

see on enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled "an act for the relief of Leffert Lefferts and others," 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 two enrolled bills, I am directed to bring them to the Senate for the signature of the Vice-President"—And he withdrew.

The Vice-President signed the enrolled bill, entitled, "an act to authorize Ephraim Kimberly to locate the land warrant issued to him for services in the late American army." And the enrolled bill, entitled, "an act for the relief of Leffert Lefferts and others," and they were delivered to the committee on enrolled bills to be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee that they had this day laid the last mentioned enrolled bills before the President of the United States, and also the enrolled bill, entitled, "an act limiting the time for presenting claims for destroyed certificates of certain descriptions."

After the consideration of the executive business

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Friday, April 18.

The petition of Ebenezer Parsons and others, was presented and read, praying that certain vessels mentioned in the petition on account of the perishable nature of their cargoes, may be exempted from the embargo.

Ordered, That this petition lie on the table.

Two memorials from Spencer Man, and Franz Jacob Foltz, were presented and severally read, praying allowance of the drawback on a quantity of exported coffee and brandy, the petitioners being unavoidably prevented from compliance with the legal formalities requisite to entitle them thereto.

Ordered, That these petitions severally lie on the table.

(To be continued.)

Extract from the Executive Records of the Senate of the United States.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In Senate, April 16th 1794.

The following written message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his secretary:

United States, 16th April 1794.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

The communications which I have made to you during your present session, from the dispatches of our Minister in London, contain a serious aspect of our affairs with Great Britain. But as peace ought to be pursued with unremitting zeal, before the last resource, which has so often been the scourge of nations, and cannot fail to check the advanced prosperity of the United States, is contemplated, I have thought proper to nominate, and do hereby nominate JOHN JAY, as envoy extraordinary of the United States, to his Britannic majesty.

My confidence in our Minister Plenipotentiary in London continues undiminished. But a mission like this, while it corresponds with the solemnity of the occasion, will announce to the world a solicitude for a friendly adjustment of our complaints, and a reluctance to hostility. Going immediately from the United States, such an envoy will carry with him a full knowledge of the existing temper and sensibility of our country; and will thus be taught to vindicate our rights with firmness and to cultivate peace with sincerity.

Go, WASHINGTON.

The message was read,

Ordered, that it lie for consideration.

Thursday, April 17th 1794.

The Senate took into consideration the nomination of John Jay to be envoy extraordinary to the court of London, made in the message of the President of the United States of the 16th inst.

And on motion to postpone the nomination for the purpose of taking into consideration the following:

"Ordered, that the Secretary of State lay before Senate, a copy of Mr. Jay's report of the 17th of October 1786, upon a letter of Mr. Adams then minister at the court of Great Britain, of the 4th of March of the same year."

It passed in the negative.

On motion,

"That previous to going into the consideration of the nomination of a special envoy to the court of Great Britain, the President of the United States be requested to inform Senate of the whole business with which the proposed envoy is to be charged."

It passed in the negative.

And after debate

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, April 18th 1794.

The Senate resumed the consideration of

the nomination of John Jay, to be envoy extraordinary to the court of London.

On motion,

It was agreed to postpone the consideration thereof for the purpose of considering the resolution respecting the continuance of the embargo.

On motion, further to postpone the consideration of the nomination of Mr. Jay as envoy extraordinary to his Britannic majesty, for the purpose of passing on the bill establishing the post office and post roads.

It passed in the negative.

On motion, to postpone the further consideration thereof until Monday next.

It passed in the negative.

On motion,

Resolved, that the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate the reports of John Jay to Congress, while secretary of foreign affairs; and in case the books in which the same are recorded are transmitted to the Senate, that the same be returned by the secretary of the Senate, to the office of the secretary of State.

Saturday, April 19.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary for the Department of State, accompanying the reports of John Jay while secretary of foreign affairs; in pursuance of the resolution of the 18th instant, requesting the President of the United States to that purpose, which was read.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the message from the President of the United States of the 16th inst. containing the nomination of John Jay, to be envoy extraordinary of the United States to his Britannic Majesty.

On motion, to postpone the consideration of the nomination for the purpose of considering the following motion:

"Resolved, That any communications to be made to the Court of Great Britain may be made through our minister now at that court, with equal facility and effect, and at much less expense, than by an envoy extraordinary; and that such an appointment is at present inexpedient and unnecessary.

"That to permit Judges of the Supreme Court to hold at the same time any other office or employment emanating from, and holden at the pleasure of the executive, is contrary to the spirit of the constitution, and, as tending to expose them to the influence of the executive, is mischievous and impolitic."

It passed in the negative—Yeas 10—Nays 17.

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

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Martin, Monroe, Robinson, and Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bradford, Bradley, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Gunn, Henry, Jackson, Izard, King, Langdon, Livermore, Morris, Potts, Rutherford, Strong, and Vining.

On motion to agree to the nomination.

It passed in the affirmative—Yeas 18—Nays 8.

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

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Bradford, Bradley, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Gunn, Henry, Jackson, Izard, King, Langdon, Livermore, Morris, Potts, Rutherford, Strong and Vining.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Hawkins, Martin, Monroe, and Taylor.

So it was

Resolved, That the Senate do advise and consent to the appointment of John Jay as envoy extraordinary of the United States to his Britannic Majesty, agreeable to the nomination.

Ordered, That the secretary lay this resolution before the President of the United States.

A motion was made as follows:

"Resolved, That upon all executive business, the minority on any question, may enter their reasons on the journals."

Ordered, that the motion lie for consideration.

Monday, April 21.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made the 19th instant, that it be

"Resolved, That upon all executive business the minority, on any question, may enter their reasons."

And on the question to agree to this resolution it passed in the negative.

Extract from the executive records.

Attest,

SAMUEL A. OTIS, Secretary.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, Feb. 27.

In the markets of the 25th and 26th, there was an entire want of several of the indispensable articles of life. Some of the sections made a proclamation by the found of the trumpet, inviting the citizens to leave the butcher's meat for the sick, women in child-bed, and wet-nurses. Under the old regimen, more than half the kingdom was supported by fish during Lent, according to the rites of the ci-devant religion. Now, when an attempt is made to introduce a conformity to this regulation, it is found to be impossible; because the peasants, from the very commencement of the revolution, having been allowed to cut through the banks of the ponds and lakes, these have no longer been kept up, and the fish, that abundant source of supply, is consequently destroyed. This deficiency must be supplied by meat, and this becomes one of the many causes of the present scarcity.

In an address presented to the Commune, the Section of Indivisibility has made the following statement respecting the situation of the prisons:

"The prisons are no other than so many pleasurable residences. Choice entertainments, the most exquisite food, delicious wines, music, concerts, plays, promenades, suspicious assemblages, unlawful conversations—such are the enjoyments and amusements of the prisoners. They have even contrived to convey into the jails, cattle, game, tame fowls, &c. It is for them alone, that the nourishing animal sheds his blood, while the Sans Culottes, who, with their own blood have cemented the basis of our Holy Liberty, can obtain these articles of support at no price whatever, or if they do procure them now and then, it is not until the trader, as counter revolutionary as our open enemies, has insolently complained of the maximum. To these good people the butcher's shops are shut. The pork-seller has no longer any meat to dispose of; the grocers have neither oil nor sugar; nor do the cows, as heretofore, supply milk for use, or for the making of butter; the hens have ceased to lay their eggs; and, finally, the earth no longer yields up her fruits and her productions."

The Administration of Police is accused of sharing in, and tolerating these abuses.

The Section of Indivisibility followed up its address by a resolution to demand of the Convention, the transportation out of Paris of those imprisoned on suspicion; the sequestration of their effects till two years after peace; and a prohibition against any one entering the houses in which they are to be confined in the provinces, or corresponding with them. After the sequestration of their goods and revenues, the Section proposed that they should have three livres a day for their support, and should have but one common lodging with the indigent persons who might be confined in the same houses.

The Section also proposed, that the Municipality or Administrators of Supply shall furnish the cattle and other animals to the butchers, poulterers, &c. who shall be allowed to sell no more than half a pound of flesh daily to each citizen, who for that effect is to be provided by the committees with a certificate, as in the case of bread, &c.

This business being ended, a long discussion arose during which it was observed, that for upwards of four months the Police had not granted permission to any one to visit those who are imprisoned on suspicion; and that for several days, not one ounce of meat had been carried to the prisons, unless for the sick.

March 3.

The scarcity of meat, butter, vegetables, &c. is still the same at Paris; a calf's caul sells for 20 livres, and a capon, on the 27th of last month, sold for 47 livres; a great quantity of rotten poultry has again been thrown into the river.

A letter was received from one of the Administrators of Rochelle, dated the 19th of February, stating that the national forces in La Vendee were dispersed, and that some pieces of artillery had fallen into the power of the rebels.

We learn from Dunkirk, that the talk of a descent on England prevails in every part of the West Coast, where they pant to attack proud Albion, and revenge the crimes of Pitt. From L'Orient our advices state, that the most earnest prepara-

tions are making for a descent on England.

On the 27th, the guillotine struck off sixteen heads. The victims were men and women of the lower ranks.

The ci-devant Cardinal de Brienne, Archbishop of Sens, one of the Fathers of the Constitutional Church, distinguished by his intrigues, & by his connection with the pretended philosophers whose harangues have contributed so much to the destruction of France, has just anticipated the punishment of the guillotine by dying in his bed.

Addressees, out of all number, are daily handed to the convention, praying it not to listen to terms of peace, till all the tyrants of the earth have bit the dust. The most remarkable is that from Rochelle, which contains the following passage:

"Let us place Kings in the state we are in—let us suppose them to have been favoured by victory; we ask the Universe, would those despots have thought to have ever shed blood enough to assuage their rage? No!—Manes, death massacre fire covering all France. Irons! Irons! the Republic destroyed!—let us tremble at those images. No—no truce with the tyrants of nations. Let 100,000 Sans Culottes go over and deal their blows in England. Yes! London must become a Carthage for us—and let triumphant Liberty inscribe in her records the united names of England and France."

Roulin denounced a new faction in the Convention, which, he said, was worse than the Brissotine party; and denounced Philippeaux as an oppressor of the Patriots. The Cordeliers then took the resolution to appoint Commissioners to collect the different charges against the new faction, and to read their names in its sittings.

The grand total of prisoners in the different goals of Paris, amounts to 3866.

LEYDEN, March 5.

The news from the Empire does not contain any fact or article worth mentioning.

Various are the conjectures on the arrival of the Commissioners from France, respecting their errand; but more at the kind reception they met with at Mayence and at Frankfurt, at which latter place the Prussian general Kalkreuth behaves to two of them in a most distinguished manner.

It appears the French army on the Rhine, under general Michaud, is posted to act purely on the defensive, owing to the great detachments drawn from him, which have joined Pichegru, to act against the Combined Armies in a mass in Flanders.

COURTRAY, February 30.

Previous to the French army of the north taking the field, General Pichegru wrote the following to the Prince de Cobourg:

"GENERAL,

"I summon you, in the name of the French Republic, to give up immediately Quesnoy, Valenciennes, and Conde, otherwise I shall attack and vanquish you.

PICHEGRU."

WARSAW, February 15.

The Russian troops of the Ukraine and Podolia are in motion, as also those who are quartered in Tartary; they are making dispositions which seem to announce a speedy war with the Turks; and unfortunately our advices from Constantinople give us room to believe peace will soon be at an end between those two powers.

LONDON, March 6—14.

Letters from Genoa of the 8th ult. state the arrival of a British messenger in that harbour, with orders from the court of London to Admiral Lord Hood, to raise the blockade, which has been done accordingly.

Letters from Paris which have escaped the vigilance of the committees, state, that the difficulty of procuring provisions in that metropolis has given rise to much uneasiness. The people demand a king and bread; and the deputies dare no longer shew themselves in public, unless in repairing to the Convention, where they daily hear very unpleasant complaints. The two commissioners who were represented as sick at Angers, were taken and killed by the Royalists in the action of St. Fulgent. These letters further state, that General Moulin did not, as his party have represented, kill himself as a staunch republican, but was dispatched with a pistol by La Roche Jaquelin; and that the infection which broke out at Nantz, by the putrid exhalation of the dead bodies of 9000 of the royalists of La Vendee, who had been either guillotined or shot there, has occasioned in that city an epidemic disorder which carries off a great number of the inhabitants.