

Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1792.

[Whole No. 350.]

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.
PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 5.

ANCHORS pr. lb.			
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	4	67	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.			11
Alhes, pot, per ton.	90	100	
Pearl,	137	140	
Arrack pr. gall.	1	33	1 67
Brandy, common,			1
Coniac	1	20	
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		
Beer, American, in bottles,			1 40
pr. doz. bottles included,			4 67
Ditto pr. barrel,			16
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,			11
New England			8
Oak			16
Merchantable pine			17
Sap, do.			8
Mahogany, per foot			10
The above are the shallop prices,			
for the yard price, add 1 dol-			
lar 33 cents per 1000.			
Brimstone in rolls, pr. cwt.	3	33	
Beef, Boston, per barrel	8		
Country ditto	6		7
Fresh, per cwt.	3	33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.			16
in kegs			9
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.			43
Wax			53
Myrtle Wax			13
Mould, tallow			11
Dipped			10
Cheese, English, pr. lb.			19
Country			8
Chocolate	17		
Cinnamon	2	40	2 67
Cloves	1	20	
Cocoa pr. cwt.	14		
Coffee pr. lb.	18		
Coal pr. bushel	20		
Copperas pr. cwt.	1	67	
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7	67	8
Cotton pr. lb.			40
Curants			13
Duck, Russia, pr. piece	11	33	
Ravens	8	93	9 67
Dutch sail duck,	18		20
Feathers pr. lb.	40		44
Flax, ditto	11		12
Flaxseed pr. bush.	85		90
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel	4	93	
Common,			4 80
Bar middlings, best			3 73
Meal, Indian			2 52
ditto Rye,			2 40
Ship-stuff pr. cwt.			80
Fustic pr. ton,	20		
Gin, Holland, pr. cafe,	4	67	
Do. pr. gall.			80
Glue, pr. cwt.	20		21 33
Ginger, white race, per cwt.	7		
Ditto, common			7
Ditto, ground pr. lb.			8
Ginseng,	20		24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. cask,	3	73	4
Ditto, fine glazed			4
Grain, Wheat pr. bush	80		89
Rye			47
Oats			18
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
Herrings, pr. bbl.			3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9		11
Hops			27
Hoghead hoops, pr. M.			15
Indigo, French per lb.	1	20	1 32
Carolina			60
Irons, sad pr. ton,	133	33	
Iron, Castings pr. cwt.	3	47	
Bar pr. ton,			82 67
Pig			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 67
red			6 40
Leather, foal, pr. lb.	17		20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5	60	
Log wood			24
Mace pr. lb.	7	33	
Mackarel, best pr. bbl.	9		6 67
second quality			20
Madder, best pr. lb.	16		
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1	33	
ditto			33
Molasses pr. gall.	44		
Mustard per lb.			50
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		
Olive			27

Oil, Ditto pr. cafe,			2 50
Sweet, best, in flasks, pr. box			10 50
Ditto baskets, 12 bottles			5
Spermaceti pr. gall.			48
Train			24
Whale			24
Porter pr. cask,			5 33
London, pr. doz.			1 60
American ditto bot. incl.			1 60
Pitch, pr. bbl.			1 73
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 67
Rofin pr. barrel			2 33
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon			1 18
Antigua			1
Windward			83
Barbadoes			83
Country, N. E.			67
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14	33	
Sassafras pr. ton	6		8
Shot ditto	140		
Steel, German pr. lb.			9
English, blistered, pr. cwt.			10
American pr. ton			13 33
Crowley's pr. faggot			10 67
Snake root pr. lb.			20
Soap, Brown per lb.			42
White			8
Castile			11
Starch			7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.			4
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.			60
Sail cloth, English, No. 1, pr. yard,			48
Boston, No. I. ditto			28
No. II.			30
Sugar Lump, pr. lb.			29
Loaf, single refined			24
Ditto, double do.			26
Havannah, white			17
Ditto, brown,			18
Muscovado, pr. cwt	13		15 67
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon			37
Salt, Allum pr. bushel			24
Liverpool			29
Cadiz			24
Lisbon			25
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12		13 33
Ditto Live Oak,			15 33
Ditto red cedar, per foot			16 67
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.			40
Ditto 2 feet,			2 33
Ditto 3 feet, dressed,			5 33
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000			12
White Oak hoghead,			15
Red Oak do.			19 33
Logan			19 50
Barrel			21 33
Heading			10
Skins, Otter, best pr. piece			26 67
Minks			4 67
Fox, grey			20
Ditto red			40
Martins			1 20
Fishers			24
Bears			33
Racoons			67
Musk-rats			3
Beaver, pr. lb.			60
Deer, in hair			20
Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl.			1 20
Carolina, 32 gal.			1 33
Turpentine pr. bbl.			1 67
Tobacco, J. River, best 100lb.			2
inferior			3 60
old			2 67
Rappahannock			4 67
Coloured Maryland,			3
Dark,			8
Long-leaf			2 40
Easter-hore			2 40
Carolina, new			2 23
old,			2 7
Tea, Hyson pr. lb.			2 7
Hyson sk n,			93
Souchong,			53
Congo,			67
Bohea,			93
Tallow, refined, per bl.			50
Tin pr. box,			43
Verdigrease pr. lb.			31
Vermillion, do.			33
Varnish, per gallon			13 33
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,			47
Lisbon			1 33
Teneriffe, pr. gallon			1 67
Fayal			37
Port pr. pipe	176	200	
Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.	120	126	
Claret			63
Sherry pr. gall.			52
Malaga			4
Wax, Bees pr. lb.			6
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.			90

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

No. V.
[The following remarks appear in the HERALD of VERMONT—they are ingenious, liberal, and national—and having particular relation to the important subject of REPRESENTATION, cannot be too extensively known.—The Author of the Essays under the signature of C. therefore offers them as a substitute for No. 5, of his own writing—fully convinced that the performance will meet the approbation of every candid reader.]

IT is of great importance, that the community should be properly represented. The true principles of representation require, that every interest, which is of national consequence, should be proportionably represented in the Legislature. The interests of Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, have an equal claim to attention. On a due attention to all these, depends the highest prosperity of a nation. Agriculture is, perhaps, the first, and most extensive interest; but it can hardly exist without the aid of some manufactures—it can never flourish in any country, without the aid both of manufactures and commerce, by which the tiller of the ground is enabled to exchange his superfluous productions for necessaries or conveniences, not otherwise within his reach. It is the great business of legislation, to compromise the seeming opposition of these interests, to give to each its due weight in the national scale, and by this mean to render them, as designed by Providence, reciprocally subservient to each other. As important as the interest of Agriculture is to society, it would be not only unjust, but extremely pernicious to the whole, to sacrifice every other interest to this principal interest. Men, whose occupations place them in one particular interest, may understand it simply, and yet never have attended to all its connections, so as to be able to estimate its just importance to society. All men, where their immediate interest, or that of their class is concerned, are subject to a degree of delusion. They are disposed to appreciate it too highly. Such, however, are the men of whom legislatures must generally be composed; and thus the Interests, sentiments, manners, and passions of the people, to which every law ought to be accommodated, are individually brought forward to discussion.

The science of legislation, in its fullest extent, comprehends a thorough knowledge of the principles of the government; of the manners, sentiments, passions, and interests of the people; of the pursuits pointed out by the nature of their situation; of the means both of acquisition and enjoyment; a knowledge of all national relations and connections, internal and external; of the moral, natural, and political influence of measures. This science is exactly similar to the science of natural philosophy, in which, little or nothing can be known, without actual experiment and observation; without a clear knowledge of causes, subjects and effects, in all their vast variety of combinations. It is evident, that few men will be found to possess such an extent and variety of knowledge. The deficiency must be supplied by the knowledge which individuals may acquire, of particular parts. Each will have acquired a degree of knowledge of those matters in which he is most conversant. He whose circle in life is more confined, will be more confined in his knowledge. He who is led to act in a more extensive circle, comprehending a greater variety of interests, manners, and sentiments, will have a more extensive knowledge, a greater fund of that information, which is necessary in legislation.

No one interest ought to be neglected, or sacrificed to another. No profession of men, no class of citizens ought to be proscribed, no single interest to engross the direction of national measures. If there be, among the class of Farmers, Physicians, Merchants, Lawyers, or Manufacturers, any men of known integrity of life, and of more general information, who are able fully to discern the importance of the several interests, and their mutual connection in promoting the national welfare, certainly narrow prejudices ought not to deprive the people of the use of such abilities. Such men cannot fail to be of the greatest service in a legislature. Is not the present prosperity of these States to be, in a good measure, attributed to an attention to these principles in the choice of Representatives?

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Extract of a letter from Bucks County.
"Last year we had no apples in this neighbourhood—the present year God has blessed us with abundance, but an insolent Excise-Officer is placed over us to prevent our making use of this bounty of Heaven, as we think best—This is the boasted liberty of the Federal Government."
(Philad. Ind. Gaz.)
Such grievances are not a little ridiculous.—"Last year we had no apples; this year God has given us a plenty, and we may drink cider duty free; but cider is not fiery enough for the throats of freemen, and if we distill it into hot

ardent spirits, that make our throats tingle, we have several cents to pay to government." A mighty grievance! and will freemen bear all this?—An Excise Officer! Why the collector of a land tax is a civil man; but appoint the same man to collect a duty on gin and whisky, and what a devil he is! Pimps and negro drivers are nothing to him! So much for prejudices acquired in another country and under slavish laws; for these violent grumbletonians, many of them at least, were born abroad.

But all their grumbling has no effect. The laws of the nation are generally agreeable to the community—the execution of them gives no general uneasiness. The complaints of a few four restless minds in the back parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, produce no great effect in the counties where they are echoed, and in every other part of the Union, they are treated with their merited contempt. They proceed from narrow-minded men, whose views, like those of the pismire, are limited to the hillock where they live. Men who can take a comprehensive view of government, in all its departments and connections, justify the measures taken to raise money in the United States. Indeed in the northern States, people of all descriptions, though the price of spirits has been raised within a year almost fifty per cent, not only approve of the funding act, the duty laws, and the regulations of the Post-office, but they feel no small degree of gratitude to the Executive officer and to Congress, who have planned the present system of administration. A complaint is scarcely heard in these states, nor would the people willingly see the system altered in the minutest particular—But "offences must come;" and when a spirit of censure and complaint exists in the body, it is best it should find vent. Newspapers are the convenient vehicles to carry off this spirit, and grumbletonians are the men to do the work. Every large town must have a grumbling paper or two: they are the common fowls of public opinion, and very useful in discharging the filth of four minds, and the dregs of wrong heads. The moving of this filth is a little disagreeable for a moment to the by-standers, but is necessary to preserve the air pure and salubrious. CATO.

CAPTURE OF SERINGAPATAM.

FROM THE ST. CHRISTOPHER'S GAZETTE.
MADRAS, March 1.

CAMP, SERINGAPATAM, Feb. 24, 1792.

LORD CORNWALLIS has great pleasure in announcing to the army, that preliminaries of peace have been settled between the confederate powers and Tippoo Sultan, containing conditions highly honorable and advantageous to the Company, and the British Nation; and in consideration of the uncommon valor and firmness that has been shewn manifestly by the officers and soldiers of the king's and company's troops, during the whole course of the war, it is his Lordship's intention to take upon himself to order a handsome gratuity to be distributed to them in the same proportion as prize-money, from the sum that Tippoo has bound himself by one of the articles to pay to the Company.—It has been agreed that from this day hostilities shall cease on both sides, but the army is not only to retain its present posts till further orders—but his Lordship likewise enjoins in the strongest manner, that no troops, nor persons belonging to Tippoo shall be allowed to pass the Picquet and approach the encampment without a passport or permission regularly notified, and in general, that the same vigilance and strictness that has been customary during the war, shall be observed by all officers and soldiers in the execution of every military duty, until the troops shall arrive at the post that shall be allotted to them, in the Company's territories—His Lordship thinks it almost unnecessary to desire the army to advert, that moderation in success, is no less expected from brave men, than gallantry in action, and he trusts that the officers and soldiers in his army, will not only be incapable of committing violences in any intercourse that may happen between them and Tippoo's troops, but that they will even abstain from making use of any kind of an insulting expression towards an enemy now subdued and humbled.