

"It seems probable, that the principle which governed Congress in apportioning the united contributions of the states, would have influenced the board in apportioning their general debt. By this rule Virginia would have been chargeable with about one-sixth part of the whole. But if the board had preferred the rate of representation prescribed for the first federal house of representatives, as a better rule, Virginia, having 10 members out of 65, would have been liable for still less—her proportion being a sixth and fifteenths, but neither of those modes were adopted."

In the second session of the first Congress under the new government, it was enacted that "The rule for apportionment of the aggregate balance should be the same, as that for representation, and according to the first enumeration which should be made."

"Agreeably to this enumeration, Virginia has 12 representatives—but as by compact, as well as act of Congress, the share of Kentucky, which is 2, is to be allotted to Vermont, her proportion will stand at 21 parts, out of 103—the present number of the house of representatives, after excluding agreeably to law, the state of Vermont; so that her present quota is one-fourth and nine-tenths, nearly."

The account current of Virginia against the United States, appears to be twenty-eight millions, two-hundred and eighty-one thousand one hundred and forty five dollars and 18 cents.

The militia law has also been amended in some particulars—but nothing worth noticing, except that in actual invasion, &c. quakers are obliged to serve in person, or furnish substitutes.

All the cut money in the treasury, estimated at about 4000 dollars, is to be sent to the mint of the United States, and coined into dimes and half dimes.

An act has passed this session to prevent the migration of free negroes and mulattoes into the commonwealth. The policy of this act is, to arrest the farther propagation of St. Domingo principles, and to suppress those already disseminated as soon as possible.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27.

Extract of a letter from Albany.

On the 13th of January, in the house of Assembly, Mr. Willcocks, with a number of observations suitable to the occasion, moved for the following resolutions, viz.

"Whereas lengthy titles, or terms of pre-eminence and distinction, not known and warranted by the constitution, are not only unnecessary, but inconsistent with the plainness and real dignity of republican manners.

Resolved, That in the future proceedings of this house, in their style of address and title of the first executive magistrate of this state, the words, "Excellency" and "Esquire," together with the words, "General, and commander in Chief of the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of this state," and every other characteristical designation, not warranted by the constitution shall be omitted.

And for the like reasons, Resolved, also, That in the style of address, or title of the Senate of the state, and of the council of revision, The council of appointment, The judge of the Supreme Court, and every other court or courts within this state, and person or persons being Citizens thereof, the word "Honorable" heretofore used in the proceedings of this house, shall be omitted.

Ordered, That the said resolution be committed to a committee of the whole house, and that it be the order of the day for Friday next."

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 29.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, Jan. 16.

This day has arrived, in this port, a sloop of War, (24 guns) directly from Brest, by her are sent dispatches to the United States, of importance, the substance of them I am not able to communicate. This vessel brings an account of the late Queen of France—being decapitated in the Royal style of the Guillotine, with Brissot and several other noted characters. Toulon is invested by 150,000 of the bravest of men, who are determined on conquest or death—In the North, the French are very successful, the combined forces have met with a second repulse near Dunkirk, with greater loss than in their first defeat—That there will in the Spring, be ready for sea, the greatest fleet ever known in France—Their freedom is fixed with certainty, they cannot be conquered.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MORAL REFLECTIONS ON THE DEATH OF MARIA ANTONIETTA.

AN ELEGY.

Where is thy Husband now—Where be thy Brothers? Who sues, and sues, and says, God save the Queen? Where be the bending Peers that flatter'd thee? Where be the thronging troops that follow'd thee? A Mother only mock'd with two fair babes, A Dream of what thou wast. SHAKESPEARE.

TIS past—the agonizing pang is o'er,
And thou poor ta'nd shadow of a Queen,
Shalt bend that supplicating eye no more.
While spurning insult rear's his ruffian mien.
No more the loud breeze of dawn shall bear
The sentence'd Murder to thy harrow'd soul;
No more the night, clo'ed curtain'd by Despair,
Shall bid the whelming flood of Anguish roll.
No more loud Memory to thy bloated view
Recall the morn'g of thy troubled day,
When more around the lovely landscape threw,
Spring's changeless robe, and Summer's clouds
leaves raw.

Set is thy Star of Life—the pouring Storm
Turns its black deluge from that aching head,
The Friends of Murder quit that bloodless Form,
And the last animating Hope is fled.

That Soul of Greatness—that unrivall'd Face,
Which kneeing millions glori'd to adore,
Each mortal Treasure—each exterior Grace,
Shall raise the wonder-gazing Eye no more.

Yon golden cloud, that angel-Form enthrones,
Where still unchanged' d claims a Seraph's praise,
Where thy low'd Lord each earthly wound staves,
With Pity's balm, and Glory's circling blaze.

Blest is the hour of Peace! the curs'd the hand
Which snaps the thread of Life's disastrous
Loom;

Thrice blest the GREAT INVINCIBLE COM-
MAND,
That deals the Solace of the slumbering
Tomb!

Let those whom long-adopted sorrows own,
On whom the cruel strokes of Fate descend,
On whom the HAPPY face of mortals frown,
And hard Affliction strips of many a friend.

Those, who at CYNTHIA'S melancholly hour,
While the slow night-clock knells its mourn-
ful sound,
Have wak'd to weep with unavailing power,
The cureless pang of many a mental wound.

Let the wretched Mother, who with frenzied mind,
Saw her lost Cherub feed the craving Tomb,
Of her whose heart its peerless Lord resign'd,
And gave to cankering Grief her virgin bloom.

Let all who fondly clasp the Form of Woe,
And boast that ev'ry featur'd Ill is theirs;
On GALLIA'S QUEEN one patient hour below
And turn to Heaven with penitence and
prayers,

Did' st thou, mad Mourner, grace yon lilyed
Throne,
Fair as the youthful Poet's pictur'd dream,
While round thy brow the light of Genius shone,
And warm'd a Nation with its dazzling beam?

What tho' Affliction's petrifying sway,
Could bid thy heart its wonted pulse forego,
Bid the pierc'd nerve of quiv'ring life decay,
And leave a breathless "Monument of Woe"

Has grinning INFAMY, and pointed SCORN,
The menial Tribe thy generous mansion fed;
With impious hand each tortur'd fibre torn,
And urg'd the stroke 'till scepter'd beauty bled?

Oh no! vain ingrate, nature's boundless page
To the chill'd sens' no equal'd horror shows,
One dread example blots a letter'd age,
That scene accrue'd a polith'd realm bestows.

Then call the roses to thy faded cheeks,
With the MIND'S lustre light that languid eye,
Clothe thy vex'd soul with resignation meek,
And bid the murmuring lingering accent die.

Why should the Wretch upon whose visual orb
The LORD of BRIGHTNESS never pour'd his ray
Repine when darkness folds her mighty robe,
At the swift transit of the changeful day?

Can the poor worm, who clasps it speck of
earth,

While on its head the crushing bolt is hurl'd,
Like yon bright Offspring of celestial birth,
Command the plaudit of a pitying world!

Say wast thou sent to fill this stormy scene
Freed from the icy touch of with'ring care?
Then think of loyal Gallia's worship'd Queen,
And learn thy little drop of woe to bear.

Oh then thou selfish wourier cease to grieve,
If to thy heart one orphan'd HOPE remains,
With grateful lip the precious drop receive,
As the sweet solace of a world of pains.

Jan. 18, 1794. PHILENIA.

A writer in a Newark paper, concludes an essay on the importance of providing for the Education of the Poor, with the following anecdote:

"As it ever affords me pleasure to render to merit its due praise, before I conclude this essay, I beg leave to mention a circumstance that reflects much honor on a worthy, industrious mechanic, in the town of Newark. He maintains at his own charge a School-Master of reputable character, who teaches the English language, Writing and Arithmetic, to about forty children, among them the poor are taught gratis to his annual expence of about £20. Noble philanthropy! Honorary to human nature and christianity."

If the poor children of this City, could be educated in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, how much less than £20. would be the proportion of each individual of property?

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, to Mr. Louis Osmont, of this city, dated October 9th, 1793—received by the —, via N. York.

"I am much pleased to confirm to you the disposition of this government, to do justice to American citizens. The 1300. you shipped in dollars, by the Active, Capt. Blair, who was captured by a British privateer, and carried into Falmouth, has been delivered up to me upon demand. You see by this, that your having been a subject of France, does not prevent you in the least, from enjoying all the advantages of neutrality, in common with other American citizens; and I have no doubt, from this time, severe judgments will be obtained against all depredations committed upon the property of American subjects."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, to his friend in this city, dated October 18.

"It gives me real pleasure as a friend to America to find that you are not likely to be involved in the European war. The conduct of your Executive is very much applauded by all descriptions of people here; and I hope no circumstance will arise to disturb the harmony that subsists between the two countries. I believe whatever may be the decisions in the court of admiralty, justice will be done the parties injured by captures."

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The Speaker laid before the house a petition from a convention of the delegates of the abolition societies of the states of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, praying the interposition of Congress to prevent the American shipping from being concerned in the slave trade.

Another petition of a similar import from a convention at Providence in 1793, was also read, and both of them on motion of Mr. Tracy, referred to a select committee.

Some private petitions were then presented, read and referred.

Mr. Murray presented a petition from two French citizens, refugees from Hispaniola in behalf of themselves and others praying a temporary relief from government, till such time as they can return to their own country and possessions, when they promise a reimbursement of any advances made to them in their present destitute situation.—Referred to the committee of the whole.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the report of the select committee, to whom had been referred the memorial of the Baltimore committee of relief for the emigrant refugees from Hispaniola—the report being read,

Mr. S. Smith moved the following resolution in substance, to be adopted as an amendment to the committee's Report—viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be empowered and requested to direct a sum not exceeding 10,000 dollars, to be paid for the relief of the indigent emigrants from the island of St. Domingo, now residing within the United States, and that the President also be requested to cause a re-imbursement of the same to be negotiated and made out of the money due by the United States to France.

This amendment, after some debate was withdrawn by the mover, to admit another moved by Mr. Fitzsimons, which had for its object, the appointment of a committee to report a bill in the case.

This last amendment after further debate was agreed to by a large majority—the committee rose, and the chairman reported the amendment to the house.

In the house Mr. Nicholas moved an amendment, the object of which was to qualify the first resolution with an avowal that the legislature of the United States were not authorized by the constitution to grant money in the present case, but trusting to the humanity of their constituents, had resolved that a sum not exceeding — dollars be granted, &c.

This motion was negatived.

The resolutions were adopted by the house, and a committee of three, viz Mr. Ames, Mr. Tracy, and Mr. Dayton, appointed to report a bill.

The house then went into committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions,

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.—The discussion continued till 3 o'clock—when the house adjourned.

January 29.

After reading and referring a private petition, the order of the day being called for, the house went into committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions—on which the debate was renewed, and progress reported.

The appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, and further progress made in the discussion.

Adjourned,

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

If the power of the present ruling party in France is really that of law and liberty, it is doing no good to their cause to lie for it. Why should news be made to answer the purpose of half an hour? It looks suspicious—it is weak. The form, the principles, the men and the measures of what is called government in France, have changed often. Change as they may, we have a set of people who think a man is a monster, if he presumes to say—here is an entire new state of things, will the old vindication answer? The wretch, the aristocrat—he is under FOREIGN influence, is the cry, which besides its extreme good sense, shows their opinion of what they do much applaud.

The Americans are esteemed a sober, thinking people—All their judgments on political transactions should evince that they are so—if the proceedings of the ruling party in France, will not stand the test of impartial examination, they do not deserve the favorable prejudices which exist, because they are not brought to it—if bystanders would see the mistakes of the game, they should look on impartially. Our newspapers may play the partisan for the French. How much does their prattle help them? Some of them avow their zeal for them. A zeal for truth would be as useful and as decent. We might hope to learn wisdom by others harm. No: If the French have many of our good wishes, let us learn many good lessons; by seeing wherein they betray, disgrace and destroy the cause of liberty, which there is no doubt they once had entrusted to their prudence. I hope you will have the desire to keep your paper as impartial as the Leyden Gazette. A. B.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

November 7.

TOULON.

The Representatives of the people before Toulon, wrote from Ollioules on the 24th October, that prospects in the South began to brighten; that the requisitions of the neighboring departments, and the forces that were employed in besieging Lyons, were absolutely necessary, the enemy being masters of the sea, and, therefore, enabled to procure all the reinforcement they stood in need of. These representatives sent also another letter to the Convention, written by a young defender of his country, whose father had been condemned to death:—"I address myself to you," he says, "who are the fathers of the country: I belong to a family who are as aristocratic as I am patriotic; it has renounced me—from this I derive honor. I understand that my father is to be guillotined to-day—He has betrayed his country, and therefore deserves punishment—I do not regret it.

No good Republican ought to acknowledge as parents those who are not like himself, Republicans—I request that I may become the adopted child of the nation."

The Convention applauded his conduct.

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,
Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and
of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this
City:

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a HOTEL in Skippin-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, and will furnish a TABLE for Parties, with the best provisions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the shortest notice. From his long experience in this line of business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.