NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. | WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. | No. DXCIV.

FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. | FRIDAY, JULY 27th, 1804. | PAID IN ADVANCE.

GEORGE TOWN

COLLEGE,

In the district of Columbia, United States of America, under the direction of the Incorporated Catholic Clergy of the state of Maryland.

I. The annual pension of this establishment is two hundred and twenty dollars; but for children under twelve years of age, only two hundred dollars will be required. Those students who continue their education through the classes of Philosophy shall, on account of extraordinary expenses and some particular indulgencies allowed them, pay two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

The pension is to be paid half yearly in advance. A deduction of fifty dollars per annum will be allowed to those parents who may choose to charge themselves with the detail of clothing their children. The college will furnish washing and mending; but will not keep particular accounts or become answerable for clothing provided by parents.

II. In lieu of bed linen, table service, school books, and other articles usually required on entering establishments of this kind, each student shall pay ten dollars entrance money.

III. The Sunday or holiday dress is uniform, and consists of a plain coat of blue cloth, with yellow buttons, red cloth or kerseymere waistcoats. The use of silk is not permitted—Every student shall bring with him his uniform dress, besides a suit for daily wear, six shirts, six neck handkerchiefs, six pocket handkerchiefs, six pair of stockings, and three pair of shoes, all new. Any deficiency in the above will be charged to the parents.

IV. On the above terms the students are furnished with clothes, linen, washing, mending, lodging, board, fire, candle, table, school books, pen, ink, paper, amusements, and school rewards; so that nothing will remain to the charge of the parents, but medical attendance and medicines, postage, and such extra lessons of drawing, dancing, music, &c. which they may choose to order for their children.

V. The religion, uniformly practiced by the students living in the college, is the Roman Catholic; but for students of other religious persuasions, there are boarding houses, convenient to the college, where they will be subject to the same rules (religion excepted) and enjoy the same advantages for their improvement in science as the pensioners of the college.

VI. Out Boarders must be furnished by their parents with the uniform of the college, and pay annually for tuition, fire, candle, school books, pen, ink, paper, amusements, school rewards, &c. fifty dollars, always half yearly in advance.

VII. The students are taught English, Latin, Greek, and all the branches of Classical Education, sacred and profane History. Geography, the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, and when sufficiently advanced Algebra and Geometry, with all the other parts of the Mathematics, in the respective classes. Particular care is taken that they learn to read well, and write a good hand, and that they speak and write French with accuracy. Four times a year the students are called to a public examination of what they been taught before Parents and the Friends of Literature. Those who have made extraordinary progress are honored and rewarded. The idle, for punishment, are confined in the vacation to certain extraordinary hours of study during play-time, in order to repair what they have neglected to learn in schools; therefore, if they are found defective in the last and most important examination of the year, before the August vacation, they will not be allowed to go home during that time.

VIII. The age of admission is from eight to fourteen. When children are not sufficiently advanced to begin a regular course of classical education, they are placed in an elementary class, attended by a particular teacher, from whom they learn to spell, read, and write.

IX. If the children sent to this College have been before at any other house of education, an attestation of their morals and docility is required.

X. The greatest care is taken to instruct the children in the duties of Religion and Morality; and they are constantly under the eye of one or more of the Professors, who see that those duties are practised, and that the rules of civility are not violated.

XI. Cleanliness and exercise, and every thing which contributes to health, are attended to with particular care.

XII. All the pensioners dine and sup with their professors, and have the same table which they have. No distinctions are allowed in diet or clothing.

XIII. As long experience has convinced the directors, that a profusion of pocket money is very prejudicial, not only to good order, but even to study and application, they therefore request that parents will not be forward in indulging their children in more than fifty cents at most per month, for this purpose—

XIV. No allowance is made for absence during the vacation, which begins on the 15th August, and ends the 15th of September. To these terms the parents are desired to be particularly attentive, in case they choose to call their children home, as the absence of a few weeks at the opening of schools is seldom repaired without very great difficulty. Absence from schools at no other time will be permitted. It is indeed the most serious and earnest desire of the Directors, that the children should never be called home during the course of their education, as they have found by experience, that such avocations have often proved prejudicial, not only to study and application, but even to content and happiness. Those children who may be received into the college upon other funds, either totally or partially, then those provided by their parents or guardians, will not be allowed to go home or absent themselves from the college during the full course of their education, unless particular circumstances in the judgment of the President should require permission of absence for a time.

XV. When children are removed from the College, whatever new linen or clothes are furnished them on that occasion, will be charged to their parents. After entering on a new quarter no deduction will be made for the remaining part thereof.

The College is a large building, capable of lodging two hundred persons conveniently.—The garden and court adjoining, where the young gentlemen play, are very airy and spacious. The situation is very pleasant and healthy.

It will contribute much to the advantage of the children, if parents on sending them will inform the President how long they propose to leave them at the College, and for what employments in life they are designed. The regular course of education is properly classical; but such as are destined for the commercial line, have a lesson of Arithmetic and Book-Keeping, under a particular Professor appointed for that purpose.

N. B. The above Regulations and Conditions will take place from the 15th day of August, 1804, for all such as enter at, or after that period; but for others, they will only commence at the expiration of the six months, for which the advance payment had become due prior to that term.

Right Rev. LEONARD NEALE,
President.

Georgetown, June 22—1m.

PROPOSAL,
For printing by Subscription,

Miscellaneous Poems,

BY MRS. ALLEN,
Consort to the Rev. Mr. Allen of Harford county,
Written before her marriage.

—CONDITIONS—

THE book to be printed with a clear type, and fine paper, in a duodecimo volume, and delivered to the subscribers neatly bound; price Three quarters of a Dollar, half to be paid on subscribing, and the residue on delivery of the book—which will be put to press as soon as three hundred copies shall be subscribed for.

Subscriptions received by Mr. Matthew Carey, Philadelphia—by Messrs. Warner and Hanna, Baltimore, and by the principal booksellers in those cities, also by Mr. Samuel Harrison Smith, Washington city.

Dr. Jacob Hall, of Harford county, of known literary character, to whose inspection these Poems were submitted, in a letter to the author, expresses his opinion of them, as follows:

MADAM,

I have been honored and gratified with the perusal of your manuscript copy of Poems. In my opinion it is a work of considerable merit, and displays true piety and poetic genius. The pastoral dialogues are commendable for their novelty, simplicity and beauty. The elegies, epistles, and especially the "Man of Misfortune," a Moral Tale, are interesting and pathetic. The Odes and Fugitive Pieces are sprightly and amusing—And the whole composition seems to breathe such a spirit of philanthropy and benevolence as cannot fail to elevate the affections, and to mend the heart—And it is to be regretted, that the author's modesty has hitherto denied the community so refined & elegant an entertainment.

Your Friend, &c.

J. HALL.

Christopher's Camp, March 24.

In the case of THOMAS HAYWARD, an Insolvent Debtor—District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit:

ON the petition of Thomas Hayward an insolvent debtor confined in the prison in Washington county for debt.—Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 30th day of July inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. at the court room in the capitol the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Thomas Hayward, and a trustee appointed agreeably to the act of Congress now in force on that subject unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

It is ordered that this notice be published three times in the Washington Federalist and National Intelligencer previous to said day. By order of W. Cranch, Esq. assistant Judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

URIAH FORREST, Ck.

July 25—3t

A New Line of Stages.

THE subscribers have established a line of stages from Fredericksburg Virginia to Charlottsville by the way of the Orange Springs, where it will meet the stage that runs to Stanton and the Sweet Springs, it commenced on the 4th of July. Leaves Fredericksburg every Wednesday and Friday at 4 o'clock P. M. during the summer, and arrives at Charlottsville on Thursday and Saturday at 8 P. M. Returning leave Charlottsville every Friday and Sunday at 4 A. M and arrive at Fredericksburg every Saturday and Monday at 7 A. M.

They flatter themselves the great accommodation this line offers to the public will insure liberal encouragement.

POLLARD & ABRAHAM.

July 18—6t

FOREIGN NEWS.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Extracts from the Registers of the conservative Senate of 14th Floreal, (May 4th).

The Orators of the Tribunate were announced and introduced. The Tribune Jord Panvilliers spoke:—he then read the vote of the Tribunate, which enjoined him with the Tribunes, Abisson, Callen, Gousiel, Preseln, Lahary & Saluc, to carry to the Senate, the resolution of the Tribunate, passed in the sitting of the preceding day, namely, "That Napoleon Bonaparte, actually Chief Consul, should be declared Emperor of the French; and that the Imperial dignity should be declared hereditary in his family."

The Orator explained the motives and the circumstances which had induced the Tribunate to adopt this measure.

The Vice President of the Senate, expressed to the deputation the high satisfaction with which the Assembly received them, and assured the Tribunes, in the name of the Senate, that they would take the subject into their immediate consideration.

In the course of the Vice President's answer to the Tribunes, he took the opportunity of informing them, that the Senate had been occupied on the same grand object since the 6th Germinal, deeming it as a necessary step to guarantee to the People of France all these rights for which they so aiduously contended. Though monarchy was necessary, they had rejected the name of BOURBON, because it would be productive of a counter-revolution, and bear along with it despotism, nobility, feudality, servitude and ignorance!

When the Orators had retired, the Senate took the report into discussion; that discussion terminated by adopting the resolution of the Senate.

6th Germinal—The Conservative Senate, being in number of members, agreeable to the ninetieth article of the Constitution, and deliberating upon the communication it has received, in the name of the Government, by the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, in the sitting of the 2d of this month, relative to criminal plots contrived by the Envoy of his Britannic Majesty at Munich, and of original pieces which form the object of that report; after having examined the report of this special commission, named in the sitting of the same day, adopt the conclusions deduced from that report, and the proposal of an address suggested by that commission; in pursuance, they have decreed, that an address of the following tenor shall be presented by the Senate, in a body, to the First Consul of the Republic.

ADDRESS OF THE CONSERVATIVE SENATE TO THE FIRST CONSUL.

CITIZEN FIRST CONSUL,

The Conservative Senate present themselves, in a body, before you, to thank you for the communication that you ordered to be laid before them on the 2d of this month, by the Grand Judge, comprising original and authentic documents relating to the atrocities directed against the state, and against us, under the shelter of the deplomatic character, by the Envoy of the King of England, residing at the Court of Munich. In examining these pieces, and the report of the Grand Judge, the Senate has been in this case, supplying for the moment, the functions of a great national tribunal. A commission of five members, framed a report, which the Senate approved, and now present to you. The publicity of this report must depend upon the wisdom of the Government. Our deliberations are, in an essential degree, necessarily secret; and, in matters of high policy, it is our maxim to let nothing transpire, but what the Government may think proper to communicate to Europe; we talk to Europe, because the investigaion of this proceeding, is not merely confined to France, it is the cause of the world.

Nevertheless, insomuch as it regards France, these circumstances have contributed to cast light upon two important objects. Providence has preserved a hero, necessary to her pure designs, and in your ruin, France is involved. The English and the Emigrants know, that your destiny is interwoven with that of the French People. If their execrable projects had been fulfilled, a dreadful vengeance would have been the result. Heaven will preserve the land from the dire necessity of punishing a crime, that, in its consequences, might overthrow the world. Yet this crime has been attempted, and may be repeated; we speak of vengeance, and our laws are not equal to the exigency.

Yes, Citizen First Consul, the Senate should in duty tell you, that in the organising our social system, your superior genius neglected some provisions, that do honor to the generosity of your character, but which augment perhaps your danger and our fears. All our constitutions, excepting that of the year 8, had organised a high court, or national jury. You thought, that a similar tribunal would not be necessary; and posterity, who will regard you for all that you have done, will count likewise upon that which you was not willing to foresee.

But, Citizen First Consul, there is a debt you owe your country. Your are not at liberty to neglect your existence; and the Senate, who, in essence, are the consovators of the social compact of thirty millions of men, demand, on their part, that the law be expounded upon the first object of that conservation.

Citizen First Consul, a great national tribunal will insure, on one part, the responsibility of the public functionaries, and, on the other, it will present to conspirators a ready tribunal, invested with the necessary powers to maintain the security and existence of a great people, attached to the safety and existence of their First Magistrate.

But this national Jury will not be sufficient now, to insure your life, and the effect of your great work, if you do not combine other institutions in the system, to survive you. You established a new epoch; but you ought to eternise it: splendor is nothing if it is ephemeral; we cannot doubt but this great idea has occupied your thoughts, for your creative genius embraces all things.

You are pressed by the time, by events, by conspirators, by the ambitious. You are pressed by the inquietude which agitates all Frenchmen. You may arrest time, control events, curb the conspiring, disarm the ambitious, and tranquilize France, in giving institutions which will cement the edifice of the State, and prolong those benefits for the children, which you acquired for their fathers.—Citizen First Consul, be well assured that the Senate addresses you here, in the name of all the citizens. All admire and love you: but there are some, who ponder with profound anxiety, upon the probable fate of the vessel of the Republic, if they had the misfortune to lose their pilot, before it had been fixed upon immoveable anchors—In the cities, in the country, if you were to interrogate all Frenchmen, one after the other, there is not one who would not exclaim with us, "great man, finish your vast designs, and make your glory immortal: You have extricated us from the chaos of the past: you make us blest, in the enjoyment of existing blessings; guarantee them to us for the future!"

In all Foreign Courts, sound politicians exercise the same language. The repose of France includes the repose of Europe.

Such are, Citizen First Consul, the observations which the Senate have charged us to lay before you, in giving us also the immediate mission to repeat, in their name, and in the name of France, that under all circumstances, and at this moment, in a greater degree than ever, the Senate and the people are consolidated with you.

Signed,

CAMBACERES,
Second Consul, President.
MORARD DE GALLES AND JOSEPH CORNUDET,
Secretaries.

PARIS, April 25.

Letters from Constantinople of the 20th March, say, that the Russian Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, count Italinsky, has concluded, with some Grecian and Armenian merchants, contracts for the delivery of provisions to a Russian fleet, daily expected from the Black sea, in the Dardanelles, where it intends to pass three weeks. The sum contracted for amounts to one million of dollars.—The policy of the Turkish government in admitting a Russian fleet into its harbors, and permitting so many armed ships to enter the Mediterranean, is very much doubted by the French, Spanish and Dutch ambassadors, who, on that account, have had several conferences with the Divan, where, it is said, they have severally remonstrated, but without effect.

April 27.

The minister of the marine and colonies to the maritime prefects, and to the commissary general of marine at Antwerp.

"There are no means, citizen prefect, which our enemies leave unemployed to obtain intelligence from the ports of the republic, and to obtain information of our maritime force, as well as of its movements. I have just received information of a new manœuvre which they practise, the effects of which it is necessary to guard against.

"There are few neutrals bound for the ports of France, which, on the eve of entering, are not visited by English cruisers; the object of these visits is not only to learn the destination and cargo of the ships; but it appears that these visiting vessels almost always take one or more of the crew out of each neutral, which they replace by an equal number of spies, whose continuance in the port lasts as long as that of the ship.

"However great the precaution may have been which you have hitherto prescribed relative to neutrals admitted into the ports, it is possible, they may not be sufficient to frustrate their manœuvre, and therefore you must use the following means:—You will recommend that a very rigorous examination be made of the crews of all neutrals, which may come into the ports of your district, and if from this visit it should result that any Englishman, or other suspicious person, is found on board, he must be immediately arrested, as well as the rest of the crew; they must be interrogated with every precaution necessary to the discovery of the truth.

"Should a captain of a neutral vessel be convicted of having received on board, and introduced into France, men sent from English cruisers, without having made such declaration on his arrival, he will be treated as an accomplice l'espionage, and his vessel confiscated.

"In order that no pretext of ignorance may be alledged by the neutrals, to evade the rigor of these arrangements, it is desirable that they should receive the utmost publicity.

"Signed,

DECRES."

PARIS, 6th Prairial.

Yesterday 5th Prairaial his Imperial Highness Prince Lewis, constable of the empire, presented to the oath, for the Emperor, the following generals of brigades, viz. Paillard, Leopold Berthier, Vonderweidt; col. Ponsard, commanding the 1st legion of gen d'arms; Dufour, commanding the 21st regiment of the line; Beaumont, aid-de camp; the adjutant commandants Fornier, Delbe, Alexander Lautoni, Simon Roussor; the under inspector of reviews.

His Imperial Highness acting in the office of grand admiral, has also presented to the oath, which they have taken for the Emperor, the vice admirals Sercey, Gantheaume, and M. Sane, general inspector of marine artillery; the naval captains Lyville Gris, Clement, Senior; and col. Lacombe, inspector of the artillery of marine.

It is said that the department de l'Allier is in hopes of an abundance of grain and wines.

The Tribunal was to meet to day, in order to proceed by the order of the Senatus Consultum, to the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and the formation of this body.

The members of the Tribunal went to render their homages to the French princes and to the great dignitaries of the empire.

Marshal Murat, governor of Paris, gave the 4th inst, at his country seat, at Villier, a great feast, at which the President of the Senate, of the Tribunals, and of the Legislative Body; the marshals of the empire; their colleagues; the generals, colonels and superior officers of the staff, and of the garrison of