National Intelligencer.

& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. X. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. NO 1422.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1809. *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

Richmond, Nov. 13.

On Tuesday last the corner stone of the Richmond Academy was laid in the presence of a number of spectators. The procession marched from the Capitol in the following order:—

The Rifle Band of music; the society of Free Masons, with the stone and the emblems of their craft; the Governor and Council of State; the Mayor and Corporate body of the city; Messrs. Gerardin, Wood and Doyle, at the head of their numerous pupils; and Citizens. When they arrived at the foundations of the building the corner stone was laid at the east angle by the society of Free Masons, and the inscription on the plate and a Masonic prayer to the Fountain of Grace was read by the Governor, amidst sympathizing wishes for the prosperity of the rising institution.

A small silver plate was imbedded in the corner stone, with the following inscription upon it:

DEDICATED
To the education of youth and to the diffusion of useful knowledge as the sure basis of perpetuating
THE FREE GOVERNMENT
At present enjoyed by this happy country,
THIS CORNER STONE
Was laid on the 7th November, A. D. 1809, during the administration of
JOHN TYLER
Governor of the Commonwealth, who personally attended with
THE COUNCIL OF STATE,
The Mayor & Corporate body of Richmond, the Society of Free Masons & a number of Citizens,
THE INSTITUTION
Governed by Twenty Four
TRUSTEES.

The funds of this institution are drawn from the proceeds of a lottery and from *voluntary contributions.* It is to be hoped, that the patriotism and generosity of our fellow citizens will readily supply whatever funds may be eventually wanting for its establishment. LONG may it prosper! Long may it bloom for the honor of the city! *Rich* may be its fruits! And numerous may be the similar institutions, which may take root in our State! For *education* is one of surest props of our *liberty*—the warmest friend and the most finished ornament of civilized life!——*Enquirer.*

According to a report of Mr. Nauche, the Galvanic Society of Paris has made different experiments upon the brain, which throws a great light upon the operations of the functions of that organ.

Upon applying the two conductors of a galvanic apparatus to the brain of an animal, a few minutes after its death, the partial contractions of the various muscles of the face, according to the spot upon which the application was made, has been determined; which seems to prove that the different parts of this organ have different functions relatively to the movement which they communicate to the muscular organs.

The same experiments appear to prove that the hind and the fore part of the brain have separate and distinct functions, for the irritation of the former upon a living animal does not produce the contraction of any of the muscles, whilst that of the latter produces it strongly and instantaneously.

Nashville, October 20.

We understand that there is a Mineral Spring on a branch of White's creek, in this county, on the land of Mr. Francis Taylor, which possesses stronger qualities than any of the kind ever discovered in this state. A person on a visit to this spring, boiled a kettle of water down to a substance, which appear on examination to be impregnated with sulphur, copperas, allum, salt petre and iron—the greatest proportion is sulphur, the next copperas, &c. but it is very difficult to proportion the various qualities—no doubt were the waters properly analysed, they would be found to possess many medical qualities, and we are convinced, would conduce much to the benefit of those afflicted with various diseases—it possesses Cathartic and Diuretic qualities.

There is another spring on the farm of the late major Samuel McCollock and within half a mile of Jefferson, which possess as many good medical qualities—we have heard of persons who were subject to the jaundice, affections of the lungs, eruptions, &c. being entirely cured.

New-Haven, November 7.

The Legislature closed its session in this city on Friday last.

An amendment to the Federal Constitution (proposed by the General Court of Massachusetts) was submitted to the legislature. The contemplated amendment prohibits the national government from that dangerous exercise of power which, under the name of Embargo, imposes restrictions upon commerce of unlimited duration.

It was readily admitted that such an amendment was a salutary and desirable corrective; but urged, on the other hand, that the states, individually, were not competent to propose alterations in the constitution. The practice within a few years had indeed become common, but even precedent could not justify palpable wrong. By turning to the Constitution, Art. V. the authority to originate amendments was precisely indicated in these words:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments."

As this paragraph contained the only delegation of power to propose amendments, the assembly were satisfied that the subject could not properly come under their consideration, in the shape it had assumed.

A resolution passed to purchase 2100 stand of arms for the use of the state—seven hundred annually, during three years.

FROM THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

FARMERS, LOOK OUT.

Interesting to American Farmers and dealers in flax seed.

The heavy rents and taxes on land in Great Britain and Ireland, and the uncertainty of bringing Flax seed to perfection, are sufficient obstacles to their farmers furnishing themselves with even a small proportion of that articles, if it could not be procured abroad. So much so, that the bounty offered by the British government of half a guinea equal to two dollars thirty-three cents per bushel, for the native seed furnished in Great Britain and Ireland, has not had the effect to induce the farmers to make the experiment. But it is a fact that if flax seed would bring two guineas per bushels equal to nine dollars thirty-three cents, the farmers in Ireland could not afford to raise the seed at the sacrifice of the cost of his flax and even then the American seed would be prefered at 25 per cent higher.

Wheat was selling in England at 16s. 6d. and upwards before the account of the non-intercourse arrived, when on that intelligence being received it rose to 19s. sterling, at equal to 3 dollars 62 cents, for any bushel of 60lb. and it being an article necessary for subsistence, let the American farmer now recollect what the British agents and their tory candidates said during our embargo, that America withholding their supplies from England, was of little consequence; that all our surplus produce would not injure England but one month, admitting, for argument sake, that to be a fact. Then my advice is to the industrious and independent farmers of America, to hold on their flax seed until Christmas and their wheat until April next.

A Farmer's Friend.

STATISTICAL
ACCOUNT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of Houses inhabited, by how many families, and those uninhabited, are thus calculated:

HOUSES.

	Inhabited.	No. of Fams.	Uninhab.
England	1,472,870	1,787,520	53,965
Wales	108,053	118,303	3,511
Scotland	294,553	364,079	9,537
Total	1,875,476	2,269,902	67,013

The whole national income has been estimated at 132,470,000l. according to the following table:

From rent of lands	29,000,000
From rent of houses	8,500,000
Profits of farming, or occupation of land	6,120,000
Income of laborers in agriculture	15,000,000
Profits of mines, canals, collieries, etc.	2,000,000
Profit of merchant shipping and small craft	1,000,000
Income of Stockholders	29,500,000
From mortgages and other monies lent	3,000,000
Profits of foreign trade	11,250,000
Profits of manufactures	14,100,000
Pay of army, navy, and merchant seamen	5,000,000
Income of the clergy of all descriptions	2,200,000
Judges, and all subordinate officers of the law	1,800,000
Professors, schoolmasters, tutors, etc.	600,000
Retail trades not immediately connected with foreign trade or manufactures	8,000,000
Various other professions and employments	2,000,000
Male and female servants	2,400,000
	132,470,000

From this table may be formed a calculation of the amount of national capital:

Value of land at 28 years purchase	312,000,000
Value of houses at 20 years purchase	170,000,000
Manufactories, machinery, steam engines, etc.	20,000,000
Household furniture	42,500,000
Apparel, provisions, fuel, wine, plate, watches, and jewels, books, carriages, and other articles	40,000,000
Cattle of all kinds	90,000,000
Grain of all kinds	10,6[illegible],000
Hay, straw, etc.	6,600,000
Implements of husbandry	2,000,000
Merchant shipping	12,800,000
The navy	6,000,000
Coin and bullion	24,000,000
Goods in the hands of merchants, etc.	16,300,000
Goods in the hands of manufacturers and retail traders	20,000,000
	1,272,800,000

Mr. Pitt in the year 1795 estimated the total landed property at 750,000,000, and the personal property at 600,000 000. Making a total of 1,350,000 000.

The difference in the proportion of inhabitants to a house, between some towns and others, is from 9 3 4, which occurs at Plymouth, to abou 5 3 4, or 5, which occurs at Gloucester and Hereford, 4 1-2 at Worcester.

The late enumeration has ascertained also the proportion of males and females. It has long been known that more male children are born than female. The registers of baptisms for 29 years, make 3,285 188 of the former, and 3,150,932 of the latter, which is about the proportion of 104 to 100.

Mr. Denon, the well known writer of Travels through Egypt, has lately been entrusted by Bonaparte with a considerable sum of money, to be equally divided among the authors of twelve paintings of large dimensions, on the following given subjects:

1st. Bonaparte addressing the Bavarians before the battle of Abensberg.

2d. The attack of the bridge at Ratisbon.

3d. The capture of Ratisbon.

4th. The attack of the bridge at Landshut.

5th. The bombardment of Vienna.

6th. The attack of the bridges at Ebersburg.

7th. Battle of Wagram.

8th. The French emperor's bivouac on the field of Wagram, during the night of the 5th and 6th July.

9th. A view of the island Napoleon (Inder Lobau), at the time when his imperial majesty re entered it after the battle of Essling.

10th A second view of the same island when Napoleon embraces marshal Lasnes mortally wounded in that battle.

11th. A view of Ebersdorf, and the bridges over the Danube.

12th. A view of the gardens of the palace of Schoenbrunn.

A small number of marble busts, & among others, one of Marshal Lasnes will also be executed by skilful French sculptors.

The celebrated Canova, who is to receive 100,000 crowns for a colossal statue of Napoleon in bronze, has engaged the assistance of the German artists at Vienna, who cast the statue of Joseph II. under the direction of the celebrated professor Zauner.

The triumphal arch erected in the Carousal at Paris, by order of Bonaparte, to immortalize the glory of the French armies, is now entirely finished. It faces the Thuilleries on one side, in the direction of the Vestibule, and the Louvre on the other. It is 45 feet in height, 60 in length, and 20 1-2 in thickness.

FROM THE PARIS ARGUS.

Fine Arts.—The triumphal arch which has been raised in the *Place du Carousel*, to the glory of the grand army, looks on one side towards the Thuilleries in the direction of the axis of the vestibule; on the other it faces the Louvre in a line a little diagonal. It is 45 feet high, 60 in lent and 20 1-2 in depth.

The triumphal arches of Septimus Severus and of Constantine appear to have served as models for this monument; like them, it consists of three arches in front, but it has besides one running across, which cuts the three others in the form of a cross, and which is nearly in the line between Marignigate and the *rue de l'Echelle.* The diameter of, the middle arch is 14 feet that of the others is about 8 1-2. The building is of free stone of a very beautiful grain and finished off with a great deal of care. The two principal fronts are ornamented with eight pillars of read Languedoc marble, which support a projecting entablature with a frize in black Italian cherry, and upon which are placed eight statutes. These columns are of the Corinthian order with bronze bases and tops. Above is an attick surmounted with a double socle crowned with a quadriga. This is nearly the order of the plan. We will now proceed to the description of the ornaments.

The arches over the lateral gates are decorated with thunder-bolts, branches of laurels, of palm trees, and with the monogram of the emperor. Above the centre of the arch over the middle gate which is ornamented with caissons, is placed a basso-relievo, seen horizontally, and which represents his majesty in his imperial robes, crowned by victory. This piece of sculpture is by Mr. Lesueur, and the figures of the rivers on the tympans of the archivacts are by Mr. Boichot. All the ornaments are by Messrs Gorgery and Beneir, with the exception, however, of the trophies of arms placed in the tympans of the archivaults of the little exterior gates, which are by Mr. Montpellier. The four Fames of the middle gate were carved by Messrs. Taunay and Dupasquire; those next the Thuilleries by the former, and those next the Louvre by the latter.

Above the little arcades are placed basso-relievos of white marble, the subjects of which are so many different actions of the campaign of 1805. These are explained by inscriptions in French above, in gold letters upon ground of black Italian cherry. The following is the description of these basso relievos, in the order in which they are placed beginning by that which is to the right hand of the speciator, who is supposed to be in the court of the Thuilleries and making the tour by the left: *Interview of the two emperors,* by Mr. Ramey: *Enter into Munich,* by Mr. Clodion: *Enter into Vienna,* by Mr. Desienne: *Victory of Austerlitz* by Mr. Espercieux: *Treaty of Presburg,* by Mr. Lesueur. This last basso-relievo is the only one executed allegorically; in the other attention has principally been paid to pourtray the place of action, and to catch the resemblance of the principal personages.

Above these basso-relievos is a kind of frize with little children holding garlands of laurels, and in the attick are cut smaller basso-relievos in which are represented allegorical figures supporting the arms of the empire & those of the vanquisher nations. The artists are Messrs. Gerard, Dumont, Caltamar and Fortion.

We have already mentioned that the eight pillars were surmounted by statutes of white marble; the following is their description in the same order as the basso relievos:

The first is a nimer by Mr. Dumont, a cannonier by Mr. Bridan; a carabinier of the line by Mr. Moutoni a grenadier by Mr. Dardle; a carabinier of cavalry, by Mr. Chinard; a hors-rifleman by Mr. Foucon; a dragoon by the late Mr. Corbet; and a cuirassier by Mr. Taunay.

The quadriga which crowns this monument is by Mr. Lemot, with the exception of the horses, which are antiques; these were taken at Venice and are what are commonly known under the name of the *Corinthian horses.* The two figures of victory and peace, which are holding the horses, the car and the figure which is one day to be placed there and which our gratitude represents to us as already placed in it are of lead and gilded.

Above the middle gate are two tables of whit marble, in which are to be placed inscriptions that are to be furnished by the third class of the Institute.

Paris, July 6.

IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

In conformity to the decrees of the 7th March and 17th September, 1808, the deans and professors of the three faculties of theology, of sciences and of letters of the academy of Paris, have been appointed by his excellency the grand master.

In the vacancy the vicar general presented the triple list of individuals, from among whom the members of the faculty of theology were to be chosen.

The three faculties consist as follows:

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

Holy writ—Mr. de la Hogue, formerly professor in the Sorbonne.

Evangelical morality.—Mr. du Dgmaine, *idem.*

Ecclesiastical history and discipline, Mr. Dieche, *idem.*

Dogma.—Mr. Burnier Fontanel, doctor in the Sorbonne.

Hebrew language.—Mr. Hugues, formerly professor in the Sorbonne.

Sacred eloquence.—Mr. Gaillard, doctor in the Sorbonne.

Mr Raillion, cannon of Notre-Dame, professor adjunct.

Mr Dieche, dean of the faculty.

FACULTY OF THE SCIENCES.

Differential and integral number.—Mr. Lacroix, professor of mathematics in the Bonaparte Lyceum.

Mr. Francœur, professor of mathematics in the Charlemagne Lyceum.

Astronomy.—Mr. Biot, professor in the college of France.

Mechanis.—Mr. Poisson, professor in the polytechnical school.

Physics.—Mr. Gay Lussac, professor in the polytechnical school.

Chemistry.—Mr. Thenard, professor in the college of France.

Mineralogy and geology.—Mr. Hauy, professor in the museum of natural history.

Botany and vegetable physics.—Mr. Desfontaines, *idem.*

Several of the above professors are authorised to entrust part of their professorship duties to professors adjunct; viz.

Mr. Hauy, to Mr. Brongniart.

Mr. Desfontaines to Mr. Mirbel.

Mr. Biot, to Mr. Dinet, professor in the Napoleon Lyceum.

The article IV. of the decree of his excellency the grand master, also decides that the session of astronomy in the college of France, and the session of compared anatomy and phisiology in the museum of natural history, shall be sessions of faculty, and shall hold the same rank in the inscriptions.

Mr. Lacroix, dean of the faculty.

FACULTY OF LETTERS.

Literary history and French poetry. Mr. Delille, professor in the college of France.

French eloquence.—Mr. Deguerle, professor of belles letters in the Bonaparte Lyceum.

Latin poetry.—Mr. Luce de Lancival, professor of belles letters in the imperial Lyceum.

Latin eloquence.—Mr. de Saint Ange, professor of belles letters in the Charlemagne Lyceum.

Greek literature.—Mr. Larcher.

Philosophy.—M. Pastoret, professor in the college of France.

Ancient history and geography.—Mr. L'Evesque, professor in the college of France.

Modern history & geography.—Mr. Barbie-du-Bocage.

Several of these professors are also authorised to allow their professorship duties to be fulfilled by professors adjuncts; viz.

Mr. Delille, by Mr. Esmenard.

Mr. Pastoret, by Mr Million, professor in the Napoleon Lyceum.

Mr. de Saint-Ange, by Mr. De la Place, *idem.*

Mr. Larcher by Mr. Boissonnade.

Mr. Pastoret, dean of the faculty.

Each faculty is presided by the titulary counsellor whom the grand master delegates with the quality of vice-rector.

Mr. Emery is vice-rector of the faculty of theology.

Mr. Cuvier, of the faculty of sciences.

Mr. Bausset, of the faculty of letters;

And in his absence, Mr. Noel, inspector general of the university.

AUGUST 19.

IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

The distribution of the prizes to pupils of the four lyceums of Paris