored Columbia! is there a national blessing distributed, but what is bountifully dispensed to thee—time, place, and circumstance, all conspire to make thee happy—amongst the various revolutions that have overturned empires and destroyed kingdoms, there is not one upon record, which has been so happily concluded, or so generally beneficial to mankind—stretched over an immense territory, you enjoy not only the necessities of life in superabundance, but all the varieties that luxury can ask, or that climate and soil can produce—and amongst all the nations of the eastern world, there are none which are possessed of such internal resources, or whose prospects of future acquisitions can be compared to thine—plenty smiles luxuriant throughout our