

that the ratio of representation be increased from thirty to thirty-three thousand.—The concurrence of the house was requested to the bill with the amendments.

According to the order of the day, the house, in committee of the whole, then proceeded to the further consideration of the post-office bill.—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.—After debating a considerable time on this subject, additional reports of the post being proposed, and sundry motions made relative thereto, some of which were agreed to, and others rejected, the committee rose, reported progress, and desired leave to sit again. Adjourned till Monday.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Declaration of the Emperor and the King of Prussia, signed at Piltz on the 27th of August, is circulating at Vienna; in consequence of which, we learn, that Leopold and Frederick William have undertaken to restore the liberty of the King, and the splendor of the French Monarchy; and that for this purpose they undertake to act with mutual accord, in employing the forces necessary for this important purpose.—In consequence of this resolution, the chancery of war have ordered two large Bodies of troops to be ready to march at a moment's notice, one of which is to take the route of the Austrian Low Countries, and the other to remain on the frontiers till further orders.

M. Montmorin, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has formally notified to all the foreign courts, the King's acceptance of the Constitution. None of the foreign courts have yet thought proper to take any public notice of this notification.

There is hardly a kingdom or state on the continent but prohibits the importation of French newspapers upon the severest penalties. Their folly is almost equal to that of a certain ancient Senate. Herostatus had burnt the famous temple of Diana, in order that his name might become immortal. The Senate were resolved to disappoint his wish, and passed an edict, that no person under penalty of suffering death, should pronounce the name of Herostatus.—The consequence is, that the incendiary's name has taken root in history, and will never be forgot.

Nothing, is a stronger proof of the general confidence in the stability of the outline of the French Constitution, than the prices at which Church and Crown lands have sold. From the commencement of the sales, the prices have been from twenty-five to fifty years purchase, the average about thirty; and at present national property cannot be bought at less than thirty-three years purchase. The price may be either paid immediately or by regular installments in the course of eleven years, but with five per cent. interest on the balance till paid.

The Princes of the German empire have referred the whole of their concerns respecting the affairs of France, and the proceedings of the National Assembly, to the Emperor, with a promise to abide by whatever he shall advise in that business.

The illiterate race of Ottoman, enemies of all learning, now deprived of valor, the only virtue they ever possessed, still retain unfortunately, the ancient seat of learning, called by the Greeks Bizantium, afterwards Constantinople, and at present by the Turks, Istambol. The situation of this city, for commerce, is beyond all doubt superior to any thing of the kind in Europe, if not the whole world. The Chalcidians in the early ages of the Greek empire, had built a town on the opposite side of the Straight, which is much less convenient: A colony of Greeks having emigrated westward from the interior parts of the Lesser Asia, to the country about the Hellespont, were a long time in search of a spot whereon to erect a commercial city. Enquiry was at length made of the oracle at Delphos, who gave for answer—Build your city directly opposite to the town of the blind men. Search was a long time made to no purpose for a town inhabited by the blind. At length, it was discovered that the Chalcidians were designated by the oracle, and this (says ancient history) gave rise to the famous Bizantium.—At present, little can be said for the remains of the Grecian race: tyranny has rendered them degenerate; an apathy of soul

has sunk all their genius; but it is a pity the works of their ancestors should lie buried in a region where they are never used. Many of these works must undoubtedly exist. The Baron de Tott says, it is universally believed they exist in Thessalonica and Constantinople; molten lead being run into the locks of the repositories, to prevent any person receiving benefits from these elegant compositions. What an addition would it be to the glory of the Empress of Russia, could she negotiate for some of those works, and present the public entire with the ideas of the most amiable and enlightened of mankind—with the complete works of a Polybius, a Plutarch, a Menander, an Archilochus, a Simonides, a Tacitus, a Livy, or a Tully.

M. de Verac, formerly Ambassador from France at Soleure, has resigned his office. The King has not yet appointed any person to succeed him.

We are likewise assured, that M. de Tallyrand, Ambassador from France at Naples, has also resigned.

It still continues doubtful, whether M. de Montmorin will or will not continue in the department for foreign Affairs. It is reported that dispatches have been sent to M. de Choiseul Gouffier, our ambassador at Constantinople, to induce him, by all possible means, to consent to succeed M. de Montmorin.

Letters from Kiovia, August 22, altho' differing from each other in several particulars, agree in saying, that the destination of a body of 20,000 Russians, under the command of Marshall de Romanzow, still appeared mysterious, that popular rumour had ascribed to the corps an intention to assist a considerable number of Polish gentlemen, who are dissatisfied with the new constitution. This conjecture had been abandoned; and it is now thought, that it is the intention of these troops to cross Poland and Germany, to proceed towards the Rhine. It is true, it will not be the first time the Russians have undertaken a similar trip, as, in 1747. By such a procedure, they contributed not a little to accelerate the peace of Aix la Chapelle. The news, however, does not the less appear of a doubtful complexion.

PARIS, Sept. 26.

The King's acceptance of the Constitution, and his enlargement thereupon, has diffused a general joy. In the rejoicings on Sunday evening, the greatest decency, politeness, and good humor prevailed; the populace entirely laying aside the ferocity for which they have been lately distinguished. The Queen, however, was afraid of exposing herself to the hoots and hisses to which she has been some time accustomed; but, M. de la Fayette assured her she would meet with nothing but applause; and so it proved when she walked out in the evening with the King in the garden of the palace. This knowledge of the disposition of the popular mind, and the ascendancy he has over it, has made the commandant-general (Fayette) regretted by the Royal family. It is said, that the suppression of his post was a great deal owing to his own management. He was jealous of any one's holding it after him, and wished to disappoint the rivals who aspired to fill his place. As he imitates his master, Washington, in every thing, he is going to retire to the obscurity of the country, until he shall be called to the Mayoralty of Paris, as the other was from the shades of Mount Vernon, to the Presidency of the United States of America.

Monsieur Bougainville, the famous circumnavigator, is appointed Minister of the French Marine.

So miserable is the present establishment of the soldiery in England, that our countrymen resident in or passing through that country, as well as others, are accosted by soldiers at every corner, even at the Prince of Wales's gate in St. James's Park, desiring in a beggarly tone, the assistance of a few half pence. Soldiers in general, when pinched for money, turn thieves, murderers, &c. all which actions suppose some kind of courage—Begging is vile, miserable, and shameful in the extreme. The Prince of Wales keeps six hundred horses—why not sell some of them and relieve the soldiery?—Every foreigner traveling into England, cannot but pity a nation protected by a set of beggars.

ARE of two kinds. First—Such as yield to the superior state at once a monopoly of their useful productions, and a market for its superfluities. These, by exciting and employing industry, might be a source of beneficial riches, if an unfavorable balance were not created by the charge of keeping such possessions.—The West Indies are an example. Second—those, which, though yielding also a monopoly and a market, are principally lucrative, by means of the wealth which they heap on individuals, who transport and dissipate it within the superior state. This wealth is not only like the former, overbalanced by the cost of maintaining its sources, but resembles that drawn, not from industry, but from mines, and is productive of similar effects.—The East-Indies are an example.

All dependent countries are to the superior state, not in the relation of children and parent, according to the common phrase, but in that of slave and master, and have a like influence on character. By rendering the labour of the one, the property of the other, they cherish pride, luxury, and vanity on one side; on the other, vice and servility, or hatred and revolt.

The Situation of the Poor in England, and the Manner in which they live, may be seen from the following Account.—By Sir J. SINCLAIR.

Expences and Earnings of 6 Families of Laborers, by the Week and by the Year.

NECESSARIES.	No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		No. 4.		No. 5.		No. 6.							
	7 Persons.		7 Persons.		6 Persons.		5 Persons.		5 Persons.		4 Persons.							
<i>Expences per Week.</i>																		
Bread or flour	0	6	3	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	3	9	0	4	2
Yeast and Salt	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3
Bacon or other meat	0	0	8	0	1	4	0	0	8	0	1	9	0	1	1	0	1	0
Tea, sugar, butter	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	10
Cheese, (seldom any)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beer (seldom any)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soap, starch, blue	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Candles	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3
Thread, thrum, worsted	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3
Total	0	8	11	0	8	9	0	7	7	0	6	11	0	7	8	0	6	11
Amount per annum	23	4	9	22	15	0	19	17	7	18	0	9	19	18	8	18	0	9
<i>Earnings per week.</i>																		
The man earns at a medium	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	8	4	0	8	0	0	8	0
The woman	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	6
The children	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	8	6	0	9	0	0	8	6	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	8	6
Amount per annum	22	2	0	23	8	0	22	2	0	23	8	0	23	8	0	22	2	0
To the above amount of expences per annum	23	4	9	22	15	0	19	17	7	18	0	9	19	18	8	18	0	9
Add rent, fuel, clothes, lying-in	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
Total expences per an.	29	4	9	28	15	0	25	17	7	24	0	9	25	18	8	24	0	9
Total earnings per an.	22	2	0	23	8	0	22	2	0	23	8	0	23	8	0	22	2	0
Deficiency of earnings	7	2	9	5	7	0	3	15	7	1	0	9	2	10	8	2	18	9

ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES.

- No. 1. A man, his wife and 5 children, the eldest 8 years of age, youngest an infant.
- No. 2. A woman, whose husband is run away, and 6 children, the eldest a boy 16 years of age, the next a boy aged 13, the youngest 5; 4 of the children too young to earn any thing.
- No. 3. A man, his wife, and 4 small children, the eldest under 6 years of age, the youngest an infant.
- No. 4. A man, his wife, and 3 small children, the eldest not quite 5 years old, the youngest an infant.
- No. 5. A man, his wife, and three young children, the eldest 6 years of age, the youngest an infant.
- No. 6. A man, his wife and 2 young children, the eldest 7 years of age, the youngest 4.

ANNUAL EXPENCES.

Rent of a cottage and garden, from 1l. 5s. to 2l. 2s. say,	1	10	0
Fuel, if bought, costs 12s. but reckoned here at a week's wages, because a man can in a week cut turf enough on the common to serve the year, and the farmers give the cartage for the ashes.	0	8	0
Clothing. The man's wear of a suit per annum, 5s.; wear of a working jacket and breeches, 4s.; 2 shirts, 8s.; one pair of stout shoes nailed, 7s.; 2 pair of stockings, 4s.; hat, handkerchief, &c. 2s.—Sum 1l. 10s.—The woman's wear of gown and petticoat, 4s.; 1 shift, 3s. 6d.; 1 pair of strong shoes, 4s.; 1 pair of stockings, 1s. 6d.; aprons, 3s.; handkerchiefs, caps, &c. 4s.—Sum, 1l.—But as few poor people can every year bestow on themselves the sums here supposed, let the children's clothing, (partly made up of parent's old clothes, partly bought at second hand) be included, and the whole estimated at	2	10	0
Lying-in, sickness, and loss of time thereby, burials, and loss of time by extreme bad weather, estimated at	1	10	0
Rent, fuel, clothing, lying-in, &c. are set down in the column at 6l. to every family alike, because it is the least sum at which those articles can be reckoned.	6	0	0
Price of the half-peck loaf of wheat bread of the gallon of flour	0	0	11½
of a week's labor in winter	0	0	10
of a week's labor, where the laborer is employed constantly, all weather, the year through	0	7	0
	0	8	0

The tea used per family, is from 1 to 1-2 oz. per week, at 2d. per oz. Soft sugar, 1-2 lb. at 7d. to 8d. per lb. Salt butter or lard, 1-2 lb. at 7-8 to 8d. per lb. Poor people reckon cheese the dearest article they can buy. Malt is so dear, they seldom brew any small beer, except against a lying-in or christening. To eke out soap, they burn green fern, and knead the ashes into balls with which they make a ley for washing. In No. 5. the woman washes for one or two single laborers, for which reason 6d. is charged for soap. In No. 4. the charge for bread is considerably less than in the others; because that family, by buying a whole hog at once, has for the same money almost double the quantity of meat, which the others get who buy by retail; and that greater quantity of meat, with greens and potatoes, makes the bread go farther. It appears from the preceding account, that the poor in England live in a very different stile from those of Scotland, and the earnings of the woman seem to be very inconsiderable indeed; for 6d. to 3s 6d per week.