NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,
AND
WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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Five Dolls. Per ann. MONDAY, JULY 30th, 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 student 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 terms, either totally or partially, than 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

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA REGISTER.

The First volume of the LIFE WASHINGTON.

TO the charge so often brought against our country, of deficiency of intellect, it may always be well replied, that since we became a nation, a large proportion of our public men have been eminently distinguished for their abilities. The charge will be further removed by recollecting that many of our citizens who have acquired reputation as statesmen have risen to that distinction in other pursuits. In the countries of Europe, but particularly in England, with the public character of which we are most familiar, men of eminence seem to move only in a single sphere. The politician, the jurist and the soldier are distinct and independent characters, and, we could point to instances where attempts to combine the opposite excellencies of each have not always been attended with success. It seems to have been reserved for the Americans to exhibit again the Athenian character by uniting in the same men the fame of the senate, the forum and the field.

The first volume of the life of Washington has now been some time before the public. The author of this work, Mr. Marshall has every claim to stand in the foremost rank of our distinguished men. To the merit which belongs to professional exaltation, he has added that of an able ambassador and an eloquent legislator. Passing from these characters, he now fills with acknowledged ability, the office of first judicial magistrate of our nation. If he succeed as an author and historian, it can only be from that variety of excellence which belongs to minds of the highest order. Mr. Marshall in his preface has given two reasons why his works may not satisfy the expectations which have been formed of it. The first is the nature of his subject. "Accustomed" he says "to look in the page of history for incidents in themselves of great magnitude, to find immense exertions attended with inconsiderable effects and vast means employed in producing unimportant ends, we are in the habit of bestowing on the recital of military actions, a degree of consideration proportioned to the numbers engaged in them. When the struggle has terminated, and the agitations felt during its suspence have subsided, it is difficult to attach to enterprises, in which small numbers have been concerned, that admiration which is often merited by the talents displayed in their execution, or that interest which belongs to the consequence that have arisen from them." Mr. Marshal infers from this, that however important our revolution may have been in its effects and however exalted the merit of the American Chief, a recital of the events of the one and the actions of the other are not calculated to give much splendor to the page of the historian or to excite strong emotions in the bosom of the reader. All persons might not perhaps concur in the justice of this reason. It is not necessary to the excitement of emotion in our bosoms that we should always be reading of the encounters of formidable legions, or the overthrow of powerful states. The subjects of historic eloquence are not so limited. The foundations of our political institutions, the rise of an empire, the first independant one in the New World, are surely interesting subjects for the historian, and who will say that in tracing the career of Washington his pen may perpetually glow? The other cause which leads Mr. Marshall to anticipate disappointment in the readers of his work, is the haste with which it has been written. This is an excuse which in general is not allowed and ought not to be allowed to cover the imperfections of any work; but, Mr. Marshall is entitled to it, in its fullest latitude. Seldom, if ever has any book gone into the world under the circumstances which mark the appearance of Mr. Marshall's. He cannot be entirely regarded as the voluntary author of it. The Abbe Barthelemi spent thirty years in writing the travels of Anacharsis, and the historian of the decline and fall of the Roman empire employed the labor of a life upon his work. But the biographer of the life of Washington tells us "that the public were already looking for his work before the writer was fixed on, or the documents from which it was to be composed, placed in my hands." Since the writer was fixed on and the materials furnished, not three years have elapsed, and four octavo volumes are prepared for the press. It must be added, that during this very short period the labors of the author have been mixed with a regular attention to the duties of an office of the highest importance and difficulty.

Under this great disadvantage has the first volume of the Life of Washington been placed in our hands, and yet we hope there will not be that disappointment the author has anticipated. Whoever expects to see in a work thus rapidly written every sentence highly polished, who looks, in every page, for the splendid ornament of Gibbon, or the continued elegance of Hume, may not have his expectations answered, but it has, nevertheless, conspicuous merit. The style is chaste, energetic and elevated. A narrative interesting, because it is our own history, but deficient in striking incident, is conducted with ease and perspicuity, and every proof afforded of a mind vigorous, comprehensive, and discriminating. We highly applaud Mr. Marshall's plan of presenting under one view, the history of the first settlement and early progress of the different colonies.—It is a proper introduction to his work, and forms a valuable accession to American literature. In the latter part of the volume, where events of higher interest are described than those on which the earlier pages of it are occupied, we mark in Mr. Marshall's style a corresponding elevation.—As the book may not be in the hands of all our readers, we will venture to give a short extract from it. It is from that part, when, at the period of British disaster, Mr. Pitt was called to the direction of public affairs. The character of this distinguished statesman, so often the theme of the orator and historian, our author has thus described.

"Mr. Pitt had long been distinguished in the House of Commons for the boldness and the splendor of his eloquence. His Parliamentary talents, & the independent grandeur of his character, had given him a vast ascendancy in that body, & made him the idol of the nation. In 1756, he had been introduced into the councils of his sovereign, but dissenting essentially from the system adopted for the prosecution of the war, he retained his station for a very short time. The public affection followed him out of office, and the national disasters continuing, it was found impracticable to conduct the complicated machine of government without his aid. In the summer of 1757, an administration was formed so as to conciliate the great contending interests in Parliament, and Pitt was placed at its head. The controlling superiority of his character gave him in the cabinet, the same ascendancy which he had obtained in the House of Commons, and he seemed to dictate the measures of the nation. But a very short time was necessary to show, that in this extraordinary man were combined, qualities seldom united in the same person. His talents for action seemed to eclipse even those he had displayed in debate, and, in directing the vast and complicated movements of a war, extending on both elements, over every quarter of the world he unfolded a vigour of mind, a clearness of judgement, and a decision of character, surpassing the expectations even of those who had been long accustomed to admire the firmness with which he had pursued his political course. His plans, partaking of the proud elevation of his mind, were always grand: and the means he employed for their execution never failed to be adequate to the object. Possessing, without limitation, the public confidence, he commanded all the resources of the nation, and drew liberally from the public purse; but the money was at all times faithfully and judiciously applied in the public service. Too great in his spirit, too sublime in his views, to become the instrument of faction, when placed at the head of the nation, he regarded only the interest of the nation, overlooking the country or the party which had given birth to merit, he searched for merit only and employed it wherever it could be found. From the elevation of the House of Brunswick to the British throne, a very considerable portion of the people, under the denomination of tories, had been degraded, persecuted and oppressed. Superior to this narrow and short sighted policy, Mr Pitt sought to level these enfeebling and irritating distinctions, and to engage every British subject in the cause of his country.—Thus, equally commanding the strength and the wealth of the kingdom, with perhaps greater talents, he possessed certainly greater means than any of his predecessors."

This effort at the delineation of character, is sufficient to give us full confidence, that when Mr. Marshall shall enter upon that of our departed Chief, it will be ably and eloquently portrayed.

PICHEGRU AND MOREAU.

A pamphlet of 100 pages with this title has just been published at Paris.—The following account of the pamphlet is translated from a paper called La Clef du Cabinet.

"This work is chiefly a detail of facts relative to a correspondence seized at Offenburg in the year 5, when the army of the Rhine, passed on the right bank, and took that city; the correspondence disclosed by general Moreau to the Directory, the 19th Fructidor, of year 5, the day after the arrest of Pichegru, and then sent by him to the Minister of Police, by whom it was published. It will be recollected that it related to the negociations which took place at the end of year 3, & commencement of year 4, between the Prince of Conde the pretender, and Pichegru for invading France, and proclaiming Louis XVIII. We perceive in the affair, all the intermediates who served in that negociation; the Baron de Reich, Fauche, Besel, Demonge, Badenville, Montgalliard, &c.—But we notice above all Mr. Wickham, the treasurer of England, and the soul of the conspiracy.

In the beginning of year 4, Pichegru offered to the Prince of Conde, to cause his brave French troops to pass the Rhine, to place them between the army of Conde and that of the Emperor, and then to hoist the white flag, and proclaim the pretender. The Prince of Conde, on the contrary wished that Pichegru should deliver up to him Huningue or Strasburg and proclaim Louis the XVIII, in his army on the right bank. In the discussions relative to this subject, Pichegru was called to Paris, named ambassador to Sweden, which he eluded and succeeded to the command of the army of the Rhine by Moreau. He abandoned himself to intrigue, he endeavoured to taint the spirit of the frontier departments, as he had essayed to corrupt his army, always aided by the money he received from Wickham, always keeping up his correspondence with the Prince of Conde.

He advised Conde to break the armistice, of the 1st Prairial; at the same time, he recommended to the Austrians to attack the French at all points; hoping that such an event would restore him to the command of the army of the Rhine, and elevate him to a sort of dictator; that it would enable him to make one explosion in that army, and another in the state.

Unfortunately for his designs, the army of Italy ran from victory to victory when the campaign of year 4, again opened on the Rhine. The example of this army had electrified all the others, that of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by Jourdan, had replied to it at first, and took the lead in passing the Rhine. The 6 Messidor, the army of the Rhine, under Moreau passed it also. It is true he was, a short time after obliged to retreat, and Kehl was taken through the aid of hints given to the Austrian army, by the agents Pichegru had left about Moreau.

Pichegru being without command had himself named to the legislative body, as also a certain Golmes agent of Louis XVIII, at Lyons, "At this period," says the author of the pamphlet, the nation groaned under a crowd of revolutionary laws. The separation of the good and evil of the revolution, had not yet been made: to preserve all, was the cry of one faction, to destroy all was that of another. The Legislative body was divided like the nation. The directory composed of five members, was in the same situation. In this corps composed of heterogenous materials, each member was astonished, was indignant at having the other by his side. Hatred, personal dislike irritated their spirits still more than difference of opinion. The press which had been thought free, and which was regarded as the palladium of public liberty, was an instrument in the hands of a foreigner, and served only to envenom their hatreds. In this period of agitation, when men were influenced by their passions more than their reason, Pichegru hoped to form a party in the body of the representatives of the people.

"We cannot forget the tempestuous and disorganizing motions which were every day brought forth. We recall