

Monroe, Potts, Rutherford, and Taylor. Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bradford, Bradley, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Livermore, Morris, Robinson, Strong and Vining.

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendment to this resolution.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives agree to the amendment of the Senate to 'The resolution to continue the present embargo on ships or vessels in the ports of the United States, bound to any foreign port or place'—And he withdrew.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act to establish the post-office and post-roads within the United States," was in part read the third time.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the bill at this time be postponed.

Mr. Foster reported from the committee on enrolled bills that they had examined "The resolution to continue the present embargo on ships or vessels in the United States, bound to any foreign port or place," and that it was duly enrolled.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President—The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled resolution, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the signature of the Vice-President"—And he withdrew.

The Vice-President signed "The resolution to continue the present embargo on ships or vessels in the ports of the United States bound to any foreign port or place," and it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation.

After the consideration of the executive business,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

From the General Advertiser.

Mr. BACHE,

A writer in your paper of Thursday, who communicates to the public, two resolutions relative to Mr. Jay's appointment as Envoy to England, observes, that he had been informed that a majority of the Senate appeared to be of opinion, that it was not compatible with the character of Judge, to accept the office of an Envoy, but that the friends of Mr. Jay secured his appointment, "by urging, that his delicacy and sense of propriety, would certainly induce him to resign his office of Chief Justice, when he should accept the Envoy-ship." A Correspondent who possesses accurate information of what passed in the Senate on this occasion, denies the allegation that the friends of Mr. Jay, declared it to be their opinion that he would, or ought to, resign his office of Chief Justice.

A Senator from an Eastern State, is said to have observed, that Mr. Jay's being Chief Justice, constituted no objection to his appointment to another office; for in case of incompatibility, the former would be resigned, adding that probably he would resign the office of Judge if appointed Envoy.

This unpremeditated conjecture, was expressed by no other Senator, nor is it believed that it had any influence in Mr. Jay's appointment.

It is a just principle that offices, the duties of which interfere with each other, should not be conferred upon one man; but the difficult situation of public affairs, the peculiar nature of the business, and the acknowledged fitness of a particular character, will justify an occasional, and temporary departure from this general rule. A Judge of the Supreme Court is an associate officer; an Envoy Extraordinary, is a character employed for a short time, and upon an urgent occasion: The judiciary department will proceed, should one of their corps be engaged a few months as an Envoy Extraordinary and the precedent will not prove injurious.

Those know little of Mr. Jay's private character, who insinuate that avarice is a passion, that harbours in his bosom; his friends will have no occasion to regret his want of delicacy, in respect to what some may have deemed an object, the pecuniary emoluments of this appointment. Mr. Jay is neither "alieni appetens, nec sui profusus," plain republican manners, and economy, distinguish his public, as well as private life.

From the American Minerva.

The TIMES, No. VI.

New-England people turned aristocrats! say the southern gentlemen. This is very odd. Let us examine the fact, and compare New-England aristocracy with Southern democracy. An eastern aristocrat is a New-England farmer. Nine out of ten of all these people are men of small landed estates, consisting of from 50 to 200 acres of land, and worth from 1000 to 3000 dollars. There is not one in twenty of them that ever owned a slave; and those who have them are getting rid of them as fast as they can, without injury to the slaves. The farmer himself, his wife, his sons and daughters all labor in person, on the farm or at the spinning wheel. A farmer in New-England who does not labor in person, is no more to be found than a planter in Virginia or Carolina who does. If they have occasion to hire laboring men, they associate with them, and eat at the same table. In a whole village there is little or no distinction of rank—the farmers and mechanics, the justice of peace and the blacksmith all associate on equal terms. There is no such thing as a farmer's commanding his workmen—he treats them all as his equals. These people are generally very civil and obliging—they make bows to each other, and teach their children to do the same. This is New-England aristocracy.

Virginia democracy is a very different thing—A democrat in the southern states is a planter, or other person, who owns a large number of slaves; who is above labor himself, and not only so, but is above the dudgeon of overreaching his own business. He commits it to a steward and a negro driver. He establishes all the ranks of the feudal system in his own family. The planter is king, or lord paramount—his children are nobles—the tutor, the steward and clerk are the commons—and the laboring people and blacks are the vassals. Yet this planter is a mighty democrat—a warm stickler for the rights of men—for liberty—and what is more, equality. This little domestic monarch writes and spouts incessantly about the funding system and the danger of power.—He will not labor—not he—that is the business of slaves.—He will not associate with laboring people—he will not eat at the same table. His sons must not labor, this would disgrace them—they are seen at a tavern from morning to night, sawing on a fiddle, and playing at billiards.

A New-England aristocrat, on Sunday puts saddle and pillion on his team-horse, takes his wife behind him, and his child on a pillow before him, and rides to church, and when he gets home, he reads a sermon, or a chapter in the Bible, and teaches his children some catechism.

The southern democrat on Sunday gets into his coach, if he has it, or can borrow one, and accompanied with two or three dirty, ragged, half naked slaves, rides to some friends, or to some amusement. It is idle to deny these things—thousands of eye witnesses can attest them. Let the truth then be acknowledged. Let the charge of aristocracy fall where it ought. The northern people are the most democratical in the universe—equality reigns among them in reality—but they respect law and order, and when they have a government, they wish to keep it.

## Foreign Intelligence.

COPENHAGEN, March 1.

About four o'clock last Wednesday evening, an alarm of fire was given from the palace. It first appeared in the upper story of the south corner of the front side, which is to the westward; and, although every endeavor was used to extinguish the flames, they soon began to spread to the northward. About half past six the Royal family were told that little or no hopes of saving the palace were left: they retired to another quarter of the town.

The flames were assailed by a fresh gale of wind from the south-east, and about half past eight the spire was burnt down. At ten o'clock, the whole body of this immense building was in a blaze, which at once exhibited a very grand but awful scene. In short, the whole palace of Christianburgh was reduced to the bare walls, in the course of six hours. Both the wings were also on fire, and the north one reduced; but, by the great exertions of the burghers, the south wing, although burnt down, was prevented from communicating to the Chancery and Museum.—Had the fire caught either the one or the

other, it would have been impossible to have saved the bank or magazines.

The houses on the Strand were also much endangered, as the wind blew directly upon them; and large pieces of burning wood were flying about in the streets. The conflagration must have been seen all over the island, I suppose, such a great pile of building destroyed in so short a space of time. It is said, that many of the people have been burnt, but as yet there are no particular accounts of the number. Very little of the furniture or effects were saved. The King's private library was destroyed, as were most of the papers and books in the high court. The damages will amount to many millions.

The royal family are universally pitied, and much praise is due to the prince royal, who was all the night walking about, without any attendants, to prevent disorders.—This shewed his confidence in the people.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 28.

The names of the French commissaries, which arrived here on the 15th inst. are Ochet, Paris and Fitterman; they were escorted by a body of Prussian hussars, and rode in a coach, on each corner of which was a red cap, and before the tri-colour flag.

Just before they got to the White Swan Inn, at which they alighted, a foreigner tore down the latter, but he was immediately seized, and carried to the Guard House. The populace appeared in tumultuous numbers, but the guards prevented their insulting the Commissaries, and a Prussian Sentinel does duty at the door of the White Swan Inn, whilst they remain here.

BERLIN, March 1.

No extraordinary preparations are yet making in any of our arsenals of a warlike appearance, and every thing remains at present in a state of suspense.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

February 15.

Barrere communicated the following articles relative to the armies:

ROYALISTS DEFEATED.

General Duquesnoy thus writes from Pont de Noyers, the 22d of Pluviose (10th February.)

"At last I have met the famous army of Charette, a quarter of a league from Pont de Noyers on the great road to Nantes. My light troops on the left, engaged in a brisk fire with their advanced guard. At two o'clock in the afternoon, I repaired to the field of battle; as fast as my battalions arrived, I drew them up, and the fire was very hot on both sides. In the onset these vagabonds not only resisted, but advanced upon us—when seven of my battalions were ranged, the charge was beat. The enemy, on their side, produced three new battalions that had been concealed in a wood. The combat lasted an hour, and was very hot. Our troops at length repulsed the Rebels, in every part, the greatest part of whom threw away their arms and fled into the wood; about eight hundred bit the dust. I have, in the whole, almost one hundred men killed and wounded. My Aid-de-camp L'Anglois had his horse killed under him. We know not whether the Rebels are fled."

Gen. Tureau writes from Saumur, the 25th, and confirms this news. He adds, "we are said to have been beaten at Cholet, whereas we have gained there a complete victory. I was at Angers the 23d, and they said here yesterday, that Pont de Ce was taken on the 23d, &c. Gen. Cordelier, who has beaten the enemy at Cholet, has orders to pursue them without intermission.

"He tells me, that Laroche Jaquelin is killed, and buried at Trementrin. Thirty reports have been made of that event, and they all agree. It is however, certain, that he was not present at the battle of Cholet, and that it was his army which attacked that town, commanded by Stofflett. I have ordered General Cordelier to cause the body of Laroche Jaquelin to be disinterred, and to try to gain a certain proof of his death.

A SKIRMISH.

General Pichegru writes from head quarters at Reunion sur Oise, that he has visited many of the cantonments, and finds the soldiery in the highest spirits. He sends a letter of Brigadier-General Moreau, dated from Cassel, which announces, that on the 13th (Feb. 1) 700 men who set out from Ypres, attacked the post of Bochequesie, defended by no more than 350 of our Chasseurs. The enemy entered the village; our troops retreated

into the Church, from the tower of which they kept up such a fire on the Slaves, that they were obliged to retire, leaving thirteen killed in the burial place, besides eight found afterwards near the road to Vestrade,—we took also nine prisoners and twenty one fusils.

ATTEMPT of the ENGLISH on CORSICA.

Lacombe St. Michel, Representative of the people, at Batia, in Corsica, writes, under date of the 2d Pluviose, that an English Squadron menaced these coasts. On the preceding evening three large vessels approached Nouza, in the Gulph of St. Florent, and attempted to land some troops to burn the mills; but some sloops with grenadiers, and an armed felucca put off, and the English retired.

The frigate Melpomene, being becalmed, was attacked by two English frigates, two leagues from Calvi. The English, after three hours fight, left the French ship.

It appears that the principal design of the English at this moment, is to take from us those towns in Corsica that remain faithful to the Convention, but chance has not favored their efforts.—Grain comes in to us from many parts.

February 28.

Two recent advantages have been gained over the enemies of the Republic.—The first took place on the 14th of Feb. near Beken, Brigadier General Dumonceau, and Col. Wattal commanding at Pont a Bruck, at the head of a detachment of the 10th regiment of Calvados, and another of the chasseurs of the 13th forming in all a corps of 100 men, met, in patrolling, a body of the enemy, in number at least six times greater, composed of English cavalry and Austrian infantry. They made the attack with Republican courage, and the event was not doubtful, they made at least fifty of the enemy bite the dust, took the same number of prisoners and 28 horses. We lost only a single man, a quarter-master, who is regretted by the whole corps.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

ARMY OF THE WEST.

Brest, Feb. 10.

This army is receiving daily reinforcements. A large detachment has been sent off to quell the disturbances which have been occasioned by a body of royalists.

A French frigate has sent into Brest, a Spanish vessel laden with 78,800 piastrres. Within the space of one month, 80 British ships have been sent into this harbor. The Squadron commanded by Keranguen, and which was sent to convoy the expedition to America to a certain latitude, returned the 10th instant, without having met with any interruption from the fleet of the enemy. The Squadron brought 16 prizes laden with corn, and destined for Spain.

The army of the North, thro' the Committee of Public Safety, has fixed its increase at 180,000 will be augmented

Men.	
to	220,000
The united armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, to	280,000
The army of the Alps, to	60,000
The army of the Eastern Pyrenees, to	80,000
The army of the South, to	60,000
The army of the West, to	80,000

Total - 780,000  
This augmentation will be produced, without having recourse to the men of the second requisition.

March 11.

At Vienna every coffee-house and tavern-keeper is obliged to give up one of the waiters; the same is done by every publican. All are obliged to enter into military service, and their places are to be supplied with women.

Carriere, in a late sitting of the Jacobins, acknowledged that there might still be 20,000 rebels in La Vendee, though scattered over 40 square leagues of ground. This fact, he said, gave him no uneasiness, because he knew that the Convention had 40,000 men in the country, who would soon put the orders of the committee of Public Safety in execution, as his Colleague, Garau and Hentz, were full of zeal and activity. But, added he, as long as there is one robber in La Vendee, the conspirators will talk of a Catholic army!

On Tuesday se'night five Roman Catholic Clergymen were admitted to Degrees in the University of Dublin being