

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.

A mill-wright, at Leeds, has invented a machine for the threshing of corn, that is said to answer every purpose of hand labour, at an adequate price; it is worked by two horses to serve it, and the same number to keep it in motion, and shake off the straw.

A few days past a very fortunate circumstance occurred at the Orchard-house, Blackwall: Benjamin Kemp, Esq. breaking up an old ship (formerly a Spaniard, which, when she was taken, had the greatest part of her crew killed) discovered three ingots of gold of considerable weight, which he immediately sent up to the bullion-office, under a strong guard of ship-breakers: It is supposed the above circumstance will increase Mr. Kemp's present wealth, 25 or 30000%. as there have been several smaller ingots found since. She is constantly watched, and not a plank suffered to be moved but in his presence.

PITTSBURGH, April 9.

For two weeks past we have had no accounts of any depredations being committed by the Indians, and from every appearance there are none of them in our neighbourhood. Several parties of volunteers, both from Westmoreland and Alleghany counties, have been scouting on the west side of the Alleghany, but have made no discoveries of any fresh signs.

A company of militia, consisting of 100 men, have been drafted from the four battalions in this county, and are now scouting on the west side of the Alleghany; they are to serve two months, and, no doubt, they will be relieved by an equal number, to be drafted for the same purpose.

NEW-YORK, April 19.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in London, to a gentleman in this city, dated 2d March, 1791.

"This is just to inform that I have received letters from Biscay and Barcelona. The first say, grain must not be thought of this year for Biscay. The second say, about seventy cargoes of wheat have arrived during the last 2 or 3 months, which has entirely stocked that market. Besides large quantities are on the way."

FROM THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c.
CHARITY A-LA-MODE.

FROM southern climes a wandering vessel came
That from her looks or size small note could claim:
Her freight discharged, compell'd in port to stay,
Long by the walls this empty schooner lay;
In vain the Capt. search'd his sapient skull,
And flush'd her masts, and painted up her hull,
No fails to trim, no work but mixing grog,
Penfive he sat, and long'd to heave the log;
In vain he search'd, and stop't up every leak,
And advertis'd his bark from week to week.
All would not do!—the dock was still her fate
Idle the Master, unemployed the Mate;
While, with the tide she lay to rise and fall,
The wharfinger, 'twas thought, would take her all.
At length a man, who had much gold in stock,
One morning fair, came waddling to the dock,
Address'd the Capt. as he penfive sat,
And cry'd "what say you, friend, wilt take a freight?"
"Take it! (said Jonas) take it!—that I will
Take it as quick as patient takes a pill;
This idle life's the very worst disease:—
But, let me know your terms, Sir, if you please,"
"My terms are so and so" the merchant cry'd.
"What! sixpence less than all the world beside?
What reason can be given, I humbly ask,
That six-pence should be clipt from every cask—
Five shillings, trust me, is the usual freight,
And given by every shipper in the State."
"That may be so—the miser said (most cool)
And yet there's one exception to the rule.
If you're averfe, there's hundreds will agree,
This sixpence sav'd is MEANT FOR CHARITY;
My terms are good—you can't be angry, sure,
Each six-pence squeeze'd from you, shall bless the poor!"
April 13.

Philadelphia, April 23.

Extract of a letter from New-York.

"A society has been lately instituted here, for the promoting of agriculture, the arts and manufactures: It bids fair to be useful, and if the district secretaries are public spirited and active, it will be the means of advancing the general interest, and circulating important information. Exertions have been made to stimulate the legislature to imitate our brethren of Pennsylvania, in roads and inland navigation: These attempts have been but partially successful, but the germ of public spirit is quickening into birth, and I foresee the spirit of emulation operating on our Dutch Bottoms. The finances of our state are, in a most pleasing situation; exceeding, perhaps the whole political world. The probability of a sufficient fund in the stocks of the United States to yield an interest after all debts are paid, equal to supporting our civil list; this will supercede the necessity of taxation, which may be attended with this inconvenience, that it would be submitted to with reluctance, should it become necessary."

The importation of bread, flour, and Indian corn, the produce of the United States, into Newfoundland, is permitted by the King of Great-Britain in British vessels till the 13th June next.

The present situation of the United States must inspire the mind of every Philantropist with the most pleasing reflection, and the bosom of every patriot with sensations more easily conceived than described.

So great, sudden and compleat a transition from weakness, confusion and discord, to strength, order, union and respectability, as this highly favoured country has experienced, is absolutely beyond all parallel in the history of man; and while it forcibly impresses on the mind a powerful conviction of the excellency of a government which in so short a period has produced such astonishing effects, the people of these free states, cannot fully realize their obligations of gratitude to the Supreme Legislature of the Universe, for thus guiding their feet into the paths of "Peace, Liberty, Safety," under the auspices of a free constitution.

Tuesday Evening last, the Hon. Judge Wilson finished a course of 60 Lectures on the study and practice of the law—interspersed with a number of law exercises. The approbation these lectures have received, and the advantages derived to those who have attended them, reflect great honor on the judgment and abilities of Mr. Wilson. We hear that next Winter this excellent plan is to be resumed and prosecuted.

The Canton, Capt. Truxton, is arrived at Martinique, in 3 months and 20 days from Calcutta.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, to a gentleman in this City, dated Jan. 16, 1791.

"The admiralty of this country are endeavoring to collect information with respect to our ship timber, and particularly the live oak. They have applied to Mr. respecting it. Unfortunately the carpenters of the United States are in the habit of employing timber in an unseasoned state. This has already thrown our shipping into discredit which will prevent that art becoming an important addition to our commerce, unless the evil can be remedied by some means or other. Some houses here had ordered ships to be built in America by way of experiment. They have turned out so badly, notwithstanding the cheapness of the first cost, that they have abandoned the prosecution of their object—and this has induced others to follow their example without the expence of an experiment.

"Samples of the sugar of the maple tree refined at New-York, have been sent to several houses here—one of them has conceived such hopes from them, that they intend to send refiners there, and endeavor to introduce this article into the commerce between this place and the United States. I suppose however that it will be some time before enough is made for our own consumption, and that until then it cannot become an article of exportation."

By an extract from the Leyden Gazette of Jan. 7 it appears that all the French Bishops (excepting only the Bishop of Autun) persist in refusing to take the oath lately ordered by the National Assembly. The Assembly refuses to give them any longer time—and thus all the high Clergy, and not a few of the second order also, are upon the point of seeing themselves deprived of all their places, and of all their revenues. A letter from Paris of 15th Feb. says however, that three quarters of the Clergy in the Kingdom have taken the oath. The carnage of Imael continued for two complete days—that is, there were two days of human slaughter, after all resistance had ceased. Thus was revived the infernal mode of butchering our fellow creatures, which for the honor of modern humanity we were led to hope was totally extinct. But such are the effects of unrestrained power, and lawless ambition in every age.

A school for instructing indigent blind persons in music, has lately been instituted at Liverpool in England. Genuine benevolence explores every avenue of human misery, in order to abate its poignancy.

House of Representatives of the United States, Feb. 23

IN the debate on the report of the select committee, to which was referred the message of the President of the United States, of the 14th Feb. MR. BALDWIN

Made the following remarks: He said he was of opinion, that no person, who was not under the influence of strong passions on this subject, could suppose it possible for Congress to form and pass a navigation law, during the five days that remained of the present session. It cannot be forgotten, said he, that this has been considered in general in this country as one of the greatest, and at the same time, most difficult and perplexed subjects that had ever presented itself to the councils of the country. The difficulties and perplexities which it had occasioned, were among the principal causes, and may almost be said to be the only cause, which brought about our last revolution. He then particularly alluded to the different stages of the progress of this business, as well in the proceedings of the several States, as of the old Congress, and also of the federal convention, which formed the constitution. And with this view of the importance and difficulty

of the subject, can this house, he asked, after having been nearly eighteen months in actual session, on other business, which they have supposed more important, expect to be able to take up this, do justice to it, and finish it in five days? He was sure the house was not yet so hardy in managing the difficult affairs of so difficult a government, and could not withhold expressions of his surprise to find some gentlemen, whom he had so much respected for their wisdom and moderation, so much engaged in this project.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Gentleman being asked to subscribe to the plan of the Sunday Schools, declined, and gave the following reasons:

1st. Public subscriptions of all kinds are a very unequal and unjust mode of taxation—the wealthy never pay their proportion.

2d. Institutions that the public interest is so essentially connected with, as those of Education, ought not to depend on a casual support.

3d. In this free country, it is laying the foundation of a servile disposition in the rising generation, to make the poor depend on charity for education.

4th. Charitable institutions of this kind, never were, or can be made commensurate to the great object of a universal diffusion of the means of knowledge among the poor; not one tenth part of the poor in any country, where they depend on Charity Schools, ever receive any education at all.

5th. A little Charity will atone for a total neglect on the part of government, in not making that provision, which every dictate of humanity and sound policy urges, should be made by law, to support a general plan of school education.

6th. In this country, the acquisition of a decent competency is within the reach of every person whatever, who duly improves six days in the week—the sabbath therefore ought to be a day of rest to all; but if our children are to work like slaves six days, as the children of the poor are necessitated to do in European countries—and on the seventh are to be confined to the shade of a school, the sabbath will soon, as in the language of scripture, prove a burthen—and religious worship and education become their averfion.

7th. The poorer and middling classes of citizens form the majority in all countries; and in a republican government, ought to have at least, equal influence in society with the rich; this, they never will attain to, so long as they depend on the charity of their opulent neighbors for the education of their children.

8th. There can be no excuse for neglecting the public interest of education; for the means judiciously applied, will always be found adequate to the end, in every country.

The gentleman added, that tho he had no children, yet so fully was he convinced of the importance of diffusing knowledge among all classes, without distinction, that he would cheerfully pay his proportion of public taxes for the support of public schools, in which every citizen should have a right to have his children instructed in those branches of learning, essential to all; and thus he conceived would be not only the best, but the most economical plan that could be adopted—it had, he said, the test of experience in its favor, at least.

The Empress of Russia rejects the terms which the allied and mediating courts propose as the basis of peace: She says that the cession of the places she has taken, would not be likely to produce a lasting peace; but would occasion bickerings between the two courts.

Other accounts say that the face of affairs on the continent assumes a pacific aspect. The belligerent powers being nearly exhausted, even Catharine herself seems ready to exclaim, enough!

The Prince, Bishop of Liege has returned to his principality—he went to the cathedral attended by a pompous train; and after *Te Deum*, the corps, diplomatique, consisting of the ministers of Prussia and Holland, and the *Charges des Affaires* of Vienna and Paris attended to felicitate his highness on his return.

Lately died in England, William Billings, aged 122—the last surviving private that served under the great Duke of Marlborough.

The Grantees of the Turkish Empire appear to be desirous of peace with Russia—and have accordingly addressed the Sultana Vilide begging her influence to induce her son the Emperor to listen to their remonstrances.

An exchange of prisoners has taken place between the Moors and Spaniards.

A new African Company is about being formed in England to trade to the Western coast of that country.

At a stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society, on the 15th inst. the following Gentlemen were elected members:

CHARLES PETER THUNBERG, Professor of Natural History in the University of Upsal.

NICHOLAS L. BURMANN, M. D. Professor of Botany at Amsterdam.

GEORGE GROSCHE, M. D. Professor of Natural History in the University of Mittauw, Courland.

THOMAS PENNANT, Esq. of Downing, in Flintshire, Great-Britain.

HON. HENRY KNOX, Esq. Secretary to the United States, for the department of war.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL MAGAW, Secretary.

The 14th inst. the prize of 10,000 dollars was in the Wheel of the Massachusetts Lottery.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	17½	pr. £.	85 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9½		45 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	8/11 9/8		45 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Sett. and other Certificates	15/10		80 do.
Indents	9/8		45 do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/4 15/8		do.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Maria, Hopkins, Boston, 10 days.
Sloop Betfy, Hand, Morris-River, 4.
Do. Nancy, Gad, Do. 3.
Schooner Little Sarah, Lowry, Jamaica, 28.
Brig Minerva, Rice, Madeira, 40.
Sloop Friendship, North-Carolina.

Ship Madeira Packet, Capt. Sutton, bound to Madeira, from New-York, is lost near Madeira.