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AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. | MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1805. | *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of the 28th of February last, directing the Clerk of the said House to advertise for and receive separate proposals for supplying the said House at their next session with the necessary Stationary and Printing wanted, separate contracts have been duly made and entered into, to wit: with Edgar Patterson, of George Town, in the District of Columbia, for the supply of Stationary; and with Andrew and George Way, of the City of Washington, in the said District of Columbia, for the Printing, at the following prices, to wit:

FOR THE STATIONARY.

	D.	C.
Very best extra large English wove hot pressed 4 to post paper -	6	50
Do. do. plain gilt, do. per ream,	6	50
Do. do wove 4to post paper per ream	5	
Do do. plain do.	6	
Do. do. American wove do.	4	
Do. do. do. plain do.	3	50
Do. do. English folio post wove and plain, - - -	10	
Do. do. American do. -	7	50
Do. do. Medium engrossing paper,	12	
Do. Superfine English foolscap, do. wove or plain, - -	8	
Do. do. American do. do.	4	50
Do. ready made pens per 100, 1 50 a	1	75
Do. Holland quills, do, 2 50 a	3	
Superfine Dutch red sealing wax, per lb. - - 1 50 a	1	75
Do. black do.	1	50
Do. black & red Irish wafers per lb.	1	50
Black sand per lb. - - - -		3
Tin wafer boxes, each, - -		4
Ink and sand glasses, per doz -	3	
Half pint phials with corks per doz.		60
Ivory paper folders, per doz -	6	
Ink and sandglasses, plated tops, per pair,	1	50
Warranted black lead pencils, per doz.	1	50
Red tape D 1 50 a 2 50 per doz. or 12 1 2 and 25 cents per piece.		
Black ink per gallon,	1	25
India robbers, per piece,		37 1-2
Parchment dressed and pounced, 28 by 32 inches per doz. - -	8	
Office pen knives, 50 cents each, and scratchers 37 1-2 cents each.		

FOR THE PRINTING.

	D.	C.
For plain work octavo per sheet of 300 impressions, -	16	
— figure work, do. do. do	22	
— rule & figure work, do. do.	28	
— table work, medium, broad side,	26	
— plain work, foolscap folio, per sheet, 300 impressions,	11	
— figure work, do. do. do.	15	
— rule & figure work, do. do.	20	
— table work foolscap broad side 300 impressions, -	17	
— bill per sheet, foolscap, do.	10	
For folding each half sheet, octavo or folio, per 100, -		12 1-2
— stitching per 100, not exceeding three half sheets, -		18 3 4
— do. do. from 3 half sheets to 6,		25
— do. do. from 6 do. to 10,		31 1-4
— do. do. from 10 do. to 20 and upwards, - -		37 1 2
— folding whole sheet medium tables into octavo per 100,		25
— half binding and lettering an octavo volume from 300 to 500 pages,		37 1-2
Do. do do. from 500 pa. upwards,		50
For full binding do do in sheep from 300 to 500 pages,		50
Do. do. do. above 500 pages,		60
Do. do do. in calf, from 300 to 500 pages, - -		75
Do. do. do. above 500 pa		87 1-2
For half binding and lettering foolscap folio, per volume,		75
— full binding do. do. in sheep,	1	
Do. do. do, in calf,	1	50

Published by order of the House of Representatives of the United States.

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

Sept 27—ep3w

This day is published

AND FOR SALE BY

RAPINE, CONRAD & Co.

IN NEW JERSEY AVENUE, CAPITOL HILL.

FLEETWOOD;

Or the New Man of Feeling,

BY WILLIAM GODWIN,

Author of Caleb Williams, St. Leon, &c. &c. price 175 cents.

Sept. 25.

STELLE's HOTEL & *CITY TAVERN.*

THE Subscriber takes this method of thanking his friends and the public for their favors whilst on the Capitol Square and begs leave to acquaint them that having purchased and now occupying the tavern, late Tunnicliff's hotel; which he has commenced enlarging and improving—he respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public, assuring them that 'tis his full determination to fit up his present hotel, and so to conduct it, as to merit, he hopes, the preference of the public travelling, as well as those coming to the permanent seat of the Government of our Land of Liberty.

PONTIUS D. STELLE.

Washington City, March 25—tf

ALLOCUTION OF THE POPE,

(CONCLUDED.)

We had not an opportunity of witnessing this complete triumph of the true faith at Lyons, so long as we could have wished. We were impressed with a lively desire to be present with the Emperor, to consecrate him, and after that to confer with his majesty on the concerns of religion, and the affairs of the church; considerations for which we braved every difficulty, and had undertaken the journey.

We proceeded on our route to Fontainbleau, where, at length, we had the pleasure of beholding the most puissant prince, who is so dear to us. What pleasure, what joy we experienced in our first interview with this Emperor, whose fame has sounded to the extremities of the world, and whom God has chosen to restore his religion, in France, to its former publicity and splendor! We shall always, with the most pleasurable sensations, recollect that, and the following days, which by the invitation of this most excellent prince, we spent at Fontainbleau, in refreshing ourselves, after the fatigues of our journey.

From the Castle of Fontainbleau, where we experienced and had to admire the just sentiments and the munificence of the Emperor towards us, we repaired together to Paris. There, on a day remarkable in itself, the first Sunday in Advent and the second of December, in the midst of all the triumphal pomp and splendor of that Imperial city in which all the population of France seemed to have been congregated, were celebrated in the most solemn manner the consecration and the crowning of the Emperor, and that of our most dear daughter in Christ, JOSEPHINE, his august consort.

This splendid ceremony being terminated, we directed all our attention to the affairs of religion and the church; we placed the greatest confidence in the Emperor, because, as we apprised you, he had testified by his letters that he desired to confer freely with us respecting the means of re-establishing the antient splendor of our religion & of divine worship; and, we cannot recollect without particular sentiments of gratitude, the ingenuousness, the politeness, the good nature, the affectionate regard towards us, with which he listened to the desires, which, in terms of apostolic freedom, we expressed; and also enumerated the demands which we had to make of him for the advantage of the Catholic religion, the glory of the Gallican church, and the authority and dignity of the Holy See.

One consideration, which we had particularly at heart, was the sincere return of certain bishops to the Catholic unity, who, before they received their canonical institutions at our hands, ought to have given adequate testimonies of their reconciliation; but who, on the contrary, after receiving them, behaved in such a manner as to render us very uneasy with respect to the sincerity of their sentiments. The anxieties, however, ceased, after an interval of some days; for either by oral or literary communication with us, they earnestly declared that they cordially adhered and sincerely submitted to the dictates of the Holy See, with respect to the ecclesiastical affairs in France. What precious consolation we experienced when afterwards we blended our tears together on our embracing them with sensations of true paternal charity. In order to render this consolation the more enduring, and that it may even increase, we fondly hope that they will continue to give certain and manifest signs of the sincerity of their declarations, and that in future we shall be free from all solicitude in those respects. To this end we ardently supplicate God, the searcher of all hearts, to finish and secure by his grace the good work they have undertaken.

Having disposed of a consideration of such importance, we proceeded to the discussion of others, which concerned the advantage of religion, the liberty of the church, the honor of the clergy, the augmentation of her sacred ministers, and suitable means for their support.—Encouraged by the confidence with which this excellent prince inspired us, and using that dignified freedom of communication with which our apostolic functions should be exercised, we exhibited to his majesty both orally and in writing, the injuries and wounds which the Gallican church had received, in the destructive conflicts of latter times, and from the preponderance of hostile opinions; in short, we manifested what was due to us in those respects. The answers of the Emperor were replete with professions of consideration for our person—for that merit of which we were in some degree conscious; and they afford us the greatest hopes that the Gallican church, rising insensibly from its state of langor, should recover its pristine form and vigor. These are evils of such a nature, as, though they might have been suddenly produced, yet, to attempt an immediate cure, would be to aggravate, rather than to remedy them.

Think not, however, reverend brethren, that we do not still entertain the greatest hopes. Several acts have been performed, which operate as a pledge, as a secuirty for future conduct. The societies of the Pretres de la Mission, and of the Falles de la Charite, which St. Vincent de Paul had so beneficially founded, have since been re-established and authorised to wear those habits which formerly distinguished them. By a public decree, the necessary funds for the repairs of the Cathedral churches, and the exercise of public worship, have been provided; and suitable edifices have been allotted as seminaries for young ecclesiastics. It has been decreed that these seminaries shall be eligible to receive testamentary bequests of monies, or of funded property; and the expences of those attached to the Metropolitan churches shall be defrayed from the public treasury. The revenues destined for the bishops and canons of the Cathedral churches have been augmented. The municipal administrations of the provinces have been charged with the providing for the repair, and for furnishing the ordinary churches. The society of the Missions Etrangeres originally destined to carry the true faith to the extremities of the earth, has been restored through the paternal care of the Emperor, so as to be able to recover the property it once possessed, and even to acquire new missionaries, who have been sent to the most distant climates for the propagating of the true religion, are encouraged and protected by the government of the Emperor. We have ourselves given, with the most heartfelt joy, the apostolic benediction to certain distinguished priests, who made part of the mission to China. Among such a number of provident cares, we could not have forgotten our patriarchal church of the Lateran, the mother and chief of all the churches in the world. This church, by the munificence of the most generous of Emperors, has been compensated for the loss of its property in France, which the fury of the times had wrested from her. Other measures of considerable importance have also been adopted. It has been decreed, that the bishops shall exercise their powers of judging with respect to spiritual offences, and those which relate to ecclesiastical discipline, and to punish, as provided by the canonical law. That the attempts made by the civil officers to shackle, in a manner at once unjust and oppressive, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, shall be discontinued; that the obstacles which existed to the entrance of young men into the ecclesiastical state shall be greatly diminished; and those which prevailed with respect to the religious education of youth; to the affording spiritual comfort to the sick, to the soldier or to the inhabitants of the country, entirely done away. These benefits, which we have derived from our discussion with this great prince, guarantee, as we have already observed, the effect of the other demands which we have made from him, and which we have every reason to expect from his religion.

We cannot, however, pass over in silence those other spiritual benefits, which God, the father of mercies, has designed to grant us in France. You know with what zeal, with what pious ardor, the French people have, in our person, revered the supreme pastor of the Catholic church. That which you have been apprised of, far from surpassing, even falls short of the truth. It is beyond the powers of language to express the love, the zeal, and the external veneration, which the people of France bear towards religion. The God of mercies has vouchsafed to shower down so many blessings on our journey to France, that the bishops have not hesitated often to assure us, that those are beyond conception, as tending to the spiritual advantage of the people. We have not discontinued that general facility of access to us, that we may hear the complaints of the aggrieved, and remedy, as far as in us lies, those spiritual evils which still exist; and that we may promote the principle universally among the people. We have visited all the parishes in Paris, and there, as we afterwards did at Lyons, we distributed among many thousands of the faithful, eucharistical bread. We also visited the hospital, where the sick received the succors of christian charity, or which were consecrated to the religious instruction of youth. An innumerable crowd of catholics followed us every where, as well at our return, as on our going out, and appeared never tired of receiving our apostolic benedictions.

What shall we say of the illustrious French clergy? The sentiments which they loudly expressed in our favor, were of that description that we know not how to express how deeply we have been affected by such avowals! We are also incapable of describing that ardent zeal, that vigilance, those indefatigable cares, with which the bishops especially governed the flocks entrusted to their cares, thus doing honor to that religion of which they are ministers, and insuring respect even from its enemies.—Having been ourselves witnesses, we have judged it our duty to decree these just praises, in the face of the universal church, to the meritorious clergy of France.

Neither have we neglected, while at Paris, to fulfil those duties, which more properly belong to our ministry. We assembled, in conclave, our reverend brethren, those cardinals who accompanied us, as well as those who resided at Paris, and we presented the hat to cardinal de Belloy, archbishop of Paris and to cardinal Cambaceres, archbishop of Rouen, with those rites and solemnities prescribed by the apostolic constitution. We provided the vacant dioceses with new bishops, and we ourselves have consecrated some of them in the extensive church of St. Sulpice, amidst an innumerable concourse of the faithful. A few days previous to our departure from Paris, we performed the ceremony of baptising the Prince Napoleon, nephew to the Emperor with the greatest magnificence, and in presence of that splendid court, assembled at the Palace of St. Cloud. The Emperor himself, and his august mother, in the most devout manner, presented the imperial infant at the consecrated font.

Such have been our labors in France; such have been the works of the glorious Emperor of the French—such have been the marks of the attachment of the French for religion—and, such are the results of our journey.

The discussion being terminated, and the return of the spring favoring our journey, we deemed it incumbent on us to return to our city and to our See.—Having fulfilled our duties towards the invincible Emperor, from whom we were now forced to separate, and after receiving from him numerous testimonies of his favorable sentiments towards us, we commenced our journey hither. At Chalons we celebrated those days solemnly consecrated to the memory of the passion and resurrection of our Lord. How inconceivable was the ardent piety of the inhabitants of the city and those of the neighboring towns! What affectionate, but respectful eagerness to be near our person! At Lyons the people manifested, if possible, still greater veneration for our person and sacred functions than on our first visits, and reiterated their professions of love and devotion towards the holy see. Our reverend brother, the cardinal Fesch, archbishop of Lyons, rendered to us, a second time, with equal magnificence, the offices of hospitality. We rejoice in this opportunity of publicly acknowleging our gratitude to his eminence. We should not forget that during our stay at Lyons, the celebrated chapel de Tourviere, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, was re-opened by us in the presence of an incredible number of the citizens, and restored, as formerly, to public worship. At Turin, where, a second time, the inhabitants loudly expressed their veneration for us, we had the inexpressible happiness of again beholding the Emperor Napoleon, and of conferring with him. We took the opportunity of earnestly recommending again to his consideration the ecclesiastical concerns of France and Italy, and after returning his majesty our sincere thanks, for all the benefits he had conferred on us, and the catholic religion, we proceeded on our route to Etruria, and arrived at Florence.

Our entry into that city was attended with much splendor, and productive of great public rejoicings. The illustrious Queen of Etruria again received us in the most magnificent manner, evincing, at the same time the most becoming piety. The Lord, in his most unbounded mercy, had prepared for us in this city, the most gratifying of all consolation."

To be Sold,

Or exchanged for other property in the City or its vicinity.

TWO valuable and contiguous TRACTS of LAND in the state of Kentucky, the one containing 6380 acres, and the other 6252 acres, by late resurvey. They are under old and indisputable titles of more than twenty years, and situate in a populous county, adjoining flourishing settlements. All taxes thereon have been duly paid.

Apply to the subscriber,

JOHN BECKLEY.

City of Washington, July 17—ep2m

For Sale

IN the county of Prince William, Virginia, Neabico furnace and its appendages, with four or five thousand acres of land adjoining, near the town of Dumfries, and within four or five miles of the Potomac—the soil is generally adapted to small grain and if too considerable for one purchaser, will be laid off in Lots suitable for small farms—a description of the land is thought unnecessary—as those wishing to purchase will no doubt first view it: the payments required will be one third cash, and the other two thirds in annual instalment, to be secured by a mortgage on the land; and no deed given until the last payment is made; any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Thomas T. Page, living near the premises, who is fully authorised by me to sell the whole or any part.

JOHN TAYLOE.

August 16—3m.

N B. A valuable mine bank in Maryland may be had with the furnace if required.

J. T.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

Progressive state of the ARTS and SCIENCES.

WHILE the great body of our fellow citizens are wisely engaged in the ordinary pursuits of industry, in surrounding themselves and their families with an abundant supply of the necessaries and comforts of life, a select class of citizens, in affluent or easy circumstances, are occupied in promoting various plans for fostering the arts, and diffusing the blessings of knowledge. Institutions, not only of utility, but of splendor begin to rise among us. The opulent city of New-York has distinguished herself by taking the lead in the foundation of an Academy for promoting the Fine Arts; her neighbour and rival, Philadelphia, has followed her example; and Charleston has commenced, under the most respectable auspices, the formation of a Botanic Garden.

Universities, colleges, academies and agricultural societies are rising in almost every quarter of the Union, and it is distinctly perceived that the best interests, public as well as private, of the states, depend upon a wide diffusion of knowledge. Of the rapid progress of these improvements we offer the following testimonials:

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

The spirit with which this institution has progressed, and the respectable patronage it has obtained, promises to render it a valuable school for the encouragement of American genius, and the improvement of the public taste. By collecting and exhibiting the best models of art, and offering premiums to superior excellence, the Academy will at once improve the judgment and animate the ambition of our native artists. Every people, in proportion as they progressed from barbarism, and assumed the features of civilization, have given encouragement to those arts which refine and harmonize the mind, and cherish the growth of genius. The celebrity of those nations which have thus excelled, stands proudly towering over the pride of conquest and the avarice of wealth. The fame of Pericles looks with contempt on the bags of *Crœsus*; and Athens is revered as the mistress of the arts, while Tyre is only named for the extent of her commerce.

The Pennsylvania Academy, established at Philadelphia, have already sent to Europe for a collection of valuable statuary; and are erecting a very handsome and appropriate building at the upper end of Chesnut street, for its reception and exhibition. The impossibility of procuring a suitable building on rent, and the loss and inconvenience which would arise by removing from place to place, rendered the erection of a building for the permanent use of the Academy indispensable. The expence will be considerable, but, on every consideration, this plan is more eligible than renting.

We hoped and believed that many gentlemen will support this institution, having the honor and improvement of our city for its object, now they see it in such forwardness, who may have heretofore withheld their patronage, under an idea that the attempt would not succeed.

A. D. Adv.

FROM THE AURORA.

THE FINE ARTS.

IT is pleasing to observe that American genius progresses in equal pace with the American nation to celebrity. Among the names of the numerous persons who have obtained premiums in England for useful discoveries in the useful and fine arts, we find many Americans.

Mr. Antis, of Fulneck, a native of this state (a relative of our celebrated engineer, *Mr. Latrobe*) has obtained two premiums for useful mechanical inventions.

The celebrated painters, natives of the U. States, who have obtained so much fame in England, keep their usual distinction in the contest and rivalship of fame.

Mr. Hawkins, who though born in Europe, resided so long in America, as to be fairly claimed as an American, has obtained several premiums for his admirable mechanical inventions. It is