

A journeyman cabinet-maker of Chester, in the employment of Mr. Gardener, has displayed an astonishing effort of mechanical ingenuity, in the completion of a wooden automaton, in the human form, nearly five feet high, which walks about a room, at the same time playing upon a harp.

Among the literary prodigies of the present day, may be reckoned Miss Bengier, author of "The Female Geniad," which she wrote at the age of thirteen.

APRIL 5.

Th Lord Chancellor on Wednesday came to a final decision upon the long depending love-cause, Lord Carberry plaintiff, Miss Watson the unwilling defendant; Hymen counsel for the former, Caution for the latter. The arguments of the plaintiff's counsel were victorious.

A Dr. Obier has published tables of mortality for Geneva from 1560 to 1760, by which it appears, that the probability of life was greater formerly than now, amongst old people; amongst children and young people, less.

Mr. Boulton, of Birmingham, has succeeded in his application of the steam-engine to coining. The difficulty of its construction, and its expensiveness, render it impossible that it should ever be employed by those who counterfeit coin. Its advantages over the common machines are various. It works much more quickly: it cuts out the blanks: It stamps the milling, the face, and the reverse of the piece, at once: the ground receives a fine polish from its pressure alone: all the pieces are exactly of the same diameter: its force may be regulated in an instant, and continues invariably the same: it may be worked by boys, and its use requires little practice.

The three superior Sultanas of a certain theatre, now assume the dignified titles of their respective high connections—and even the call boy dare not summon either of them from the green room to the stage, but with "Your Roy—! High—s! if you please"—or "Your ladyship if you please," &c. &c.

I R E L A N D.

The following nervous and beautiful passage, an extract from the speech of the Hon. George Knox, who seconded the address to the King, on the opening of the present session of the Irish Parliament, appears not unworthy the serious consideration of an English reader.—

"For myself, I am glad of this opportunity of declaring my approbation of the present government and administration, under which the country has risen to unexampled and almost unhop'd prosperity—an administration, liberal and cautious—attentive to the interests of the community, without boast, and without bustle.—I am also happy, as every man in this House would be, to testify my loyalty to a sovereign, whose praise I am ill qualified to speak, but whose praise it is unnecessary for me to repeat, since it lives in the hearts of all his grateful subjects.—But I am at this time particularly anxious to exemplify my regard for the minutest forms of the constitution, when opinions have in other countries, but too successfully prevailed—not only destructive of all form, but subversive of all establishment.—That such opinions have had but little weight or currency in this kingdom, we owe, as well to our admirable and almost perfect constitution, as to the temperate yet anxious circumspection of his Majesty's Ministers.—But there are in all countries, and particularly in those where speculative learning has sown its benefits and scattered its mischiefs—men, vain, visionary and misguided—men, needy, turbulent and desperate, to whom peace is pestilence, and the beautiful order of society, deformity.—If there should be a few obscure and contemptible individuals of that description in this kingdom, no observation of mine shall drag them from that obscurity and that contempt, in which it is their nature to grovel.—One security, however, we shall always have, that if ever their silly and mischievous speculations should ferment into sedition, they will raise against them the strong arm of the law, and be crushed."

Philadelphia, June 6.

By two French ships arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, in forty-five days from France, we learn—That as soon as Count Florida Blanca was dismissed from the Court of Madrid, the Count d'Aranda, who accepted of the place of Minister, went to the public jail of that city, and out of fifty-two State-prisoners detained under the ill-grounded suspicions of Count Florida Blanca, or by the tribunal of policy, fifty were set at liberty without paying costs.—That the same had been practiced at other places where the State inquisition had been introduced.—That the Junta Suprema of State, is annihilated, and the Consejo Supremo of State is re-integrated.—That the King himself is to be President, and the Count d'Aranda Vice-President.—That the Tribunal of policy created by the ex-Minister, is also abolished, and another formed for the interior policy of Madrid and the Court. That there is no doubt but that Spain will return to those principles from which she ought never to have deviated, i. e. to look upon France as a natural ally, whose friendship cannot be departed from without exposing herself to the same calamities she underwent before the treaty of Utrecht, and the introduction of a King of the Bourbon family.—That the Count d'Albuquerque (who was President of Castile, and a friend to Florida Blanca) having died suddenly, the King appointed Don Juan d'Anzedorico (an upright magistrate) as Governor of that Council, to the general satisfaction of the people of Madrid. That since the dismissal of Count Florida Blanca (who is now retired near the town of Murcia, in a convent of Franciscan Friars) the Chevalier de Burgoin, and M. d'Ortuby, the French Envoys, have settled at Court, and that Count d'Aranda has promised that every satisfaction shall be given to the grievances of the French nation, and of individuals.—That such a sudden change in Spain, and the death of Leopold have cut off the head and arms of the aristocratic party in France.—The captains of the above ships further inform, that the assignats had taken a rise, and for a discount of 16 or 18 per cent. hard money may be had.—That the King, the Queen and the Prince Royal of France, were the only persons allowed to wear mourning for the death of the Emperor, who had, by his artful and hostile measures, incurred the hatred of the French nation—the Priests, the Fanatics, and nobles excepted.

When we take into consideration the many improvements which have been made in mechanical and other arts within the United States since the establishment of their independence, and the encouragement afforded by our government to the ingenious mechanic and industrious citizen, we cannot but feel a pleasure in the prospect of the rising reputation of our country, and the rapid progress of America to equal if not exceed any country in the world in valuable and useful productions.

The circumstances which have led to these reflections, have originated from the performance of a curious Fire Engine, constructed by Mr. Richard Mason, of this city, for the Diligence Fire Company; and however astonishing it may appear, yet it is a fact that may be relied on, that on Saturday last, when the Diligence Fire Engine was played horizontally, the water was thrown to the distance of one hundred and eighty feet, and when moved to Christ Church yard, and played in a perpendicular direction (although with an unfavorable wind) the water was then thrown to the perpendicular height of one hundred and sixty-six feet, and within three feet of the four windows at the upper extremity of the steeple. As the performance of this Engine so considerably exceeds any others in America in discharging such a body of water with so much force and to such a distance, would it not be advisable for the different fire companies to prefer such fire engines as the Diligence and Hibernia, to the smaller ones which have been in general use in Philadelphia? Fed. Gaz.

M. de Gardoqui, who succeeds M. de Lerena, as Minister of Finance at the Court of Madrid, has appropriated to the use of the poor his share of seizures and confiscations, amounting on an average to 100,000 fortis piastres a year.

During the few days of hot weather we have experienced, two persons were near being the victims of their imprudence, by the too plentiful use of cold water and ice.—Let this serve as a caution to others.

We hear from South-Carolina, that the extraordinary swell of the rivers in that state, in the month of April, has destroyed immense quantities of Indian corn that were stored at the different landing places for market. This, it is said, will occasion a demand for corn from the northern states till their next crop comes in.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at their last meeting, have appointed the Rev. John M'Donnald, of Albany, the Rev. David Aultin, of Elizabeth-Town, and Mr. Greir, a candidate, under the care of the Presbytery of Carlisle, on a mission for four months, to preach the Gospel, among the frontier settlements on the northern part of the State of New-York, and on the western parts of the States of New-York and Pennsylvania.—The two first gentlemen commence their mission from Albany about the middle of June, the last gentleman from Sunbury on the Susquehanna, at the same time.

"Such is the temper of the people of France at this time, that both republicans and aristocrats seem alike regardless of the dreadful consequences of civil commotions. The motto of both is—'Success attend our cause, and no matter for the rest.' The republican thermometer, however, seems not so high as that of the ticklers for the old government. There are every where fermenting internal troubles, principally by means of the priests, who are always, on such occasions, the instruments of popular deception; and upon these destructive agents, the counter-revolutionists rest their principal hopes of success." Leyden Gaz.

On the 21st of March last, was offered at Goldsmiths-Hall, to receive the standard or touch marks, an exquisite piece of workmanship, to be presented by the Roman Catholics to

Mitton, Esq. Member of Parliament, for his laudable and humane exertions to do away the Penal Statutes.

This piece of workmanship is a silver gilt cup, of twelve quarts, mounted on a circular base, richly adorned with chased work; rising from this is a triangular pillar, against which are three beautiful figures with their attributes (Faith, Hope, and Charity) in alto relievo; on the cap of the pillar is the body of the cup, on which there is an oval medallion, representing pure Faith at her altar, trampling on the instrument of persecution, while the book of Penal Statutes is consuming in flames in the perspective.

The handles are four serpents involved; opposite to the medallion is the inscription.

Above is the cover, of the same gusto surmounted with a Faune, in the attitude of proclaiming good actions.

It is particularly worthy of notice (says a correspondent) that no denial has ever appeared of the direct and multiplied assertions, that the members of the general government have carried on jobs and speculations in their own measures, even whilst those measures were depending. If these charges be true, can any thing be more disgraceful to the councils of a free country, or more loudly call for the indignation of a virtuous people? If they are not true, why are they not denied, and, as far as the case will admit, disproved by appealing to circumstances which can be investigated? Instead of being denied, however, the public has been insulted with attempts to slur the matter over by mysterious and unmeaning paragraphs, the low virulence of personal abuse, or, what is worse, by suggestions that those who warn the people against speculating and stock-jobbing corruptions in the government, are enemies to the government and to the people themselves. Nat. Gaz.

Nothing can equal the malignant effrontery (says a correspondent) of certain paragraph writers in certain newspapers. They deal out general, indiscriminate insinuations against members of the government, without specifying either persons or facts, and they then rail at all concerned in it, because no body comes forward to deny or disprove. Is any individual to suppose himself particularly aimed at, when a general charge is made against a number, and to single himself out in a newspaper as the vindicator of his innocence? If any man were weak enough to do it, he would instantly be told, and rightly, that if he had not been conscious of guilt, he would not have supposed himself suspected. From what too is a man to vindicate himself, when no specific charge is made, no specific fact alleged? Speculation and jobbing, charged in the lump, are as vague as witchcraft and heresy. Any man who expects to put another upon his defence before the tribunal of the public, ought to come forward and alledge that A. or B. has done this or that ill thing—He should lay his finger on the fact; else he can neither mean nor expect to be answered. He makes his charges to alarm the community with ill-grounded fears, and he affects to complain that they are not answered, to strengthen a suspicion which he knows to have no foundation. To such general aspersions it is sufficient to answer generally, that there are many members of the government, and among them those who have had a chief agency in the measures most bitterly censured by the Faction, who can conscientiously and boldly give a flat denial to every imputation of interested or sinister motives—who are absolutely free from every thing that is called speculation and jobbing. Who dare compare the whole tenor of their lives and conduct on the score of disinterestedness and exact probity, with any of the most canting pretenders to superior purity among their opponents, and who must ever feel themselves humbled by a comparison on those points with most of those who are loudest in their harangues on the love of liberty, and the love of virtue.

Some persons are very wise in regard to the designs of others. They chatter about the partizans of Kingly power, and affect to consider the plan of subverting our republican government and free constitution as well matured, and that great numbers are engaged in it. The certificate men, the stockholders of the bank, the tools of the ministry, the aristocrats, are all conspirators against liberty; in short, all the men who wish to buy up the present government.—Strange! that a plan against liberty and the constitution should be supported by those who are ridiculed for puffing the constitution and the present happy condition of the union, and above all, who are for buying up the government. If a revolution of government is to be attempted, will it be first espoused by those whose property depends on the preservation of the present state of things? These men are represented as wholly void of public principle, and mindful only of gain—and, in the next breath, as blinded by enthusiasm against liberty to such a degree, as to put all the property they hold under the present government, at hazard, for the sake of overthrowing it, and setting up a despotism. Is not the constitution a free one? It is. Is it not plain that all the property created by the bank and funding system depends on preserving the constitution unchanged? Surely those men will not be the least friendly to liberty, who will lose most by its overthrow. Or, will our wise ones pretend that men of property are the first to plot revolutions and civil convulsions?

But those who delight to cry knave, speculator, aristocrat, and kingly power, take both sides of a contradiction, and maintain each with equal good temper and good sense.

The constitution of the United States is so happily constructed, that liberty and property are inseparably connected with a firm support of its principles—this is the grand desideratum in government, the want of which, has too often led the affluent in most countries to plot the subversion of freedom, in order the more effectually to preserve their possessions.

In this enlightened period of the world, we are astonished at reflecting on the conduct of those despots, who having had it in their power

to command with the wealth and personal services of mankind, their friendship and admiration, excited their abhorrence while living, and left their memories to the execrations of all succeeding ages.

Mankind, by a just and wise government, may be formed to goodness, greatness and true glory—but to say that the order and happiness of society, and much more, sublimity of character, do not depend on government, is saying that effects may be produced without a cause. It will very soon be found out among other discoveries, that government and laws are the greatest bore that the world of mankind ever suffered.

NEWSPAPERS.

To give facility to the conveyance of Newspapers agreeably to the law of the United States, the Post-master General proposes—

1st. THAT all newspapers to be conveyed by post, being marked, as usual, with the names of the persons to whom they are to be delivered, should, by the respective Printers, be formed into convenient packages; each package to be under cover (open at one end as the law directs) and addressed to the proper Post-Master, by whom its contents are to be delivered. That on such cover, the Printer mark distinctly, the number of newspapers contained within it, for Printers of newspapers and for Subscribers.

2d. For the accommodation of Subscribers living remote from Post-Offices, their newspapers may be formed into other covered packages, marked with the number of papers they respectively contain, and directed to be delivered at noted taverns, or other convenient stands on the post-roads.—Such packages being also addressed to the nearest Post-masters, short of the places of their final destination, shall be conveyed in the mail, and be by such Post-masters delivered to the mail carriers to be lodged as they pass at the stands here referred to. But as the Post-masters are responsible for the packages of all newspapers by them delivered, such subscribers must either pay the postages in advance, or make engagements to the satisfaction of the post-masters respectively for the payment thereof, monthly or quarterly, as they can agree.

3d. It is desirable that such news-papers as are to be conveyed in the mail should be dried—This will reduce their weight about one third; and at the same time secure their delivery in good order—news-papers put up damp from the press, often get injured in the carriage, their covers are worn off, and their directions rendered illegible.

4th. These modes of conveying news-papers are proposed as the most eligible which at present occur.—If others more convenient should be devised, they will be readily adopted.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

General Post-Office, Philadelphia, June 1, 1792.

WE the subscribers, weavers of the city of Philadelphia, attended this day, Thursday May 24th, at Mr. PEARCE'S COTTON MANUFACTORY, No. 13, Penn-street, to view his machinery; most of us are Europeans, and do all agree, that his abilities in mechanism are superior to any we ever saw, especially in his double loom, in which one man can weave two pieces at the same time, 42 inches wide, with equal facility to one piece in the common loom; this useful loom, when examined, appears simple, the art of working it soon attained, and the extra expence very small; his machines for carding and roping are excellent, and all the rest of the utensils prepared for the business are contrived with great judgment, the whole of which we hope will soon come into general use, and be found of great utility in the United States.

- George Storey, William Wadsworth,
- Francis Storey, John Kelly,
- Hercules O'Connor, John Fletcher,
- David Napier, Allen M'Gay,
- William Waddle, Thomas Robison,
- John Maxwell, Isaac Reighly,
- James Darrugh,

\*\* The above being intended for a public good, it is requested the Printers of newspapers will insert it throughout the United States.

Died, in the Creek country, Col. ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY, the celebrated Chief of that nation, and an ally of the United States. Balt. Pap.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

- Brig Silvina, Oakman, Liverpool
- Swallow, Cheesman, Boston
- Schooner Dolphin, Ellis, North-Carolina
- Fanny, Ellison, do.
- Henfield, M'Neran, Virginia
- Jane, Stowe, Barbadoes
- Sloop Delia, Carroll, New-York
- Union, Watson, do.

Norfolk, May 23. By the sloop Hetty, Captain Camplin, in 20 days from Havana, we are favored with the following intelligence:

That the Governor of Cuba had issued a proclamation, dated the 20th of April, ordering all foreign merchants, then resident in that Island, to depart from thence in 40 days.

That the famous General Bowles was safely lodged in the Moro Castle, and so strict were the Spaniards that he should have no communication with, or inform the world of his situation, that no foreigner on any pretence whatever, was allowed the liberty of entering the Moro, from the day Bowles was first lodged there.

Capt. Camplin left the following vessels at the Havana: brig Sally, Sherman, of New-York; schooner Albion, Smith, Salem; ship Willing Quaker, M'Neal, Boston; schooner Peggy, Shelburne; sloop Rebecca, Ryan, New-London; Wolf, Rhode-Island.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The personalities in the paragraphs received last Friday evening, preclude their appearance in this Gazette, agreeable to a rule hitherto observed.