

The following is supposed to be from the elegant pen of Mrs. F—b—c, formerly of Bolton.

From the Newbern N. C. Gazette.
ELEGIAIC LINES,

By a lady in North-Carolina, to her distant family, after receiving letters mentioning the death of her mother.

FROM Carolina's shores I waft the sigh,
To mix with thine—Dear partners
of my breast,
Alas! ere those sad tidings met mine
eye,
Some dread forebodings broke my
nightly rest.

Some howling shades, "an airy pinions
borne,"
Or form erect presented to my view,
Or dreams of travelling thro' a waste
forlorn;

Prefaces to a mother's last adieu,
Indifference cold, and ever anxious care,
Alternately possess'd my wearied
thought;
Each day succeeding, darken'd by des-
pair,
Each night renew'd with black ideas
fraught.

Of, when pale Cynthia shed the beam
of eve,
With penive steps I trac'd the lonely
shore,
Reflection's dictates taught me but to
grieve,
Anticipating scenes of sorrow o'er.

'Twas then suspense:—your letters now
assure,
Here let me pause—to nature frail
give way,
A mother dead! Of spotless virtue pure,
"As angel forms and excellent as
they."

Religion smiles to see her votaries die,
And reason frowns when nature takes
the lead;

Oh! white-rob'd seraph, leave thy kin-
dred sky,
Assist us onward still thy path to tread.

We grope without thee, tears but blind
thy way;
Thy dictates taught the little all we
know,

Why leave us sorrowing, thus to grief
a prey,
Are we not thine, tho' distant'd here
below?

Why dost thou smile while others groan
in death?
The roses, as in health, thy cheek
retains;

Why, when surrender'd up thy precious
breath,
Thy corpse as animate with life re-
mains?

Was it to flatter and to soothe our woe,
The toils of warfare, even in death
beguile?

Oh! sweet command of pity, to bestow,
In thy last breath a guardian angel's
smile.

Then; let us to the church-yard mound
repair,
Where reliques of our kindred ashes
sleep,

With pious hearts address the forceful
prayer,
That we the bright reward of virtue
reap.

From Wood's Newark Gazette.

At a meeting of the Republican Society of the town of Newark, on Monday the 26th May, 1794, the following letters from the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, addressed to the Republican Society of the town of Newark, covering the Resolves and Principles of said Society, being read, on motion, ordered, That the Printer of the Newark Gazette shall be requested to publish the letters, dated May 20th, together with the resolves of May 8th, 1794.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
THE importance and solemnity of the present crisis of our affairs ought to command our attention, and cement the Democratic interest of the United States—at all times ought the people to have solicitude in public affairs, but at no moment ought this solicitude to manifest itself so much, as when the general interest of our country seems to be made to bend to private considerations, and the principles of freedom to be construed to serve the purposes of individual ambition.—An influence dangerous to the freedom of this country appeared to be gaining ground among us; to resist it was the object of our association, and to stifle it ought to be the most zealous endeavor of every well-wisher to the cause of liberty. As individual resistance would perhaps be unequal to counteract the combination against the people, we earnestly invite you to join your efforts with ours in the preservation of those rights for which Americans fought, bled and died.

We enclose the principles and constitution under which we are associated,

and shall take a pleasure in receiving yours, and a free communication of sentiments from you.

GEORGE LOGAN,
MICHAEL LEIB,
BEN. FRANKLIN BACHE,
Cor. Committee

Philadelphia, May 20th, 1794,
the 18th year of American Independence.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
THE importance of the subject of the enclosed Resolutions, has induced us to offer them to your consideration and attention—to us the subject appeared of so serious a nature, so injurious as a principle, so dangerous in its consequences, that to pass it by in silence was to forfeit the character of the society, and to abandon the motive which associated us.

Political evils are more easily, and certainly more safely prevented than cured; it behoves, therefore, to guard our constitution with the most jealous care, and to protest against every encroachment upon it, that the evils of despotism or a Revolution may be alike prevented. If, while our feelings are still warm with the contest against British usurpation, we tamely submit to have the citadel of our liberties undermined, we may soon expect, as the revolutionary enthusiasm is fast on its decline, to submit to its explosion, with all the fang froid of men who had never tasted freedom.

Shall we, fellow-citizens, who have professed to be centinels on our constitution and our laws;—shall we, who have felt, and know how to estimate the blessings of liberty;—shall those who have assisted in that revolution, the prize of which was to be free; shall they submit in silence to an usurpation which attacks the essence of their rights and their security, and exposes them to all the calamities attendant upon the will of an individual?

Gratitude is a virtue when it does not operate to our own destruction, and to let it smother wrongs great as the one of which we complain, is a weakness unworthy of freemen. If the weight of influence is already so great as to stifle the voice of our representatives, it is high time to sound the alarm, and we trust, here is yet virtue and independence enough in the American people to rouse at the signal of danger, and to convince their agents, that they have contended for freedom against British tyrants, and that it shall not be wrested from them by any power or influence upon earth.

If the sentiments expressed in the enclosed resolutions should meet your approbation, an evidence of your concurrence will add much to their weight, and a publication of them on your part encrease their effect.

BENJ. FRANKLIN BACHE,
MICHAEL LEIB,
GEORGE LOGAN,
Cor. Committee.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1794,
the 18th year of American Independence.

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,
THE communications of the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, were on the 26th ult. laid before the Republican Society of the town of Newark. Your letters of the 20th of May, and your resolves of the 8th, are to be republished in the Newark Gazette. The society have appointed us a committee for the purpose of cultivating a friendly correspondence and free communication of sentiment with our fellow-citizens throughout the Union. With us it is a fundamental axiom, that the acts of our rulers cannot with safety be placed beyond the reach of a decent animadversion, and that the liberty, peace and happiness of the people depend much upon a free and general circulation of the opinions of the governed.

The principles exhibited in the instrument of your association, merit the approbation of freemen, and with us it will require something more than mere verbose declamation or mutilated calumny, to believe you corrupt. We respect and will obey any government which the people have formed. We think the constitution of the the United States (all circumstances considered) is as perfect as could be expected; but to say that it is infallible and that the administrators of government can do no wrong, is as slavish a doctrine as ever disgraced the annals of despotism. We spurn at the savage howl of antifederalism, raised against every man who dares to call in question, the conduct and principles of rulers, and although we are disposed to make a reasonable allowance for the frailties and weakness of human nature and the numerous errors of opinions incident to political economy, yet we do not conceive it a crime, modestly to enquire into the conduct of our pub-

lic agents, or decently to give our opinion on subjects which relate to our public interest.

By the institution of our society, which you will receive inclosed, you will perceive that the design of our association is to acquire political knowledge. Any communications, therefore from your body will be gratefully received; and obtain particular attention. In the name and in behalf of our society; we cordially congratulate you as brethren in the cause of republicanism.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON,
JOHN SIMONSON, jun.
THOMAS WARD,
Cor. Committee.

Newark, June 2, 1794.

From the General Advertiser.

There are some who pretend to know that Danton is not a staunch patriot, but assert that he has been bribed on more than one occasion; the same persons speak well of Robespierre's firmness and honesty; but if Danton has really fallen under the stroke of the guillotine, we should rather feel inclined to attribute it to the manoeuvres of the aristocrats, whose game it has been ever since the beginning of the revolution to destroy one party by its rival faction, and this again by a new one.

But at this distance from the scene of action it is difficult, to form a right judgment of men and measures, one thing however must come home to the feelings of every republican,—that the revolution in France is for the great body of the people and will be carried thro' to a favorable issue by the People."

On the above, a Correspondent in the (New-York) American Minerva, makes the following observations.

It is laughable to see the twists and shifts of some people to justify every fan-ginary proceeding of the Convention of France.

"Manners with fortune, humors change with climes, tenets with books and principles with times."

When we hear of a rapid succession of parties in the Convention, one cutting off the heads of another, it is all resolvable into aristocracy and treason. A flaming democrat to day is arrested and guillotined to-morrow.—Why? O he was an aristocrat. But Danton, that bon patriot, he could not be an aristocrat!—impossible! How then could he come to the block? O, some aristocrats have done it to divide the Convention! What an excellent shift for a descendant of the Great Franklin! It is then impossible that democrats should quarrel? Have they no passions, no ambition, no resentment, no envy, no jealousy? But now let us see—if these popular leaders do cut one another's throats, yet France will be saved by the people. This deduction is a most striking forcible argument in favor of Clubs. It all works up to this point. But if the people should quarrel and guillotine each other, how then? Why it would be done by aristocrats? These men never were really the people, but aristocrats at heart—it is all right—the men who survive are the people, until they are arrested and tried, and then they are aristocrats. How much more simple and rational is it to allow some portion of evils and errors to men under every form of government? to admit some imperfections even among the people?—to admit what the history of Greece and Rome teaches in every page, that republican, much more democratical governments are always turbulent and factious? that men with the best intentions, are often deceived into rash measures and thrown into a flame? "In medio tutissimus ibis." Is a maxim very necessary to restrain the visionary ideas of our modern patriots.

CONGRESS.
IN SENATE,

Friday, May 30th, 1794.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An Act making further provision for securing and collecting the duties on foreign and domestic distilled spirits, stills, wines and teas," was read the third time, and further amended by striking out these words from the end of the 12th Section "in case of sickness, absence or for other sufficient causes," and inserting in lieu thereof these words, "In cases of occasional and necessary absence, or of sickness and not otherwise."

Resolved, that this bill pass with amendments,

Ordered, that the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendments to this bill.

A message from the House of Re-

presentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

Mr. President—The House of Representatives do not concur in the bill sent from the Senate, entitled, "An Act to encrease the military force of the United States, and to encourage the recruiting service;"

"They have passed a bill, entitled, "An Act to authorize the President of the United States, to lay, regulate and revoke embargoes," in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate;

"The President of the United States hath notified the House of Representatives that he this day, approved and signed, "An Act to alter the time for the next annual meeting of Congress;" And he withdrew.

The bill last brought from the House of Representatives for concurrence was read.

A message from the President of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary:

"Mr. President—The President of the United States this day approved and signed the following acts, "An Act to continue in force the act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," and "An Act further extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States."

Ordered, that the Secretary communicate this notice to the House of Representatives.

The bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An Act providing for the payment of the second instalment, due on a loan made of the Bank of the United States," was read the second time,

On motion,
It was agreed to dispense with the rule so far, as that this bill be now read the third time.

Resolved, that this bill pass.

Ordered, that the secretary acquaint the House of Representatives with the concurrence of the Senate in this bill.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act for the more effectual protection of the fourth western frontier settlers," was read the second time.

On motion,
It was agreed to amend the bill so as that the number of the militia to be called out shall not exceed five thousand.

On motion,
Ordered, that this bill be referred to Mr. King, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Potts and Mr. Ellsworth, to consider and report thereon to the Senate,

On motion,
It was agreed by unanimous consent, to dispense with the rule and that the bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act to authorize the President of the United States to lay, regulate and revoke embargoes," be now read the second time: and

On motion to agree to the first section of the bill, as follows;

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered, when ever in his opinion, the public safety shall so require, to lay an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports of the United States, or upon the ships and vessels of any foreign nation, under such regulations as the circumstances of the case may require, and to continue or revoke the same whenever he shall think proper. And the President is hereby fully authorized to give all such orders to the officers of the United States, as may be necessary to carry the same into full effect: Provided the authority aforesaid shall not be exercised, while the Congress of the United States shall be in session: And any embargo, which may be laid by the President as aforesaid, shall cease and determine in fifteen days from the actual meeting of Congress, next after laying the same."

It passed in the affirmative Yeas—14.

Nays—5.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,
Messrs. Bradford, Brown, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Hawkins, Henry, Jackson, Izard, King, Martin, Potts, Robinson, Rutherford and Vining.

Those who voted in the negative, are,
Messrs. Cabot, Ellsworth, Livermore, Morris and Rofs.

Ordered, that this bill pass to the third reading.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act laying duties upon carriages for the conveyance of persons," was read the second time.

Ordered, that this bill be referred to the committee to whom is referred the bill, entitled, An act laying certain du-

ties upon snuff and refined sugar," to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

After the consideration of the executive business.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Foreign Intelligence.

COPENHAGEN, March 4.

Notwithstanding all possible enquiry has been made to discover the cause of the dreadful conflagration by which the royal palace was consumed, nothing has appeared that tends to elucidate the matter further than to lead us to suppose that the catastrophe in question happened from fire lurking in the pipes of the kachells (or stoves) which were used for heating the different apartments, which pipes were conducted between the floors. This idea seems confirmed by the palace being full of smoke long before the fire burst out; and when the flames appeared, they broke out in different parts at once. The violence of the smoke suffocated 50 people, and prevented many (particularly those who inhabited the upper parts of the place) from saving their goods.—The high wind which blew, and the height of the building, which was 114 feet, rendered the best engines of no use. The flames could not burst through the roof, it being covered with copper; but as soon as the beams were consumed, every thing fell in.

The alacrity of all degrees of people upon the melancholy event was great beyond description, and various acts of courage were shewn upon the occasion; among the rest the following is too remarkable not to be particularly noticed: Captain Eberlin and Mr. Handevad, a merchant, had exerted themselves so long to save people and goods, that the stairs were burnt down by which they were to escape, and nothing was left but to tie some window curtains together, and let themselves down to the balcony; but when they came there, it seemed impossible for them to get any further; and from the progress of the flames they were in imminent danger of perishing, when an intrepid sailor found means to fasten a rope to the balcony, and swarming up it, he took one of the gentlemen under his right arm, and holding the other fast with his teeth by the clothes, he brought them both down safely to the ground by letting himself down with his left hand.

It was thought that the calamity of the fire at the palace would for a time have stopped the equipment of the fleet for the protection of our neutrality, but the zeal of the citizens in contributing to repair the loss will rather accelerate than delay the fitting out of that fleet.

The number of people who lost their lives at the fire is greater than was at first laid, and amounts to 130.

The ruins of the conflagration have been fenced in, that the workmen may not be hindered, and they have already dug many valuables from the rubbish.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

At a General Meeting of the Manufacturers of Norwich at the Guild-hall in that city, on Wednesday the 12th of Feb. 1794.

Robert Partridge, Esq. in the Chair.
The edict lately issued by the Empress of Russia, prohibiting the importation of striped Woollen and Worsted goods, which has been communicated to sundry manufacturers here, by their correspondents in Russia, in which prohibition are included striped Callimancoes, Camblets, Cambletteens, Taborcts, &c. &c. the Manufacture of this place, having been taken into consideration,

Resolved, That these aforesaid articles for the Russia market, give employment, during the most part of the year, and more particularly in the winter months, to as great a number of poor as all the other articles together.

Resolved, That most of the workmen employed in these articles, must be left entirely destitute, and consequently be supported by the Public, to the great advance of the poor's rates already very burthenome to this City.

Resolved, That confiding in the Commercial Treaty, lately renewed with the Court of St. Petersburg, the Manufacturers have put their Commissioners, to work, which are already in great forwardness for the first spring ships.

Resolved, That the articles in question made for Russia, are unreasonable in any other country.

Resolved, That as it appears by the late edict, all the foregoing articles, which may remain unsold in Russia, in any market-place, shop, ware-house, or place whatsoever, after the 1st of