tion to the drawing public monies from the treasury, a want of specification in the several appropriations, defined by law with such precision, as not to leave it in the power of the secretary of the treasury, to affix an arbitrary construction, and to blend together objects, which might be kept distinct, without any inconvenience.—In relation to the expenditure of monies, drawn from the treasury, the want of a proper check in the war and navy departments, which might prevent the expenditure of money, either for an object unauthorized by law, or beyond the sums appropriated by law—and in relation to the accountability of persons, entrusted with public monies, the delay and other inconveniences arising from the manner in which the monies advanced for those two departments, are now accounted for.

The following provisions are respectfully submitted as necessary and sufficient for those several objects, viz.

In relation to the first,

1st. That the accumulated balances of appropriations for the war and navy departments made before the present year, and remaining unexpended, shall henceforth cease and determine, except so much thereof, as may be necessary to defray any expence, incurred before the present year.

2d. That it be enacted, by a general law, that every distinct sum appropriated by any law, for an object distinctly specified in the law, shall be applicable only to that object; but as laws can be executed only so far as they are practicable, and unavoidable deviations, will promote a general relaxation, it will be expedient, in the several appropriation laws, especially for the navy and war departments, not to subdivide the appropriations, beyond what is substantially useful and necessary.

In relation to the last objects, it is proposed generally, to place the expences, which relate to the war and navy departments, precisely on the same footing, now established for the last, under the controul of the department of state, and that the arrangement now existing for these last, be made permanent. This may be done, by providing,

1st. That the monies to be paid, on account of the expences, under the controul of those three departments, shall neither be paid to the head of the department, nor placed, subject to his drafts or warrants, in the hands of the treasurer, or any other agent, but shall be paid, like all other public monies, either to the individuals, to whom the same may be due, or to the proper agents, or contractors, who are to be accountable for the same. The monies paid in advance, to continue as usual to be disbursed by the treasury, on the requisition only of the head of the proper department.

2d. That the individuals to whom monies may be advanced on account of any of the abovementioned expences, shall hereafter, as all other receivers of public monies, be accountable immediately to the accounting officers of the treasury department; that it shall be the duty of every receiver of public monies, to apply the same only to the object for which they shall have been advanced, and to render quarterly accounts if residing within the United States, and at least annually, if abroad, of his expenditures, to the accounting officers.

3d. That the offices of accountant of the war and navy departments be abolished, and in lieu thereof an additional auditor be substituted, whose duty it shall be to examine and state all the accounts generally of receivers of public monies, other than those of persons employed in the collection of revenue, the said accounts to be as usual, settled and finally decided upon by the comptroller, or, (if it shall be thought more eligible to trust to actual experience for a proper and equal distribution of duties between the two auditors,) that the said additional auditor shall examine and state accounts of such description as shall be assigned to him by the secretary of the treasury.

(To be Continued.)

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, April 12.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

SITTING OF THE SEVENTH OF APRIL.

The President read a message, announcing the wish of the Tribunate for adopting the convention agreed upon between the French government and his Holiness Pius VII.

Lucien Buonaparte mounted the Tribune "I come, said he, to carry to the legislative body the wish of the Tribune in favor of the concordat agreed on between the French government and the Pope Pius VII. together with the organic laws of the catholic and protestant worship. Legislators, the revolutions of empires resemble those great and violent shocks which, by tearing the bosom of earth, lay open its foundation, and display the cause of their dreadful convulsions. It is after political commotions that the observer studies the causes of them, and endeavors to discover and check their fatal effects." After proceeding some time in this figurative strain—"It is in the presence of the Deity," said he, "that nations are civilized, that people aid each other, and that men become brethren.—Temples are their common asylum—God is their first happiness. Religion forms man to individual virtue—it protects him from his cradle—it tranquilizes him at the sight of the grave—it inspires him with a salutary dread of wickedness—it supports persecuted virtue—it consoles the good man under misfortunes—it says to some, tremble, and to others, be comforted, there exists a God on high, who punishes and who rewards.

"The destructive doctrine of the Atheist gives up the human heart to its passions, renders it a sport and a victim to them. Atheism flatters itself with the hope of analysing every thing, while it only dissolves every thing. Miserable sophists! In vain do you accumulate arguments and objections to prove that morality and religion are impracticable, and that its doctrine is incomprehensible. The one is inconceivable only to minds blinded by error, and the other is impracticable only to hearts dried up by the scorching breath of the passions.

"It has been proved in this Tribune that the ablest and wisest founders of empires made religion the basis of them. Rousseau, the author of the Social Contract, did not think otherwise—"religion, says he, ought to be classed among the first affections of a state." Even Mirabeau, who will not be suspected of ignorance and superstition, one of the first movers of the revolution, suffered the following words to escape from him in the constituent assembly:—"Let us declare loudly, in the face of all nations, that the acknowledgment of a God is not unnecessary to the French people. Let us plant the sign of a cross on the summit of all the departments; and let us not suffer ourselves to be reproached with having attempted to break down the restraints of vice, or to dry up the last resource of distressed virtue."

After shewing in the new organic laws of the catholic worship the annihilation of old abuses, and the recal of the ministers to their primitive institution, the orator, traced out the conduct of the constituent assembly, which, wishing to force the priest to take the civic oath, and to acknowledge the civil constitution of the clergy, pursued only intemperate and ill timed measures. The legislature which succeeded it, said he, "were desirous of pursuing measures still more severe, and no less imprudent. The convention went still farther than the legislative assembly. It transported to Guiana those Priests who refused to take the oath; it pronounced death against those who in twenty-four hours did not comply with the law in regard to transportation. The demon of destruction soon arose in France. The priests who took the oaths, became also necessary victims to the rage of innovators. The cry of death was extended to all the ministers of religious worship. It was thought they could be annihilated but by massacring them.—There was then no medium left to them between the scaffold and abjuring the gospel. Infamous courtesans were introduced into the sanctuary, and seated on the marble of the altars. Satisfied with their work, fancied that they had annihilated religion in its foundation; after having overturned the temples and proscribed their ministers, the hand of demagogues proposed sharing their lands. On all sides the state was verging to ruin. Several departments, however wondered to see the fanatics had changed the mild manners of the French into ferocity.—Atheism was frightened at their excesses. It recalled from that oblivion in which they had been buried, the ideas of the existence of a God, and of the immortality of the soul. The Atheists themselves became the preachers of a morality which they had disowned in so indignant a manner. The directory made war against religion in a manner less open, but no less cruel than the convention. It proclaimed liberty of conscience and worship, yet caused its ministers to be imprisoned. It entered into an accommodation with the insurgent priests of La Vendee, and tyrannised over those who had submitted. It established Theophilantropy, which served only to prove, that christianity was the only religion suited to France. In a word, the 18th of Brumaire arrived, and the people were permitted to acknowledge a God, a religion, and a form of worship without danger. The government soon after addressed itself to the head of the church. The conferences of the concordat began at that epoch. It is on a labor of two years that you have to decide. Hasten, citizens legislators, to make reparation for so many errors and evils in which you had no share. Sanction the religious code, and you will have discharged the debt you owe to your country. While the head of the government gives external peace to Europe, you will restore the internal peace of consciences."

Jaucourt, one of the three orators of government, said a few words in regard to the organic articles of the protestant worship. He beheld in them a term to those numberless evils produced by the revocation of the edict of Nantz. The conquests of the Republic had produced the return of a great number of protestants—the concordat will occasion the return of a great many more.

The assembly having proceeded to the appeal nominal, of 249 votes—228 were in favor of the convention between the French government and the Pope Pius VII. The President then declared it a law of the state.

Paris, April 13.

"I have only time to give you a short account of the grand festival this day, which has passed off without any accident or remarkable circumstance, other than such as might have been expected. The crowd and pageantry were great. The whole more resembled a military spectacle than a religious ceremony."

"Early in the morning the cannon were fired, and the new religious code proclaimed. The different councils and constituted authorities assembled to proceed to grand service at the Metropolitan church of Notre-Dame, and the proclamation of peace was posted up all over Paris. The approach of the Chief Consul was announced by the firing of cannons. Before he entered, the councils were seated in the galleries, the legislative body on the left, the conservative Senate on the right, and the Tribune in the center. In the body of the church, the clergy were ranged on the left; the ministers, ambassadors, chief officers, &c. &c. on the right. The aisles of the church were thickly lined with well dressed and fine looking soldiers, and the number of military officers was great. Terminating the passage of the main aisle stood the altar, nearly in the centre of the church. On the right as you approached, was erected a temple, raised on four pillars ten or twelve feet high, over which was suspended from the roof, a splendid canopy. This temple, which was covered with crimson velvet, and most superbly decorated with gold and precious stones, was designed for the three consuls, and it was open all round that they might be seen. On the opposite side of the altar, stood a similar temple, not so magnificent, in which were to sit, the Pope's legate and two Archbishops; one of them of Paris.

"Soon after twelve o'clock, the Chief Consul entered, cannon firing, and the finest band of music playing in the church I ever heard. The grenadiers were ranged three deep on each side of the aisle, along which he passed to the altar, the Pope's legate introducing him to the church, and conducting him. He was followed by the two other consuls, who seemed to attend him as footmen. After certain ceremonies, he ascended the temple, and the cardinal and bishops entered theirs. The service of solemn mass was then performed, Buonaparte going through all the ceremonies. In the parts of the service where the congregation bow, the soldiers presented their arms, by word of command from their officers. The oath of fidelity was taken by the clergy, who were very numerously assembled round the legate's temple, as already described, after which, a sermon was preached by the bishop of Paris (the same who preached before Louis the XVIth, on his coronation.) A grand *Te Deum* followed, in which all the best vocal performers in Paris assisted. The band was astonishingly powerful as well as skilful. About four o'clock the whole ceremony having concluded, the Chief Consul retired in the manner he entered, and the rest of the company withdrew. I give you but a faint idea of the magnificence and grandeur of the scene.

"This evening Talleyrand gives a grand dinner to the foreign ministers, &c. and many other entertainments will be given. A general illumination is commencing."

FOR SALE,

An excellent Blacksmith, together with his wife and three likely children, to wit, two boys, 10 and 8 years of age, and a girl four. The woman has been employed altogether in washing and ironing. An examination of the blacksmith's work will be his best recommendation. To save unnecessary applications the price of the family is 1,400 dollars.

F. PEYTON.

Stafford, March 8, 1802. 1awtf

Thomas Carpenter,
TAYLOR,

HAS just received an elegant and fashionable assortment of summer goods, consisting of London superfine cloths and cassimeres; India, Manchester, and silk striped nankeens; cotton cassimeres, bogleppor, sengal elegant white chord for pantaloons, white and coloured marseilles, janes and satin cross overs, silk ginghams, black and other coloured striped sattin, &c.—All which he will make up on the most reasonable terms, and in the most neat and fashionable manner—Pennsylvania Avenue, west of the President's square.

May 24, 1802. eptf

Will positively be Sold

At Public Sale, at Mr. Symme's Tavern, George-Town, on Thursday, the 8th Day of July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

A MILL, Mill-seat, and 42 & half acres of Land adjoining; lying on Rock creek—This property has been so frequently advertised, that a more minute description is thought unnecessary.—The Terms are one-third in hand, the balance at one and two Years Interest.

MAT. MACKALL.

June 7, 1802. 4t

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington City, until the 12th day of July next, inclusive.

IN CONNECTICUT.

58. From Hartford by Middletown, Haddam, East Haddam, Colchester and Moutville to New-London, once a week. Leave Hartford every Thursday at 1 P M, and arrive at New-London on Friday by 7 P M. Leave New-London every Saturday at 11 A M, and arrive at Hartford on Monday by 7 P M.

59. From Hartford by West-Simsbury, New-Hartford, Winchester, Norfolk, Canaan, Sheffield, Hillsdale and Claverack to Hudson once a week.—Leave Hartford every Thursday at 8 A M, and arrive at Hudson on Saturday by 10 A M. Leave Hudson every Saturday at 2 P M and arrive at Hartford the next Monday by 7 P M.

60. From Hartford by Farmington, Bristol, Harwinton, Litchfield, Washington, New-Milford, Brookfield, Danbury, Ridgefield, Salem, N. Y. and Bedford to New-York city once a week.—Leave Hartford every Tuesday at 2 P M, arrive at Litchfield on Wednesday at 9 A M, at New-Milford by 3 P M, and at New-York on Friday at 11 A M. *Returning*—Leave New-York every Friday at 6 P M, arrive at New-Milford on Monday by 9 A M, at Litchfield by 3 P M. Leave Litchfield at half past 5 *P M* and arrive at Harford on Tuesday by 10 *A M.*

61. From Litchfield by Cornwall and Sharon to Poughkeepsie, N. Y. once a week. Leave Litchfield every Wednesday at 2 *P M*, arrive at Sharon by 7 *P M*, and arrive at Poughkeepsie on Thursday by 6 *P M. Returning*—Leave Poughkeepsie every Friday at 6 *A M*, arrive at Sharon by 6 *P M.* and at Litchfield on Monday by 9 *A M.*

62. From New-Haven by Derby, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethlem, Litchfield, Goshen, Canaan to Sheffield, once a week. Leave New-Haven every Tuesday noon, & arrive at Litchfield on Wednesday by 11 *a m.* Leave Litchfield at 2 *p m*, & arrive at Sheffield on Thursday by 9 *A M.* Returning—Leave Sheffield every Thursday at 11 *A M*, arrive at Litchfield by 8 *P M.* Leave Litchfield on Monday at 11 *A M*, and arrive at New-Haven on Tuesday by 10 *A M.*

63. From Fairfield, Bridgeport, Trumbull, Huntington, Newtown and Brookfield to New-Milford, once a week.—Leave Fairfield every Wednesday at noon & arrive at New-Milford on Thursday by 3 *P M.* Leave New-Milford every Friday at 9 *A M* and arrive at Fairfield on Saturday by 8 *A M.*

64. From New-Haven by Milford, Stratford, Bridgeport, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, New-Rochelle, N. Y. to New-York city, three times a week. *May 1 to Nov. 1.* Leave New-Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 *P M*, and arrive at New-York city on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday by 10 *A M. Returning*—Leave New-York city every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 *a m*, and arrive at New-Haven on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 5 *a m*, waiting one hour at Stamford. *Nov. 1 to May 1.* Leave New-Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 *p m*, and arrive at New-York on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 11 *a m. Returning*—Leave New-York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 *a m*, and arrive at New-Haven on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 5 *p m*, resting one hour at Stamford.

IN NEW-YORK.

65. From New-York by Bergen N. J. Hackinsack, Paramus, New Antrim, N. Y. Chester, Goshen, Wardsbridge, Shawangunk and New Paltz to Kingston once a week. Leave New-York every Friday at 6 A M and arrive at Goshen on Saturday by 5 P M. Leave Goshen at 7 P M and arrive at Kingston on Sunday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Kingston every Monday at 6 A M arrive at Goshen by 7 P M. Leave Goshen on Tuesday by 6 A M and arrive at New-York on Wednesday by 6 P M.

66. From Fishkill to Newburg twice a week. Leave Newburg every Tuesday and Friday at 2 P M and arrive at Fishkill by 4 P M. Leave Fishkill every Tuesday and Friday at half past 4 P M and arrive at Newburg by 6 P M.

67. From Newburg by New Windsor, Goshen, Warwick, Hamburg, Newtown, Johnsonburg, Hope, Belvidere and Easton, to Bethlehem, Pa. once a week. Leave Newburg every Monday at 1 P M arrive at Warwick on Tuesday by 7 A M arrive at Newtown on Wednesday by 9 A M at Easton on Thursday by 11 A M and at Bethlehem at 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Bethlehem every Thursday at 4 P M arrive at Easton by 7 P M. Leave Easton on Friday at 4 A M, arrive at Newtown by 7 P M and at Newburg on Saturday by 9 P M.

68. From Rhinebeck to Kingston twice a week. Leave Rhinebeck every Monday and Friday at 11 A M and arrive at Kingston by 1 P M. Leave Kingston every Monday and Friday at 8 A M and arrive at Rhinebeck by 10 A M.

69. From Hudson to Catskill twice a week. Leave Hudson every Monday & Friday at 3 P M and arrive at Catskill by 5 P M. Leave Catskill every Monday and Friday at 8 A M and arrive at Hudson by 10 A M.

70. From Catskill by Freehold, New Durham, Blenheim, Head of Delaware, Harpersfield, Kortright, Meredith, Franklin and Oquago to Union, and from Union by Windham, Walton, Delhi, Head of Delaware, and the same route thence to Catskill once a week. Leave Catskill every Monday at 6 P M and arrive at Union the next Thursday by 6 P M.—Leave Union on Friday at 6 A M & return to Catskill the next Monday by 7 A M.

71. From Albany by Troy to Lansingburg six times a week. Leave Lansingburg every day Sunday excepted at 9 A M and arrive at Albany by 11 A M. Leave Albany at 4 P M and arrive at Lansingburg same day by 6 P M.

72. From Lansingburg by Yates's, Cambridge, Salem, Hebron, Granville, Hampton and Poultney Vt. to Fairhaven Vt. once a week. Leave Lansingburg every Friday at 8 A M and arrive at Salem on Saturday by 10 A M. Leave Salem at 11 A M and arrive at Fairhaven on Monday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fairhaven every Monday at 2 P M arrive at Salem on Tuesday by 10 A M. Leave Salem on Wednesday at 6 A M & arrive at Lansingburg on Thursday by 5 P M.

73. From Lansingburg by Waterford, Stillwater, Westfield, Fort Miller, Fort Edward, Sandyhill, Kingsbury, Fort Ann and Whitehall to Fairhaven once a week. Leave Lansingburg every Saturday at 8 A M arrive at Sandyhill on Sunday by 8 A M and arrive at Fairhaven on Monday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fairhaven every Thursday at 6 A M arrive at Sandyhill by 4 P M and at Lansingburg on Friday by 6 P M.

74. From Albany by Schenectady, Tripp's Hill, Conajohary, Herkimer, Utica and Whitestown to Rome twice a week. Leave Albany every Monday & Thursday at 2 P M and arrive at Schenectady by 6 P M. Leave Schenectady on Tuesday and Friday at 6 A M. and arrive at Conajohary by 6 P M. Leave Conajohary every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A M and arrive at Utica by 6 P M. Leave Utica every Sunday and Thursday at 6 A M and arrive at Rome by 11 A M. *Returning*—Leave Rome every Sunday and Thursday at 2 P M arrive at Utica by 5 P M. Leave Utica on Tuesday and Friday at 6 A M and arrive at Conajohary by 6 P M. Leave Conajohary every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A M and arrive at Schenectady by 6 P M. Leave Schenectady every Monday and Thursday at 5 A M. and arrive at Albany by noon.

75. From Utica by New Hartford, Wellmon land, Oneida, Manlius, Onondaga, Marcellus, Aurelius, Cayuga & Geneva to Canandaigua, once a week.—Leave Utica every Thursday at 6 *A M* arrive at Oneida by 2 *P M* and arrive at Manlius by 7 *P M.* Leave Manlius on Friday at 5 *A M* and arrive at Cayuga on Saturday by 9 *A M* and at Canandaigua by 6 *P M. Returning*—Leave Canandaigua every Monday at 6 *A M* and arrive at Utica the next Wednesday by 6 *P M.*

76. From Canandaigua by Hartford to Niagara once a week. Leave Canandaigua every Monday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Niagara the next Thursday by 9 *a m.* Leave Niagara every Thursday by 3 *P M* and arrive at Canandaigua the next Monday by 6 *p m.*

77. From Cayuga to Scipio once a week. Leave Cayuga every Saturday at 11 *A M* and arrive at Scipio by 2 *p m.* Leave Scipio at 4 *P M* and arrive at Cayuga by 7 *P M.*

78. From Oneida to Cazenovia once a week. Leave Oneida every Thursday at 3 *P M* and arrive at Cazenovia by 7 *P M.* Leave Cazenovia every Friday at 6 *A M* and arrive at Oneida by 10 *A M.*

79. From Utica by New Harford, Paris, Hamilton and Sherburne to Oxford once a week. Leave Utica every Monday at 6 *A M* and arrive at Oxford on Tuesday by 6 *P M.* Leave Oxford every Wednesday by 6 *A M* and arrive at Utica on Thursday by 6 *P M.*

80. From Conajohary by Cherry Valley, Cooperstown, Butternutts, Oxford, Union and Owego to Athens Pa. once a week. Leave Conajohary every Sunday at 1 *P M* arrive at Oxford on Tuesday by 10 *A M* at Union on Wednesday by 10 *a m.* Leave Union same day at 11 *a m*, and arrive at Athens by 7 *p m.*—Returning—Leave Athens every Thursday at 5 *a m*, and arrive at Conajohary the next Sunday by 11 *a m.*

81. From Athens Pa. by Chemungo N. Y. Newtown, Painted Post, Bath, Jerusalem, and Pottersown to Canandaigua once a week. Leave Athens every Thursday at 6 *a m*, and arrive at Canandaigua on Saturday by 7 *p m.* Leave Canandaigua every Monday at 5 *a m*, and arrive at Athens on Wednesday by 7 *p m.*

82. From Cooperstown by Burlington, Brookfield, Sherburne, Duyters, Fabius, Tully, and Sempronius to Scipio, once a week. Leave Cooperstown every Tuesday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Scipio on Thursday by 6 *p m.* Leave Scipio every Friday at 6 *a m*, and arrive at Cooperstown on Sunday by 6 *p m.*