

Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 69, HIGH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1792.

[Whole No. 358.]

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 3.

	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7		8	
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	4	67		
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.			11	
Adhes, pot, per ton,	90	100		
Pearl,	137	140		
Arrack pr. gall.	1	33	1	67
Brandy, common,			1	
Cognac	1	20		
Braziletto, pr. ton.			32	34
Bricks, pr. M.	5		7	
Bread, ship, pr. cwt.	1	67		
Ditto, pilot			3	33
Ditto, small water, per keg			36	
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	
Merchantable pine			16	
Sap, do.			17	
Mahogany, per foot			8	
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	7		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.			15	
Coffee pr. lb.			18	
Coal pr. bushel			20	
Copperas pr. cwt.			1	67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7	67	8	
Cotton pr. lb.			4	
Currants			9	
Duck, Russia, pr. piece	11	33	11	33
Ravens	8	93	9	67
Dutch fail duck,	18		20	
Feathers pr. lb.	40		44	
Flax ditto	11		12	
Flaxseed, pr. bush.	85		9	
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel			5	
Common,			4	67
Bur middlings, best			4	
Meal, Indian			2	52
ditto Rye,			2	40
Ship-stuff pr. cwt.			80	
Fustic pr. ton,	20		20	
Gin, Holland, pr. cask,	4	67		
Do. pr. gall.			80	
Glue, pr. cwt.	20		21	33
Ginger, white race, per lb.			7	
Ditto, common			7	
Ditto, ground pr. lb.			8	
Gunfeng,			24	
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. cask,	3	73	4	
Ditto, fine glazed			4	
Grain, Wheat pr. bush			93	
Rye			47	
Oats			35	
Indian corn			50	
Barley			9	
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	
Hops			27	
Hoghead hoops, pr. M.			15	
Indigo, French per lb.	1	20	1	32
Carolina			1	10
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	
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5	33	5	67
in bars			7	
white			10	67
red			6	40
Leather, foal, pr. lb.			17	
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,			5	60
Logwood			24	
Mace pr. lb.			7	33
Mackarel, best pr. bbl.			9	
second quality			6	67
Madder, best pr. lb.			16	
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,			1	33
Mast spars ditto			33	
Molasses pr. gall.			44	
Mustard pr. lb.			5	
flour, in bottles, pr. doz.			1	20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.			10	
Nutmegs pr. lb.			7	
Oil, Linseed, pr. gall.			65	
Olive				

	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	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	
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	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
Rosin 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	
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.			4	
White			8	
Castile			11	
Starch			7	
Suif pr. doz. bot.			4	60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.			48	
Sailcloth, English, No. 1, pr. yard,			28	
Boston, No. I. ditto			30	
No. II.			24	
Sugar Lump, pr. lb.			26	
Loaf, single refined			36	
Ditto, double do.			18	
Havannah, white			17	
Ditto, brown,			12	
Muscovado, pr. cwt.			13	
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon			33	
Salt, Allum. pr. bushel			24	
Liverpool			29	
Cadiz			23	
Lisbon			25	
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,			12	33
Ditto Live Oak,			15	33
Ditto red cedar, per foot			33	
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.			2	33
Ditto 2 feet,			5	33
Ditto 3 feet, dressed,			13	
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000			19	
White Oak hoghead,			19	33
Red Oak do.			19	50
Lcogan			21	33
Barrel			10	
Heading			26	67
Skins, Otter, best pr. piece			4	67
Minks			20	
Fox, grey			40	
Ditto red			1	20
Martins			24	
Fishers			33	
Bears			3	
Raccoons			27	
Musk-rats			11	
Beaver, pr. lb.			67	
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.			3	60
inferior			3	33
old			4	67
Rappahannock			3	33
Coloured Maryland,			5	33
Dark,			2	40
Long-leaf			2	40
Eastern-shore			2	23
Carolina, new			2	7
old,			3	33
Tea, Hyson pr. lb.			93	
Hyson skin,			53	
Souchong,			50	
Congo,			43	
Bohea,			31	
Tallow, refined, per bl.			9	
Tin pr. box,			13	33
Verdigrease pr. lb.			47	
Vermillion, do.			1	33
Varnish, per gallon			33	
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,			176	
Lisbon			120	
Teneriffe, pr. gallon			63	
Fayal			52	
Port pr. pipe			113	33
Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.			4	
Claret			4	
Sherry pr. gall.			90	
Malaga			77	
Wax, Bees pr. lb.			25	
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.			13	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per 100£. sterl.	450
at 60 days	457
at 90 days	456
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	40
90 days,	38
Government bills, drawn at 10	
days sight, at 40c 7m. per guilder,	

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

No. III.
OBSERVATIONS on the Letters of "A FARMER,"
Addressed to the Yeomanry of the United States.

THE charges brought by the writer of "THE FARMER," against the general government, are such, as ought to attract the most serious attention of the people of the United States. His words are as follow:

"Had the constitution of the United States a foundation equally firm and equitable (with that of France, to wit,) we should not at this day witness the laws of the Union stained with, 1st. Mercantile regulations, impolitic in themselves, and highly injurious to the agricultural interests of our country.

"2d. With funding systems, by which the property and rights of poor, but meritorious citizens, are sacrificed to wealthy gamesters and speculators.

"3d. With the establishment of banks, authorizing a few men to create a fictitious money, by which they may acquire rapid fortunes without industry.

"4th. With excise laws, which violate the tranquility of domestic retirement, and which prevent the farmer from enjoying the fruits of his care and industry."

It must be supposed by the yeomanry, who have read the foregoing charges, that the French constitution had prevented the existence of mercantile regulations, of a funding system, of a bank, of certificates, paper money, and bank notes, and of excise laws, in that country. This, however, would be another instance of the mistakes into which "THE FARMER'S" pamphlet would lead those who confide in it.

The French have prohibited foreign built ships from being navigated under their flag, tho' owned by French citizens, they have prohibited the ships of all nations from importing tobacco into that kingdom, unless it was produced in the country to which the ship belongs; they have laid a duty of eight dollars per hoghead on tobacco imported in any foreign ship, more than if imported in a French ship; they have laid duties upon exports, which our constitution forbids, because they would fall upon the landed interests, and, of course, unequally, upon the great producing states; they will not permit the unmanufactured produce of France, nor the manufactures of France, to be carried to the French West-Indies and colonies, in any foreign ship, nor will they permit the produce of the West-Indies, or colonies, to be carried to any place but France, nor in any other ships than those built and owned in France, except the single article of molasses; they impose duties on foreign vessels employed in their coasting trade; they give high bounties to their fishing vessels and fishermen, and impose heavy duties upon the foreign fish, which is necessarily imported by their colonial planters and their labourers, to encourage distant fisheries, upon the American coasts, and elsewhere. In short, all the principles of our commercial laws exist in the French system, and several which we have rejected. They desire to maintain a navy, and their national legislature deem these numerous commercial regulations necessary to that end. Knowing they have the power, they do not think it proper to be restrained by the idea that the legislature of a free state cannot (as "THE FARMER" thinks) interfere in the business of their citizens, without injustice and danger. The National Assembly know it is often done with real advantage to the community.

That the French have a funding system, is proved by the serious fact that they pay annually, for interest, annuities, and the expenses of their government, the sum of one hundred and ten millions of dollars.

In the early stages of their revolution, attempts were made to reduce the public debt by some of the several unwise means, which have been frequently suggested in other countries. The propositions were firmly and constantly rejected, although the public debts of France, instead of being contracted in an honorable struggle for free government, had been created by the public and private vices of their kings, ministers and courtiers.

The kingdom of France, like other European countries, has at this moment a great bank, which issues, as usual, its notes, or bills, as every man, who undertakes to inform the people, ought to know.

Among the thirteen articles which compose the revenues of France, an excise upon native wines, spirits distilled from native materials, and other produce and manufacturers of produce, is to be found. This is collected upon them when they pass through or enter into the towns, and amounts to near ten millions of dollars. They have also taxes upon the land-holders, which are in proportion to the quantity of produce raised by them, and are therefore, in effect, an excise upon the growth of grain, hay, wines and fruits, upon the raising of swine and cattle, &c. &c. They impose also, upon many denominations of tradesmen and manufacturers, a tax for a licence to carry on their trade, which operates as an excise on the articles they manufacture, and is a very great and general interference in the occupations of their citizens. They have likewise granted bounties upon the exportation of certain manufactures, believing that

their good tendencies in regard to the national interests render those grants in some instances clearly advisable.

We see then, by a recurrence to the conduct of France, that the National Assembly, in the midst of their revolution and under that royal or kingly constitution, which "THE FARMER" prefers to ours, have countenanced the commercial laws, funding system, bank, and excise, which were commenced by the first, and completed by the second legislature of the United States in co-operation with our elective chief magistrate. It would probably surprise "THE FARMER," and the respectable yeomanry whom he addresses, to learn further, that the debts of the states (or *pays d'état* of France) have been assumed in that kingdom by the National Assembly, to the amount of ninety millions of dollars. Britanny and many other states of France were so joined to that empire, that their union was really a confederacy. It was seen, that if those debts remained upon them, they must each have their separate financial system clashing with each other and with the National Assembly, and that no feasible or uniform system of finance could be expected. Upon these principles the National Assembly deemed it wise to assume them to the immense amount already mentioned.— This, it may be observed, has been represented as the most unnecessary part of the funding system of the United States. But we find that the wisdom of another free nation has led them to the same measure under similar circumstances.

It will be proper now to examine the commercial regulations of Congress as they affect the agricultural interest; and here the first remark which occurs is, that the tonnage duty is lower under the laws of the union than it was, on a medium, under those of the states. So that at worst Congress have only continued an evil in a smaller degree, which the states commenced in a greater. But let the duties on imported articles interfering with the agriculture of the country be remembered. There are so many bounties to the landed interest. The impost on beer is eight cents per gallon, because we can employ our own barley, hops and fuel in the manufacture, that on common spirits is 24 to 28 cents for the same reason in regard to rye and fuel, starch is duties 15 per cent. bricks 10