THE FRENCH BUDGET.

FOR THE YEAR NINE—1801.

On the 9th January, the committee from the Tribunate prefented to the legislative Body the ſtate of the Finances, of which the following is a ſketch, from the ſpeech of the citizen *Arnaud*.

"A year has ſcarcely paſſed away ſince a commiſſion of the five hundred preſented in this tribunate, the demand which had been made by the directorial government, of the ſum of 800 millions for the expences of the 8th year. This ſum was at firſt reduced to 600 millions; but by the new economy of the conſular government, the expence of the 8th year has been fixed, as follows—ſum of the aſſignations; which is 237 millions leſs than what had at firſt been fixed upon by the directory. You know, what glory and ſucceſs has been gained for the republic, by the employment of theſe expences thus *reduced*! Our brave armies ſtruggling againſt want of every kind, have temperized with victory, until the government of France had ruſhed out of chaos, every conception of prudence and holineſs, of moderation and of valor, that reſembled magic; every combination of exterior politics and adminiſtration, by which, ſince the 9th of November, have reinſtated the deſtinies of the republic and wrung the knell of humiliation, for the vacation enemy of peace—Engliſhmen. Proofs of affection given by *faithful allies*; marks of confidence and common intereſt on the part of *neutral powers*; thoſe bonds of friendſhip that are carefully cultivated by the cabinets which have ſtolen off the venom of Engliſh politics; all theſe teſtimonies prove to Europe the wiſdom of the French Government—*capitulation* of all countries are ready to ſeize the favourable moment for rendering their property ſecure and productive, and perceiving the guarantee of an approved choice protection, are hallening to *have an intereſt in our public funds*, which have been encreaſed in value ſince the 9th of November. In fact, whatſoever mortgage or guarantee can be offered in any part of Europe to the employment of capitals! England, groaning under the weight of *debt and taxes*, undermined by a ſyſtem of *bankruptcy* which is paralyſed the bank, a labouring under a progreſſive dearth of proviſions. Its blood-bought hopes, have been maintained ſolely by practical illuſions on the cabinets of Europe, and by its tyrannical dominions in India, which, *while its points of contact are diſtant by millions of leagues from the metropolis, will ſoter upon the firſt breathing out of her intereſting diſſentions in Europe*. The poſſeſſors of ea tals in England have many cauſes of uneaſineſs and alarm—It is already proved by the *decrede of bank-notes*, by the diſturbance in the courſe of exchange, and by the well known facts, that moveable fortunes have been taken away even from London, in order to be placed in the *public funds of France*."

The project was then adopted by 255 white, againſt twelve black balls.

The preſident declared it had paſſed into a law. It is as follows:

Art. 1. The ſum of 415 millions is granted to government for the different ſervices of the year 9.

2. This ſum ſhall be taken out of the produce of the contributions decreed by the law of the 16th of March laſt, and the other revenues of the year 8.

3. The general account of the receipts and expenditures made during the year, ſhall be given to the government by the miniſter of finances, and preſented to the legiſlative body during the firſt months of the following year.

The account of receipts ſhall comprehend all the ſums received, and ſhall be divided into as many heads as there ſhall have been different contributions and other public revenues.

The account of expences ſhall comprehend all the ſums paid; and ſhall be divided into as many heads as there are ſervices.

The day before the diſſolution of the Directorial Government, 17 Brumaire-8th year (8th Nov. 1799) the *tiers conſolidé*, were at 8; on the 18 Jan. 1801, they were at 56!

At the ſame dates the Engliſh 3 per cents conſols, were at 58 1-4—and 59-3 4 1-2.

D'Halmon to C. Dervie, conſulmen general of Foreign relations with the Bey of Tunis.

On board the Bonds Patriotes brig, Jan. 8th. 1801.

In conſequence of the requeſt you have made to C. Nobile, to obtain information reſpecting the army, I ſhall tranſmit to you every thing I know on the ſubject.

The veſſels diſpatched from France for Alexandria, arrived there before our departure, being twelve in number, laden with ſalts and muſquets and bringing good news.

In regard to the army of Egypt, I can aſſure you, it is in good order; well clothed, well armed, and well paid; no ſoldier of diſeaſe has prevailed for a year paſt; the plague laſt year, occaſioned very little ravage; we have loſt no more than 150 men by diſeaſe. The port of Alexandria was entirely free, none of the enemy's veſſels were cruizing before it. The Turks and the Engliſh, who had remained there a long time, retired in between the 7th and 12th October, and notwithſtanding their cruizers, veſſels were continually paſſing between Alexandria and Roſetta. Alexandria is in a reſpectable ſtate of defence; workmen were daily employed in the fortifications, and more than 400 pieces of cannon had been mounted. Abouker is alſo well fortified, and better than it ever was before. The fortifications of Cairo were daily encreaſing, on all the ſurrounding mountains, towers from which the ſoldiers can bring aſſiſtance in need, and where they have ſecured from any ſudden attack, have been built, and each little fort is ſupplied with water and proviſions. Damietta is alſo ſecured againſt any deſigns of the enemies in Upper Egypt; we have been perfectly quiet ſince the treaty of peace concluded between Gen. Kleber and Mourad Bey. The latter ſatisfiſhly obſerves the conditions of the treaty; and the friendſhip prevails now between him and Gen. Dowzelot, who commands in Upper Egypt.

When we left Alexandria, the army was expecting that a ſecond would be attempted by the Engliſh. But if ſuch is their deſign, they muſt concert their meaſures with great prudence, for they will find us more ready to receive them. Our ſoldiers are ſo well accuſtomed to the climate that they march through the deſarts better than the natives. Our cavalry are well mounted, and our infantry is in the beſt ſtate. Be aſſured C. Commiſſioner, that our troops will be highly gratified to ſee the Engliſh near them; if they once landed, they flatter themſelves that they will not ſuffer them to re-embark.

We met the Nile corvette, on her way to France, having on board officers charge of with diſpatches.

Such, C. Commiſſioner, are the latest news from Egypt. I beg you will receive the aſſurance of my reſpect.

(Signed) D'HALMONT.

EGYPTIAN DISCOVERIES.

The relaxation made by the French in Egypt, ſo very beneficial of intereſting and ſcientific inquiry, and into the immenſe treaſures of antiquity, which this celebrated country has long concealed, are going on with the greateſt activity and zeal, and begin to aſſume a regular and methodized ſyſtem.—Some of the moſt curious particulars are mentioned in a letter from Citizen Denon, one of the Commiſſioners of Examining Upper Egypt; dated July 14, 1800. He ſays, "The geography of Egypt has been nearly completed by the labours of the Commiſſion. The errors neceſſarily attending propoſitions of meaſurement, have been corrected by aſtronomical obſervation, ſo that little is now wanting to complete the materials for conſtructing a chart of the Mediterranean from the earlieſt antiquity. The tables of longitude and latitude, determined by C. Nouet, have been printed, and from comparing them with thoſe of Ptolemy, the differences will be found ſo great, as to ſhew the neceſſity of the preſent obſervation. The latitude of Syene, for inſtance, which Eratoſthenes placed under the tropic, is now forty minutes different from that which has been aſſigned to it. It was a very important object to determine the comparative level of the two ſeas. The traces of the ancient canal have been diſcovered; and from the different levels which have been taken, no doubt can be entertained that the height of the waters of the Red Sea exceeded that of the Mediterranean. A complete knowledge has been obtained of the monuments of antiquity which now remain (the moſt valuable of which are in Upper Egypt,) and plans of the Temples of the ancient cities have been taken. Drawings have been taken of the pieces of ſculpture which embelliſh the antique monuments. The ſculpture diſcriſes more to the different deities, battles, triumphal entries, &c. In a grotto near to Elethes, or Lucinea, have been found accounts relative to architecture, the fiſhery, and navigation. The ſepulchral grottoes of Thebes, which are ſo numerous, and dug with ſo much art have been carefully examined. Many of them contain mummies in high preſervation, and in rummaging around them, ſeveral rolls of papers have been found, which have enriched many of the Members of the Commiſſion with ſome of the moſt antient manuſcripts in the world. But the moſt remarkable and intereſting prize for ſcience, which has been diſcovered is two zodiacs, ſo one engraved at the baſe of a periſtyle at Elfo, and the other on a great temple at Dendara. The former indicates the ſolſtice in the ſign of Virgon, the other, which is of later date, ſhews the ſun in Leo, and has conſtellations, which are alſo been drawn. The intention of the founders of theſe monuments was certainly to repreſent the preſent ſtate of the heavens when theſe zodiacs were made. A compariſon of theſe two zodiacs, which may now be inſtituted the period of the conſtruction of theſe temples, and from it a fixing manner the knowledge which the antient Egyptians poſſeſſed of that aſtronomical phenomenon, the proceſſion of the equinoxes."

BUILDERS.

WILLIAM LOVERING, of George-Town and WILLIAM DYER, of the City of Waſhington, having commenced partnerſhip in the Architectural and Carpenter line of buſineſs, which they are determined to carry on with alacrity, integrity and diſpatch, hope for the patronage of their friends and the public.

Having a number of the beſt workmen now employed, are ready to execute any orders which they are determined ſhall be done in the beſt manner, and recommend to thoſe who wiſh to favor them with their commands.

Orders received to W. LOVERING, Oyſter near the Union Tavern, George town, or to W. DYER, 1 Street, North of the new Waſhington Office, City of Waſhington, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. WM. LOVERING has been in the buſineſs, in the ſame and ſuperintending part of the buildings in the City of Waſhington and its Vicinity.

Waſhington, April 1. 1t

LOTS.

IN different eligible ſituations in the City of Baltimore, for ſale on ground rent—Likewiſe,

100 *Caſks inſpected Rhode Iſland LIME.*

A number of Quarter and half and Caſks of MADEIRA WINE, of a ſuperior quality, lately imported in the ſchr. KNEY.

At his building oppoſite Rhodes Tavern Preſident's Square.

Waſhington, March 4, 1801. eod tf

FOR SALE,

The complete frames for two buildings,

ONE 44 feet by 24 feet, two ſtories, the other 38 by 16, both of beſt white oak and prepared in the moſt workmanlike manner for the uſe of the owner. Poplar leather edged plank, ſufficient to complete, may be had with them. Enquire of the printer.

April 10. tf

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of LAND,

LYING in part on the main Richmond road a mile from the Rappahannock River, four Miles below Fredericksburg, (in a healthy and moſt agreeable neighborhood,) containing about five hundred and thirty three ACRES well watered upon the ſaid Tract there are about two hundred and fifty acres of Wood Land, the greater part of which is equal if not ſuperior in quality to any high lands, yet uncleared in ſeaſonable times and fifty acres of a ſwelling knole, neceſſary out houſes, a very large barn, and a moſt valuable Mill ſeat, with a mill-houſe already built ſapable of Manufacturing Twenty Houſhels which of wheat annually, after being put in perfect repair. There is alſo upon it about twenty acres of Meadow land, Part of which is already reclaimed and has produced very heavy crops of Timothy hay. The above Land is bounded by the lands of Gen. A. Spotſwood, Meſſrs. Wm. Herndon, Mann Page, French Taliaferro, and the Tract the ſubſcriber at preſent lives on. Any further deſcription I deem unneceſſary as thoſe who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe will of courſe view the land. Upon the land there are twelve negroes, bearing intereſt from the date, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. If not ſold by private ſale, by the firſt Monday in May next, it will then be ſold on the premiſes on that day if fair, if not the next day to the higheſt bidder. The land in the mean time will be ſhewn to any perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe by Meſſrs. French Taliaferro, James Tate, Wm. Dandridge and the ſubſcriber.

LAURENCE BROOKE.

March 28, 1801. 12t

AN ACT

Providing for a Naval Peace eſtabliſhment and for other purpoſes.

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 authoriſed, whenever the ſituation of public affairs ſhall in his opinion render it expedient, to cauſe to be ſold, they being firſt divided of their guns and miſſiles, which are to be ſaved and reſerved, all or any of the ſhips and veſſels belonging to the navy, except the frigates United States, Conſtitution, Preſident, Cheſapeake, Philadelphia, Conſtellation, Congreſs, New-York, Boſton, Eſſex, Adams, John Adams, and General Greene; and alſo to lay up all the frigates thus to be retained, except thoſe ſo ordered by this act to be kept in conſtant ſervice in time of peace.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſhips to be retained ſhall be kept in conſtant ſervice in time of peace, and ſhall be officered and manned as the Preſident of the United States may direct, not to exceed one of two thirds of the preſent complement of ſeamen and ordinary ſeamen; the reſidue of the frigates to be retained ſhall be laid up in convenient docks; and that the ſhips to be retained ſhall be attached to each frigate to laid up, one failing maſter, one boatſwain, one gunner, one carpenter, and one cook, one ſergeant of marines, and twenty eight marines; and to the large frigates twenty, and to the ſmall frigates ten ſeamen; the ſailing maſter ſhall have the general care and ſuperintendance of the ſhip, and ſhall generally conduct ſuch other duties of a ſailor as may be neceſſary.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon and after the day when the reduction of the navy ſhall take place, as directed, the navy ration ſhall conſiſt of as follows: On Sunday, fourteen ounces of bread, one and a quarter pound of beef, half a pound of pork, one pint of peaſe, half a pint of one half pound of diſtilled ſpirits, Monday, fourteen ounces of bread, one pound of pork, half pint of peaſe, one half pint of diſtilled ſpirits; Tueſday, fourteen ounces of bread, one pound of beef, two ounces of cheeſe, one half pint of diſtilled ſpirits; Wednesday, fourteen ounces of bread, one pound of pork, half pint of peaſe, one half pint of diſtilled ſpirits; Thurſday, fourteen ounces of bread, one and a quarter pound of beef, half pound of pork, one pint of peaſe, one half pint of diſtilled ſpirits; Friday, fourteen ounces of bread, four ounces of cheeſe, two ounces of butter, half pint of rice, half pint of peaſe, one half pint of diſtilled ſpirits, Saturday, fourteen ounces of bread, one pound of pork, half pint of peaſe, half pint of vinegar, one half pint of diſtilled ſpirits.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Preſident of the United States retain in the navy ſervice in time of peace, none officers, thirty ſix lieutenants, and one hundred and ſixty midſhipmen including thoſe employed on board of the ſix frigates to be kept in ſervice; and that he be authoriſed to diſcharge all the other officers in the navy ſervice of the United States; but ſuch of the ſaid officers as ſhall be retained in the ſervice, ſhall be entitled to receive no more than half their monthly pay during the time where they ſhall not be under orders for actual ſervice.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*. That all the commiſſioned and warrant officers, who ſhall be diſcharged as aforeſaid, ſhall be entitled to receive four months pay over and above what may be due to them reſpectively at the time of their diſcharge.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

Approved, March 3d, A. D. 1801,
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

FOR SALE,

THREE BRICK HOUSES,

Oppoſite the *Navy Office*—They are three ſtories high, with two cellars on the firſt floor. Immediate poſſeſſion may be given. Enquire of WILLIAM DYER, either at the above-mentioned buildings, or at his houſe on Street, north of the new War Office.

April 17, 1801. tf.

The ſubſcriber will exchange a number of LOTS in the City of Waſhington for a TRACT of LAND, not too diſtant from a market. The lots are ſituate on or near the Eaſtern Branch, and will be exchanged on liberal terms.

ALEXANDER YOUNG.

City of Waſhington, *April 13, 1801.* tf