

ARMY OF EGYPT.

The following is an abridgement of the contents of the voluminous dispatches brought from Egypt, and inserted in the Moniteur, relative to the army of the east:

On the 23d of September, general Menou writes to the first consul, that several members of the national institute had departed on a second journey to Upper Egypt; they went as far as 150 leagues above D'Assuan, where there are ruins more considerable than those of Thebes and Denders. Murat Bey procured for the journey all the requisites in his power.

The chambers of the pyramids hitherto unvisited, and which reach far below those already known, are to be inspected, while others intend to reconnoitre the west side of the Red Sea. The Arab farmers have asked and obtained permission to cultivate the canton d'Owals. The Nile, which this year rose higher by 25 feet and a half than it has for thirty-seven years, ran even close to this canton. Menou has rectified the division of those provinces which intersected each other, and ordained that the works of the learned be considered as the property of the public.

The same date.—The army always considers Buonaparte as its father. It would go the end of the earth for the public good. A national garden of plants has been raised. He requests to have sent to him seeds of potatoes, hops, ingrafted trees, and two or three good gardeners, three or four carts, and several excellent labourers.

The 14th of October.—Menou praises the good conduct of citizen Eitenz, pay-master of the army; he is appointed director general of Egyptian finances.

The 29d of October.—Murat Bey, since his treaty with Kleber, had behaved very well. By that treaty he is only tributary prince of Gize and d'Assuan under France. The Anglo-Turkish cruisers have disappeared for some time before Alexandria and Diamicta.

The same date.—The pen of history having engraved in letters of gold, the pacification of La Vendee, the re-establishment of the finances, the confidence of the French, the passages of the mountains the battle of Marengo, and the conquest of a great part of Germany; the first consul would not forget that the expedition to Egypt will undoubtedly cause the civilization of Africa and Asia. The Grand Vizier continues at El Arich; the Arabs pillage his convoys. "He has written to me," says Menou, "several letters, half mean, half insolent, demanding peace. I answer him that it is only at Paris he must treat." The captain Pacha, cruises from Diamicta to Alexandria with twenty-five vessels, whereof ten or twelve are of the line. He is the sworn enemy of the Grand Vizier and the English. He says that if the Porte is not supported by France, she is lost. He is desirous of a treaty that would augment his importance with his master. A great deal of politeness has been exchanged between him and Menou.

"I write," says the general, "to the minister at war, details of our service and our position." The Divan of Cairo is converted into a tribunal of appeal. Friendship is established with all the neighbouring princes. The princes at a distance of fifty days journey from Egypt demand the friendship of the French. Caravans arrive from all parts. Suez will become an entrepot of commerce. The 21st demi brigade is in Upper Egypt, and has enrolled more than 200 Egyptian musketeers. They make beer, cloth, wine, wax candles, gold and silver lace, hats, &c. The corps of engineers of bridges, of streets and that of geography, perform distinguished service. The artillery is on the best footing; and the army receives daily pay, &c. General Menou had not received his nomination of commander in chief; and he terminates his letter by saying, "If you send a successor, I shall obey him with the same zeal that has always animated me for the good of my country, and the welfare of the republic."

The 4th December.—Gen. Vial, charged with dispatches from Egypt, writes from the road of St. Tropes, that being under quarantine, he was not permitted the satisfaction of landing himself the dispatches from the government. He has confided them to the commissary of marine at that port, to dispatch them by an extraordinary courier. He adds, "the chief brigade, Lazoufky, shall partake with me the honor of presenting to government seven horses tails, marks of the dignity of the Grand Vizier at the head of the army, taken from the generals, on the defeat at Heltopolis."

The 4th complimentary day.—General Lagrange who had for three days been appointed chief of the staff, gave to the minister a prospectus of the state of the army, and the easy means of recruiting it.

19th September.—This is a detailed note given by Lagrange on the order observed in the fête of the first Vendemiaire at Cairo; discharges of artillery, speech of the general, dinner of 200 covers, given by the commander in chief, toasts for the glory and prosperity of the republic, water works, &c. in the presence of an immense concourse of Spectators; a ball given in the open garden; every thing in the most superb manner, and conducted with the greatest decency. The inhabi-

tants of the country took the greatest interest in the pleasures of the fête.

23d September.—Menou gives an account of the state of the artillery. It is all in perfect order, and each division so regulated, that in a quarter of an hour after receiving orders, it is in a state of giving battle. A part of reserve of 500 camels is provided for unforeseen wants. He wishes the French cavalry in Europe were as well mounted as those in Egypt; it is impossible to give an idea of the vigor, the agility and steadiness of the Arabian horses. They have adopted the bridle and saddle of the Mamelukes.

The same day.—General Menou announces that he had sent triplicates of Kleber's assassination. In several other letters he gives accounts of the good situation of the colony. He says, "I ought to observe that the tenth part of ordinary diseases that are in Europe are not here; and when you have 100 sick, out of the same number we have not ten here."

9th October.—Several letters. One from Aboukir, stating that on the 21st of August a Turkish vessel had been thrown upon the coast; 24 guns, and her crew of 500 men, two of which were French, fell into their hands. Not one of the crew has been insulted, nothing has been pillaged. What a contrast between the French military and their enemies, who continue to torment, in the most cruel manner, aid-de-camp Bredot, who was made prisoner against all law of war, at the battle of Mahayah.

BRIDGE TOWN, February 3.

His majesty's ship Bourdelais, capt. Nambu, arrived in Castille bay on Sunday morning last. She was one of the convoy of the London fleet, and in consequence of their being separated on the 14th December, was sent by the commodore to cruise between Madeira and the coast of Portugal, for the protection of the dispersed ships, and fortunately recaptured (as we stated in our last) the ships Aurora and Adventure, the latter of which has not yet arrived. On Thursday last the Bourdelais fell in with a squadron of corsairs, to windward of this island, and a sun set brought the largest of them, La Curieuse, to anchor at about ten yards distance—the others soon after coming up and entering into the contest, which lasted for more than half an hour, when Curieuse struck, and in ten minutes afterwards went down by the stern, the other two at the same time making off with all sail set, leaving captain Nambu, and his ship's company, humbly exercised in refusing the vanquished foe from the inevitable destruction which the watery element seemed to threaten them—120 prisoners were taken up, and it appears that 50 men were killed and wounded on board the enemy. The Bourdelais had one killed and 7 wounded, including the first lieutenant and two midshipmen; but we are extremely concerned to add, that she also lost a midshipman and boat's crew while engaged in the humane act of saving the sinking enemy.

The above squadron was dispatched from Cayenne, by Victor Hughes, on the 11th day of January, to cruise for three months in the latitude of this island, and consisted of La Curieuse, a national corvette not two years old, of 390 tons, mounting 18 long 9 pounders, and 168 men, commanded by captain George Badier; La mutine, a brig of 300 tons, 16 long sixes and 156 men, commanded by captain J. Raybaun; L'Esperance, a schooner mounting six 4 pounders, and 52 men, commanded by captain Haymond; the two latter of which also suffered considerably in the action, and are supposed to have returned to Cayenne, the brig being much cut up. Capt. Badier, had both his legs shot off in the action, but was afterwards taken on board the Bourdelais, where he died on Saturday; and yesterday the prisoners were landed here and committed to prison.

Yesterday arrived here the Spanish brigantine St. Joseph, captured by the Salamander South Sea Whaler, capt. Hopper, off the river Plate, laden with jerk beef and tallow.

And this morning the alarm signals announced the approach of the remainder of the London fleet, which to the number of 75 sail arrived in Castille bay between eight and nine o'clock. The ship's Severn, Waisou; and Martha, Mail, for this island, being among them; and his majesty's ships Andromeda and Gorgon having them under convoy. On board the Severn, came passengers, the Rev Richard Austin, Miss Bishop, Mrs. and two Miss Gardner, Miss Situm, and Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

Yesterday arrived in this city, AARON BURR, Vice-President elect of the United States. On his arrival in Baltimore the preceding day, he was welcomed by a general salute from the Observatory—after which a number of patriotic citizens having assembled at Mr. Evan's, it was unanimously agreed that the following address should be presented to him:

Baltimore, Feb. 28, 1801.

SIR,

Many of the citizens of Baltimore, who have just now heard of your arrival among them, beg leave to congratulate you and themselves upon the success of the late election of

President and Vice-President of the United States of America. They in a particular manner appreciate that patriotism which disclaimed competition for the Presidential chair; with that other eminent character who has finally been called to it, as setting a just value upon the will of the people.

By order of the meeting,  
THOMAS MELDERRY,  
AARON BURR, Esq. Vice President elect of the United States of America.

To which Col. Burr, Vice-President elect, made in substance, verbally, the following reply:

That he felt sensible of the honor done him by the citizens of Baltimore, although he had not time to gratify his feelings upon this occasion by giving a written answer to the address presented to him; if he had, he might, perhaps, have departed from his wishes—he hoped, nevertheless, that he might be permitted to express his disapprobation of addresses of this kind—they had generally been esteemed mere matter of form; and in our time we had seen them made use of as engines, and positioned to particular purposes—That he felt great satisfaction at the event of the late election, not that one or two particular men were elected, but because it was the triumph of principle: As to his stopping between the will and wishes of the people, in opposition to that great and good man, Mr. Jefferson, to whom a large portion of the people of this country had fondly looked as a safe deposit for their liberties, he thought, in doing so, consider himself unworthy of confidence ungrateful to his own feelings, and to those principles by which he had always been actuated.

He again repeated his thanks to the citizens for their address, assuring them that Baltimore and its inhabitants would always claim his best wishes, and requesting them to believe that every exertion in his power should be drawn forth for the interest, happiness and the prosperity of the United States.

It is not the ambition of this paper to be the organ of personal panegyric. But the sentiment expressed by Col. Burr on this occasion, are so consonant to the principles of genuine republicanism, that he merits the thanks of all its true friends. A servile spirit of adulation is at all times and in all countries disgraceful. Of this spirit personal addresses are too generally the vehicle. At the present time, which may be considered as among the brightest eras of the triumph of principle, and in this country, whole political institutions acknowledge no other greatness than that derived from talent and virtue, it becomes the enlightened friends of republicanism to cling exclusively to principle, and command not men, but measures; impressed with the great truth that principle remains forever the same, however individuals may change.

The bill for reducing the Naval Establishment of the United States, which passed the House of Representatives on Friday, may be considered, after the Presidential election, as the most important act of the session. Most of the other measures of the House have been negative ones. It has been attempted to continue the sedition law. To the honor of the nation the attempt has failed. It has been attempted to renew the act prohibiting commercial intercourse with France at the very period when a treaty formed and sanctioned by the constituted authorities of the nation, and which restores amity and commerce between the two countries, had taken off these restrictions. This attempt has also failed, though its defeat was not accomplished without a bold appeal to sentiments of national honor, and an exposure of the principle of an act that tended to crush every advance that had been made to conciliation and peace.

But in the act respecting the Navy, some thing is actually done. Millions are saved to the country; and that spirit which was hastening, by rapid strides, to hurry the United States into measures calculated to embroil her with the maritime powers of Europe, is arrested.

In a state of peace, and disturbed by foreign alarm, it may rationally be hoped that our citizens will coolly estimate the contracted benefits and evils produced by a naval establishment.

As in all the measures of government the great interests of the community should be pursued, and as all legitimate partial interests constantly harmonize with these, by this rule it will be proper to determine the propriety of naval establishment, and the degree to which it ought to be extended.

At present, it cannot be denied, that great division on this subject exists among our citizens. Nor is this division altogether the result of those dominant political principles that seem generally to determine the creed of politicians. Many of the federalists are against an extended navy, and some of the republicans for it.

But whatever variety of opinion may exist as to the eventual increase or diminution, it is believed that at the present period the great body of the people will feel a sentiment of gratitude to their representatives for relieving them from a great and heavy expence.

We will endeavour, without attempting

great precision, to state the financial effect of the reduction made.

The present naval establishment consists of 40 vessels of various sizes, viz.

5 of 44 guns  
4 30  
2 28  
4 24  
8 20 to 24  
3 18  
2 16  
5 12  
7 Gallies.

The annual expence of them, as stated by the Secretary of the Navy, amounts to 2,280,449 dollars.

The bill passed by the house of Representatives, reduces the navy to

5 of 44 guns  
3 30  
2 28  
3 24

Of these frigates, 5 of 44 guns and 1 of 36 guns are to be kept in a state of readiness for service—the other 7 are to be laid up.

The annual expence of this establishment, as estimated by the Secretary of the Navy, is

dolls. 380,000

If from the existing expence, viz. 2,280,449

Be taken the future annual expence, viz. 380,000

There will appear to be the annual gain of 1,900,449

Further. All the remaining national vessels are to be sold.

There are, 1 frigate of 36 guns  
1 24  
8 20 to 24  
3 18  
2 16  
5 12  
7 Gallies.

The writer of these remarks has not immediate access to documents enabling him to fix the cost of these vessels.—But from a late report of the Secretary of the Navy, and from other information in his possession, their actual cost appears to have amounted to about 2,200,000 dollars including articles of stock which have been consumed.

It is difficult to estimate the proceeds of sales at this time; but they may be calculated upon as between one million and half a million of dollars.

No remarks are made in relation to the marine corps, as the measures of our future President, on whose discretion its continuance is to depend, cannot yet be ascertained.

National Intelligencer. DANCING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully inform the inhabitants of Wilmington and its neighbourhood, that he intends opening a DANCING SCHOOL, in this town, should a sufficient number of scholars apply. He will teach the most fashionable steps, as well as the figures of Cotillions, Congos, Country Dances, &c. Time and place of attention may be known on application at Mr Howard's Tavern.

A. W. SQUIRES, Wilmington, March 2.

THE subscriber being under the necessity of leaving this place (in all next month) must again solicit those indebted to him, will not fail to make payment of their accounts immediately. Business requiring his attention in another quarter, obliges him to make this application.

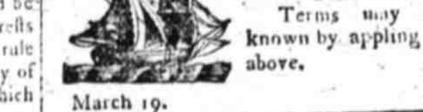
A. T. BROWNE, WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A young man of good reputation, capable of attending to the business of an assorted House. Apply as above. Wilmington, February 19.

FOR SALE, A LIKELY NEGRO FELLOW about 25 years of age. Enquire of the Printer, March 12.

MOLASSES Of the best quality, for sale by JOHN MACLELLAN. Freight Wanted For the Sch'r. Collector.

Terms may be known by applying as above.



March 19. NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to remove from this State in a short time, wishes to make a final Settlement of the accounts, &c. of the late Mr. John Gee; therefore requests all persons who have demands against the estate of the said dec. to present their accounts properly attested for payment—those who are indebted thereto are also requested to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts, &c. will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. SARAH GEE, Adm'r.

March 19.