

spect and affection from this legislature—that in the expenditures of the public money, the greatest economy ought to be observed—that the burdens of the people will be sufficiently great, to provide the absolutely necessary supplies, many of the duties it was observed might be performed by the Secretary of the Senate—that encreasing offices, and providing for the minutiae of administration in this way, would supercede the necessity of a legislative body—whose expence on this plan is needless, &c. It was therefore moved that the first clause of the resolution should be struck out.

To these and many more observations, Mr. VINING replied, in defence of his proposition—that he had waited till the bills for establishing the executive departments were completed—he found that those bills did not embrace the objects of the resolutions—that these objects are of importance and ought to be noticed will be granted—this department is as necessary as any established, except that of the treasury—The President should be relieved from the burden of these inferior duties as much as possible—government is a complicated machine—The President should be at the head, to superintend the whole—he should have his mind free and unembarrassed, that he may more effectually observe the movements of the various parts.—As to the expence, he observed, that this would be a plan of economy: information on these points is necessary to be had—and the question is, whether a confidential officer is not a better medium, than vague information, by letters from persons, perhaps interested to deceive.—He then adverted to the several duties to shew their importance, that they are not comprized in any office already constituted, and could not with any propriety come under the cognizance of those departments. Mr. VINING pointedly disclaimed all personal motives, in bringing forward this business—he came forth, he observed, upon the broad basis of the public good.

The motion for striking out the clause, being put, passed in the affirmative.—The committee then rose, and the Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. SEDGWICK introduced a motion that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill supplementary to the act for establishing the department of foreign affairs—declaring that said department should hereafter be denominated to which certain additional duties were to be annexed—such as keeping the seals, making out commissions, &c. &c. This motion after some debate was negatived, and then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

Mr. GERRY of the committee appointed for that purpose, brought in a bill to provide for the registering, and clearing of vessels—for regulating their tonnage, and the coasting trade, which was read—voted that 100 copies be printed for the House.

The engrossed bill for allowing compensations to THE PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT, for their respective services, was read a third time—this bill provides that the Vice-President shall, in case the powers and duties of the President devolve upon him, receive the compensation allowed to the President, and his allowance as Vice-President is then to cease.

Upon motion it was voted that this bill be recommitted, and that the House will this day resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of taking the same into consideration.

The committee to whom was recommitted the bill to provide for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, reported an amendment to said bill, which empowers the President of the United States to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, proper persons to fill such vacancies as have taken place, or may happen, in the Board of Commissioners on Accounts, appointed under the ordinance of the late Congress, also authorizing said Board to appoint a Chief Clerk, and such other clerks as the service may require.

This amendment after some debate, was adopted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

In committee of the whole.

Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair. The engrossed bill for allowing compensations to THE PRESIDENT and Vice President was then read, and amended, by more particularly specifying the time when the compensations shall commence, viz. "At the time when they shall enter on the duties of their respective stations."

The clause respecting the Vice-President's receiving the compensation of President, in case the powers and duties of that office should devolve upon him, was voted to be struck out.

The committee then rose—and it was ordered that the bill lie on the table.

Upon motion of Mr. FITZSIMONS, the estimate of supplies for 1789, was read, and taken into consideration.

It was then voted that a committee of ways and means be appointed, to which the said estimate was referred.

Upon motion it was voted that this committee consist of eleven—the ballots being collected, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz.

- Messrs Livermore, Vining,
- Gerry, Smith, (Maryland)
- Wadsworth, Madison,
- Laurance, Smith, (S. C.)
- Cadwallader, Jackson,
- Fitzsimons, Adjournd.

UPON THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS.

BOTTLES, black or green, are the most simple of all the glass manufacture—the profit in making which depends upon the greatest number of workmen being employed at the smallest expence of fuel. From eight to sixteen blowers can work all at once, at one melting furnace, six feet diameter, which will take six cords of wood every twenty-four hours. The best constructed green glass furnace in this country is in New-Jersey—where the whole business of smelting, blowing, and cooling is done with one fire, by the particular construction of the furnace.

WHITE GLASS may also be made in the same furnace: but it is much more curious in its composition: for to make it white, it must partake of all the colours—for this reason—in smelting the purest materials, they naturally have a greenish and purplish tinge; to dislodge which a blackish fossil substance is made use of—upon this principle, that one colour in glass making will destroy another; so that at last a beautiful glass is produced called white; but like the crystalline humour of the eye, it partakes of all the colours, as may be seen in the best English white glass, which has a changeableness like soap bubbles; but in the best London crown glass, or mirrors, you will not perceive any of that sparkling, changeable power, because it would distort the object seen through or reflected, on account of the refracting power of such glass; therefore this glass is made of pure salts and sand only and has a native greyish colour, as may be seen by the broken pieces that, like water, they may reflect the objects truly.

CROWN GLASS may be made here to greater profit than any other glass—on account of the plenty and cheapness of materials—the quantity that can be made—and the great consumption of it.—The method of making which—form and dimensions of the furnace—preparations of the materials—I shall wave for particular reasons.

A GLASS MAKER.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

It is said that the following six noblemen hold 43 boroughs at their disposal:

- Lord Londale, 11
- Duke of Newcastle, 8
- Lord Elliot of Port Elliot, 7
- Lord Oxford, 7
- Lord Falmouth, 5
- Lord Edgecombe, 5

A most outrageous tumult has happened at Barcelona, in Spain, in consequence of the high price of bread. On the 1st ult. a very numerous mob began to set fire to the town magazines, where the corn is deposited. Having finished here, they burnt two houses belonging to principal corn dealers, besides some others.

The King of Sweden has received the most affectionate addresses from all parts of his kingdom, declaring how extremely ready the people are to second his wishes for carrying on the war. The Finlanders have been particularly forward, which is the more agreeable to his Majesty, as it was feared that these people would be gained over by the Empress of Russia, their ancient Sovereign. She has not been wanting in promises towards them, but they have been rejected. Even those towns which lie nearest the borders of Russia have seemed the most loyal to the King of Sweden.

This spirit, which runs through every part of the multitude, will have the most beneficial effects in the prosecution of the war.

The famous Abbe de Raynal is now living at Marseilles, in the 76th year of his age. He was requested by that city to be their representative at the States General, but excused himself on account of his age and infirmities. The following is an extract of a letter he wrote to the magistracy, as an apology for not accepting their offer:

GENTLEMEN,

"I am now in my 76th year, and four months tedious sickness has deprived me of the small remains of physical as well as moral strength of mind, which age had left me. The least reflection weakens my enfeebled nerves. You will from thence judge, that under these circumstances, I can neither fulfil the functions of being your representative, with that dignity which is due to you, or, if I may be allowed to say it, to myself."

Last week died Jervis Gibson, Esq. senior alderman of Lincoln, aged 84. His death was occasioned by taking poison through a mistake.—Having been in the medical line, he used to mix his own medicines; and, intending to take some salts, he ordered his servant to bring him a paper out of a drawer, part of the contents of which he mixed in warm water, and after drinking it off,

on finding a sediment, he was alarmed, and on examining the paper found he had taken corrosive sublimate. The proper means were tried without effect, and he died in half an hour. The coroner's inquest, on view of the body, brought in their verdict, accidental death.

NEW-HAVEN, JULY 15.

The anniversary of Independence was celebrated here the 9th inst. by the Society of the Cincinnati.—After electing their officers for the ensuing year, they went in procession to the Brick Meeting-House, where divine services were performed, by the Rev. N. Perkins—After which Col. DAVID HUMPHREYS delivered an elegant Oration—The profound attention and united and reiterated applauses of a most respectable and brilliant audience, are the best panegyric upon this ingenious, sensible and manly production.

NEW-YORK, JULY 25, 1789.

On Thursday last that venerable patriot CHARLES THOMPSON, Esq. resigned to THE PRESIDENT of the United States his office of Secretary to Congress—a post which he has filled for nearly Fifteen Years, with reputation to himself, and advantage to his country.

When Heav'n propitious smil'd upon our arms,
Or scenes adverse spread terror and alarms,
Thro' every change the Patriot was the same—
And FAITH and HOPE attended THOMPSON'S NAME.

From Georgia to New-Hampshire the public papers teem with accounts of the joyous celebration of INDEPENDENCE.—The present Anniversary appears to be considered by every part of the continent, as a most auspicious era in the history of our country—anticipating the blessings of security and good government under the administration of our excellent Constitution—Independence appears adorned with new lustre.

A correspondent observes, that there are several circumstances which concur to embarrass the circulating medium of this city—one is the excess which is put on the value of French crowns—this conduces to the advantage, not of the citizens, but of strangers, who make a profit of 10 per cent. upon all the crowns they bring here: This circumstance drives the change out of circulation, and the dollars out of the State.

Another embarrassing circumstance is the want of small bills of the paper money—none being issued less than five shillings: To diminish this difficulty, recourse was had to an expedient which has increased the evil—and that is the introduction of an immense quantity of copper coin:—This arrived at last to such an abuse of the public confidence that their circulation on a sudden has almost ceased; but to the cruel injury of many persons who suffer by this sudden stagnation; the injury is not much alleviated by being told that they must part with their property at a loss of 200 per cent. some advertizing that they will take coppers at 60 to the shilling, which have been current at 20.—These things ought not so to be.

The education of youth in all free countries, has always been a prime object of attention.—An enlightened people can never be enslaved:—The most benevolent plans for the poor are the means of acquiring knowledge:—The wife and virtuous are sometimes plunged in distress; but the wretched part of every community will generally be found to consist of those who have been neglected in their education, or who never were in circumstances to acquire information.—Every society is bound to make public provision for the instruction of the poor.

Extract of a letter from Boston, July 7.

Commencement was celebrated on Wednesday last, with the usual eclat—variety, ingenuity and taste were discovered in the several exhibitions. A most numerous and brilliant collection of ladies were present.—Forty-six young gentlemen received the Bachelors Degree.—

It is expected that the gentlemen who are chosen to represent this State in the Senate of the Congress of the United States, viz. PHILIP SCHUYLER, and RUFUS KING, Esquires, will take their seats in that honorable body in a few days. Mr. King arrived here on Wednesday, from Albany, and Mr. Schuyler it is supposed, is now on his way from that city.

The Hon. ABIEL FOSTER is elected a Representative of the United States, for the District of New-Hampshire—this choice compleats the Federal Legislature.

Several farmers, in the vicinity of Hartford, have, the week past, reaped their English grain, which proves exceedingly good: in consequence of which, old grain is plenty, and the price considerably fallen! [Con. Cour.]

☞ Americanus is unavoidably omitted.—Original Specimens of Eloquence will be continued.

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

- Thursday Sloop Jenny, Taylor, St. Croix, 7 days.
- Friday. Brig Lovely Peggy, White, Montego-Bay.
- Schooner Hawk, Matthews, Grenada.
- Polly, Burnham, Cape Francois, 12 days.
- Sloop Union, Watson, Philadelphia,
- Sloop Unity, Simmers, Philadelphia, 6 days.
- Sloop Charlotte, Chase, St. John's, 24.