

# Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1792.

[Whole No. 346.]

## PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.  
PHILADELPHIA, August 22.

ANCHORS pr. lb.			
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	3 73	4	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.			11
Alhes, pot, per ton,	90	100	
Pearl,	137	140	
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 67	
Brandy, common,		1 20	
Cognac	1 26	1 33	
Braziletto, pr. ton.		32 34	
Bricks, pr. M.	5	7	
Bread, ship, pr. cwt.	1 67	2	
Ditto, pilot		3 67	
Ditto, small water, per keg	36	49	
Beer, American, in bottles,			
pr. doz. bottles included,		1 40	
Ditto pr. barrel,		4 67	
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		16	
New England		11	
Oak	8	9	
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	3	
Beef, Boston, per barrel	8	7	
Country ditto	6	7	
Fresh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67	
Butter pr. lb.		16	
in kegs	9	10	
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		43	
Wax	53	56	
Myrtle Wax		13	
Mould, tallow		11	
Dipped		10	
Cheese, English, pr. lb.		19	
Country	8	10	
Chocolate	17	18	
Cinnamon	3 40	2 67	
Cloves		1 20	
Cocoa pr. cwt.		14	
Coffee pr. lb.	13	10	
Coal pr. bushel	20	22	
Copperas pr. cwt.	1 67	1 67	
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7 67	8	
Cotton pr. lb.	26	40	
Currents		13	
Duck, Russia, pr. piece	11 33	9 67	
Ravens	8 93	9 67	
Dutch sail duck,	13	20	
Feathers pr. lb.	40	44	
Flax ditto	11	13	
Flaxseed pr. bush.	85	91	
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		4 02	
Common,		4 8	
Bur middlings, best		3 78	
Meal, Indian		2 5	
ditto Rye,		2 40	
Ship-stuff pr. cwt.	80	1	
Fustic pr. ton,	20	20	
Gin, Holland, pr. cwt.	4 67	8	
Do. pr. gall.		8	
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 8	
Ginger, white race, per cwt.	7	7	
Ditto, common	7	7	
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		9	
Ginseng,	20	2	
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. cask,	3 73	4	
Ditto, fine glazed		4	
Grain, Wheat pr. bush	80	8	
Rye	4	4	
Oats	14	14	
Indian corn	4	4	
Barley	9	9	
Best shelled pr. lb.		1	
Buckwheat, per bush.		4	
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	120	146 6	
American, pr. lb.	4	3	
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3	
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	11	
Hops		27	
Hoghead hoops, pr. M.		15	
Indigo, French pr. lb.	1 20	1 3	
Carolina	60	1	
Irons, sad pr. ton,	133 3	133 3	
Iron, Castings pr. cwt.		3 4	
Bar pr. ton,		82 6	
Pig	24	26 67	
Sheet		173 33	
Nail rods		96	
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5	
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	10	
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67	
in bars		7	
white	10	10 67	
red	6 40	6 6	
Leather, foal, pr. lb.	17	20	
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5 60	6	
Logwood		24	
Mace pr. lb.	7 33	7 6	
Mackarel, best pr. bbl.		9	
second quality		6 67	
Madder, best pr. lb.	16	20	
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2	
Mast spars ditto	33	67	
Molasses pr. gall.	44	50	
Mustard pr. lb.		87	
flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20	
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10	
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8	
Oil, Linseed, pr. gall.	65	67	
Olive		87	

Oil, Ditto pr. cask,		2 50	
Sweet, best, in flasks, pr. box		10 53	
Ditto baskets, 12 bottles		5	
Spermaceti pr. gall.		48	
Train	24	27	
Whale	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 33	
Lower county		10	
Carolina		9	
Peas, Albany pr. bushel		73	
Pepper, pr. lb.		37	
Pimento		16	
Raisins, best, pr. keg		9	
Ditto pr. jar		2 50	
Ditto pr. box		3	
Rice pr. cwt.	2 50	2 67	
Rosin pr. barrel	2 33	2 67	
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon	1 18	1 23	
Antigua		1	
Windward		83	
Barbados		83	
Country, N. E.		67	
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	13 33	14	
Saffras pr. ton	6	8	
Shot ditto		140	
Steel, German pr. lb.		9	
English, blistered, pr. cwt.		10	
American pr. ton		113 33	
Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67	
Snake root pr. lb.		20	
Soap, Brown per lb.		43	
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,		28	
Bolton, No. 1, ditto		30	
No. II.		29	
Sugar Lump, pr. lb.		24	
Loaf, single refined		26	
Ditto, double do.		36	
Havannah, white		17	
Ditto, brown,		12	
Muscovado, pr. cwt.	13	15 67	
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon	33	37	
Salt, Allum pr. bushel	24	27	
Liverpool		29	
Cadiz		23	
Lisbon		25	
Ship build. W. O. frames pr. 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	6	
Ditto 3 feet, dressed,	12	15	
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		29	
White Oak hoghead,		19 33	
Red Oak do.		19 50	
Logan		21 33	
Barrel		10	
Heading		26 67	
Skins, Otter, best pr. piece		3 67	
Minks		20	
Fox, grey		40	
Ditto red		1 20	
Martins		24	
Fishers		33	
Bears		3	
Racoons		27	
Muskrats		11	
Baver, pr. lb.		67	
Deer, in hair		20	
N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1 20	
Carolina, 32 gal.	1 33	1 67	
Vermont, pr. bbl.	1 67	2	
Whacco, 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 40	
Carolina, new	2 7	2 73	
old,	2 7	3	
Hyson pr. lb.	93	1 28	
Hyson sk n,	53	67	
Souchong,	50	93	
Congo,	43	50	
Bohea,	33	37	
Fallow, refined, per bl.		9	
Fin pr. box,	13 33	13 67	
Verdigrease pr. lb.		47	
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67	
Varnish, per gallon	33	37	
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	106 67	200	
Lisbon	120	126	
Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63	
Fayal		52	
Port pr. pipe	110	124	
Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4	
Claret		4	
Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20	
Malaga	77	80	
V. x, Bees pr. lb.	25	27	
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30	

## FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

### REFLECTIONS on the STATE of the UNION.

Concerning the public debts.  
(CONTINUED.)

IT will not be questioned, that there is in every walk of life or business a greater proportion of money, than was observable two years ago. Public works and buildings of every kind, and of species and values unknown among us till the present time, are undertaking every where. Private buildings, of equal variety, and comparative value, are springing up. The price of lands is advanced. The raw materials, though raised in much greater abundance, fell for larger prices. To what cause so powerful, so adequate, can these things be ascribed, as to the sales of part and the re-animation of the whole, of a public debt, ten times larger than the amount of all the specie ordinarily circulating in the country?

The relief of some of the States from their burdens, has been another beneficial consequence of the funding of the debt. It is but a few years since one of the most frugal, vigorous, and productive counties in Pennsylvania rose against the collectors of the taxes. The appreciation and sale of the immense mass of federal securities, owned by that State, has enabled her to discharge all her obligations, though she has abolished her general land tax, and discontinued her excise, both of which she has collected for forty years.

Some anxiety has been created by the share of our debt, which foreigners have obtained. But this was a powerful means of bringing the whole into its present beneficial action, by elevating its actual to its nominal value. It is not at all probable, that it will be drawn from the country. It has been observed, in the most tranquil and prosperous state of Europe, that a great proportion of the families of those foreigners, who have made large investments in the United States, either in the times of the provinces, or since the revolution, have become inhabitants of this country, even when in its rudest infant state. At this serious moment, when almost every transatlantic country feels or apprehends disorders, our chances are infinitely increased. The United States, advanced in the means of subsistence, of comfort, and of elegance, now present to them an object of greater desire in a tranquil liberty, which they are struggling to obtain, a teeming agriculture, and a prosperous commerce, both foreign and internal. Conformably with these reflections, we may affirm, that no great object in our affairs has failed to attract the notice of the foreigners, who have engaged in our funds. The internal navigation of South-Carolina, North-Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and New-York, are among the witnesses of this truth. The banks, both national and State, the turnpike roads, and toll bridges, the sales of city estates, of cultivated farms, and particularly of unimproved lands, commerce, ship-building, manufactures, confirm the fact. Let us continue to exhibit an honest spirit in our laws and constitutions, an efficient execution of them, and due abstinence from unnecessary wars, and there cannot exist a doubt, that we shall draw much more copiously from the population, the arts, and the funds of Europe, than they will draw from those of the United States.

There exists in the United States one description of private difficulties and incumbrances, which must engage the solicitude of every feeling mind, which, by an examination into the detail and interior of our affairs, has been led to observe them. The cases alluded to are those of the citizens of two or three of the States, who are burdened with heavy debts or claims, which originated before the revolution. Whatever they may be finally adjudged to pay, the sum may be so great, and due from so many persons, as to give it the resemblance of a public debt: and as in one of those States it has already occasioned some sacrifices of their principal landed estates, very far below their value, so it will probably operate in the others, unless some extensive means, abundantly adequate to the occasion, can be brought to operate, before or at least at the time of executing the judgments of courts, which may be obtained. No resource, competent to the purpose, appears at all likely to present itself, unless it be the funded debt or stock of the United States and of the several States. The method by which this description of property can be rendered most immediately and effectually subservient to the interesting purpose of preventing the destruction of many families, would seem to be the fixture of it at a stable unfluctuating rate, adequate to its proper value, under the existing circumstances of the United States. It is manifest, that in such a state of the market, the dealers in the debt and others, would sell out, and would not buy in again, and that they would seek objects for their money in the trade, the manufactures, the buildings, and the lands of the country, which might promise them more advantage. A tenth part of the value of the public debt, applied to the lands of the United States, would raise them every where to their real value, so that the debtor, who might be under the necessity to sell an estate, could dis-

### COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per 100 l. sterl.	453 33
at 60 days	450 67
at 90 days	448
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	41
90 days,	40
Government bills, drawn at 10 days, per 11 guilders,	none at market.

pose of his property not only without a ruinous sacrifice, but probably to uncommon advantage. The propriety of lands and buildings which might be under this probability of sale, would sustain no risque or injury in selling their estates for the public stock.

It may be alleged, that the holders of the debt will not go into scenes so remote to make investments: but there are facts, which appear to warrant a different opinion. The funds of New-England have been brought into Pennsylvania, for investment in lands of several kinds—the money of Pennsylvania and Delaware has been invested in mills and lands in Virginia—the greater part of the iron-works of Maryland (the most costly estates in our country) were bought and worked by the capitals of residents in Great-Britain before the revolution. The same fact existed in one great instance in New-Jersey. The greatest cedar swamp, on the waters of the Delaware, that supplies the Philadelphia market, is owned in New-England; and people and vessels from that quarter, are annually sent to perform the business of it. The American public creditors, citizens of the united Netherlands, have recently purchased eight hundred tracts of land in a part of Pennsylvania, further from Philadelphia than the banks of James's River, York, or Rappahannock. In short, if the history of this country were examined, as it regards this subject, it would demonstrate, that the landed property of it has been constantly animated by the application of the monies of distant capitalists.

LONDON, May 30.  
HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
MONDAY MAY 21.  
RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.

SIR ROBERT LAWLEY presented a petition from certain Dissenters, Trustees of the new meeting house which had been burnt at Birmingham, praying for compensation of damages received, &c.

The SPEAKER observed, that as the limited time for receiving private petitions was expired, and as this was of that nature, it could not be received.

The petition was withdrawn.

Mr. WHITBREAD, jun. rose to make his promised motion respecting the Birmingham riots. He said, that on this occasion he considered himself not only as the advocate for the suffering Dissenters at Birmingham, but for the Dissenters in general, and also for all the people of Great-Britain, whose best and dearest rights were struck at in the outrageous violation of the laws, in the unhappy affair at Birmingham—laws which were ordained equally for the protection of every subject in the kingdom, be his religious tenets what they may. He asserted, that the unhappy difference between the Dissenters and the High Church party at Birmingham had its rise in religious and not in political concerns. He was very diffuse in support of this position, reciting circumstances, and quoting various authorities in proof of this assertion. He then, much in detail, recited the origin, rise, and progress of the riots; the immediate and ostensible instigation of which was a hand-bill, of the most inflammatory and scandalous nature, which had been circulated a short time previous to the commencement of the riots; and which the magistrates had taken no steps about until the morning of the 14th of July, in the afternoon of which the riots began;—on this day they offered a reward for the publisher of the hand-bill. The conduct of these gentlemen (the magistrates) during the time of the riots, was, he said, peculiarly reprehensible; they acted with supineness, if not worse; and in some instances they had, instead of restraining, absolutely encouraged the rioters to acts of outrage. They might, if so inclined, have crushed the mischief in the bud, but no steps were taken; they even refused the assistance of an officer with his recruiting party, then in town, who offered with it to quell the riots. Their exertions were confined to publishing advertisements and hand-bills.