Translated from the Paris Mercury for the National Intelligencer.

A work of the greatest importance engages at present the interest of the public and the discussions of the council of state. It is, *A plan of Public Education, presented by C. Chaptal.* Every one will be pleased at recognising in this beneficial object, the alliance of those superior minds, which, during the last ten years, have been engaged in the formation of a plan of national education. Chaptal points them out, successively to the praises of their compatriots, and to that of posterity; for they have prepared this complete system of education which he now presents to us, and which should preserve this deposit of human knowledge, for the honor of the rising generation, and consolation of that which is expiring. At the head of these benefactors of their country, is the minister of exterior relations, whose plan of national education was left by the constituent assembly to the meditations of its successors. "It is," says Chaptal, "the finest monument which genius has raised to public instruction. But this plan, formed under a monarchy at the time when the clergy were organized by the constitution, cannot be adapted in all its extent, to our actual situation. The great changes which have taken place in our political organization, render still greater changes necessary in our system of public instruction. And these are the creations (announced by the modesty of Chaptal as simple changes) which compose the greatest part of that edifice which is about to rise." We will not follow the author in the developements of this new plan, which through the whole bears the impression of a profound judgment and a reforming spirit—it will be time enough to do this, when ready to receive the seal of legislative authority, it shall be submitted to public discussion.

According to the plan of Chaptal, there will be three degrees of public instruction; the first will be formed by *Municipal Schools*, the teachers of which shall be chosen by the municipal council, together with an equal number of fathers of families; a disposition at the same time moral and political, since the functions of these teachers will emanate from paternal authority, and which a wise government should consecrate, by associating it with the first act of public power, over those whom society will receive into its bosom.

The instruction in these schools will be limited to the knowledge which has become absolutely necessary to a French citizen; it will be confined to a knowledge of reading and writing, to the elements of arithmetic, and to some precise ideas of the constitution. Children will enter at 7, and leave it at 11 years of age.

The second degree of public instruction is that of *Communal Schools.* The places for their establishment will be determined by the councils of the departments. It is proposed that each department shall not have less than one communal school, and that those which exist under the title of central schools, shall retain the places assigned them. These schools will offer a course of studies for four years; the first will be employed in the study of the French language and the elements of the Latin; the second in the study of the same languages and the elements of natural history and geography; in the third these labours will be augmented by the principles of mathematics and physics; the fourth will be wholly devoted to antient and modern literature, and to a continuation of the first studies—every day during the whole of this course, some attention will be paid to drawing. Thus the communal schools will teach all that is necessary for entering, with some probability of success, on the study of the sciences, which will form the pupil for a liberal profession, or for a distinguished rank in society. The government will educate in each school in the circle of the prefecture, eight pupils at its own expence. The minister of the interior will nominate the professors of belles lettres, of natural history, and of drawing; the others will be chosen by a departmental jury.

The *Special Schools* form the third degree of public instruction; they will be consecrated to medicine, to legislation, to the mechanic and chemic arts, to natural history, to agriculture and rural œconomy, to drawing, and music.

The special schools for medicine will remain established at Paris, Montpelier, and Strasburg—those of legislation, in the cities where the tribunals of appeal are now established—those of agriculture and rural œconomy, will be placed in the environs of Paris, under the inspection of government, who alone can furnish all the necessary encouragements and means of execution. Those of the art veterenaire, at Lyons and Versailles—those of the chemic and mechanic arts, at Paris, Brussels, Lyons and Toulouse.

The special schools for drawing, natural history, music and belles lettres, should remain at Paris. This school exists already in the college of France, the most antient monument we at present possess of public instruction. The plan of C. Chaptal confers on it a new degree of utility, by assigning to it the honorable function of forming professors of belles lettres, of physics and chemistry, for the communal schools.

To crown the whole, above this plan of *national education*, rises the national institute of arts and sciences. C. Chaptal proposes to improve this excellent establishment, some parts of which are superior to any thing of the kind that learned Europe can offer. In order to give to the whole more dignity and splendor, the new plan permits the institute henceforth to make such rules as appear proper, as well for elections to vacant places, as for its own internal regulations.—It assigns to each class a perpetual secretary, taken from its own body, who is to enjoy a salary of 6000 francs. It augments the third class, by a section, called the section of eloquence, and it assigns separately to each class a public sitting every year.

Such are the out-lines of the plan presented by C. Chaptal, the guaranty to the French nation, of inappreciable benefit, regular, progressive, and worthy of a people, who, beside the splendor of its military triumphs, may still find in the sciences and fine arts, less contested titles to pre-eminence and glory. We cannot but flatter ourselves that government will adopt the system developed in this plan, and that the legislative body will make it the most durable and salutary monument of the session which is about to open. However this may be, it will prove in its author the combination of qualities the most essential in a statesman—a correct philosophy, an enlightened patriotism, a reforming spirit, and that cautious policy which draws from *theories* only that which is demonstrated to be useful and possible, by analysis, observation and experience.

The following toasts have been selected for the National Intelligencer from a great number of those given on the 4th of July.

The people—The only legitimate source of all power and authority:—May they know, feel, and assert their rights, and make usurpers fear, respect, and obey.

The United States—May they ever be an asylum for virtue, talents and merit, the seat of the arts and sciences; and the land of patriotism, independence and happiness.

The Constitution and Laws of the United States—May they be administered with fidelity, justice and impartiality; be adhered to, defended, and obeyed with promptitude; and be altered or amended when the public good requires it.

Rational Liberty and good Government—May the partizans of opposite opinions, learn that their object is the same.

The Nations of Europe—May we be just to all, and partial to none.

Religious and political tolerance—Universal charity for difference of opinion.

Our Fathers who fought at Bunker's Hill and Saratoga. May a double portion of their spirit rest on their children.

May principles and not men be the test of American faith.

The hard earnings of the poor—may they never be applied to the support of an idle pageantry, or voluptuous court.

Public Economy—May we save our resources that our resources may save us.

The people—may no power exist but what is derived from them, and exercised for their benefit.

Honest men of all descriptions; Equally entitled to esteem and respect whatever may be the political opinions which distinguish them from one another.

May Americans recollect that Government can only retrench vice, but cannot enforce virtue.

The federal and state governments, like the Solar System, may they move harmoniously in their proper spheres.

The freedom of Speech and of the Press—May we be candid enough to acknowledge truth, and bold enough to tell it.

A revision of the Law of Naturalization, that the virtuous emigrant may not be a slave in a free country.

Union—May all men, laying aside party spirit, arrange themselves under the constitution and laws, and unite in common efforts for the common good.

The American Youth—May education inculcate, and habit confirm, the love of liberty, and the practice of virtue and industry.

The President's inaugural speech—the manual of republicans—the epitome of sound principles.

The Day—As it has made us free, may it render us united and happy.

The Constitution—the bulwark of national safety, of state sovereignty, and personal security.

Our Foreign Ministers—May we be protected by their vigilance, without being embroiled by their intrigues.

The American Fair—May their smiles always be among the rewards of merit, and their scorn among the punishments of vice.

The memories of Washington and Franklin—May the records of their deeds excite the emulation, as they have the admiration, of mankind.

The Friends of Liberty throughout the world—Justice to the oppressor, and to the oppressed.

The Militia of the United States—the nation's best defence—ever ready "at the call of the law, to fly to the standard of the law, and meet invasion of the public order as their own personal concern."

The liberty of Speech and of the Press—May they be forever cherished as the most invaluable blessings of freemen, and as the only means by which we can preserve, perpetuate and improve what we enjoy.

The United States of America—May the time never come when it shall be said they *once* were free.

Our Political Enemies—May we forgive, but never forget them; may they be well treated, but never trusted.

Republicanism—Its basis the earth—its summit the skies—its votaries all the inhabitants of the globe—May it increase, flourish and extend, till all nations be free, and, united as a band of brothers, shall "learn war no more."

The Sovereignty of the People, before whom Constitutions bow, and Kings shall tremble.

The Freedom of the Press—May those who maintain it, feel the support of the people.

Principles and not men—When men desert principles, may the people desert them.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
July 6, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Navy until the 31st inst. inclusively, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the Marine Corps, from the 1st day of October next, to the 30th day of September 1802, at the City of Washington, at Baltimore, at Norfolk, or any other place or places, where marines may be recruited, marched or stationed, within the states of Maryland or Virginia:—The Ration to consist of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or where neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice or one and an half pound of sifted or bolted Indian meal, one and a quarter pound of fresh beef, one pound salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, and when fresh meat is issued, salt at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; one half gill of rum, whiskey or other ardent spirits; soap at the rate of four pounds, candles at the rate of one and an half pound, and, vinegar at the rate of two quarts, for every hundred rations. The price of the several component parts of the ration, as well as substitutes and alternatives must be specified.

H. DEARBORN,
Acting Secretary of Navy.
eptA

BROHAWN AND BOYS,

BEG leave to inform the citizens of Washington, that they have taken Mr. N Young's wharf, very conveniently situated to the Capitol and President's Square; where they have opened a LUMBER YARD, and expect to go pretty largely in that line of business; and in about two or three weeks will have a general assortment of the first quality of groceries that can be procured in Baltimore

Washington June 24, 1801.

N. B. Any gentleman wishing to apply for bills of scantling of any size or dimensions, may obtain it at the shortest notice by applying as above. tf

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VARDEN & CARPENTER,

TAYLORS,

Gratefully acknowledge the favors of the public, whilst carrying on business opposite Mr. Stille's Tavern, and inform, that they have removed to the next house east of Mr. Tunicliff's Hotel, where gentlemen and ladies will be served in a stile of fashion and elegance which it has ever been, and ever will be, their study to execute, and they presume, equal to the most populous cities in the Union.

Regimental and Ladies Habits made in the neatest manner.

May 15, 1801. wtf

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
June 7th, 1800.

Regulations for ascertaining and fixing the Pensioners, and payment of pensions on the Navy establishment of the United States.

TO obtain a pension the party must produce to the Secretary of the Navy a certificate from the commander of the ship or vessel on board of which he sustained the injury, which incapacitates him; or in the case of a marine, from the commanding officer of the marine corps, or commander of a detachment as the case may require; in the latter case however, if the injury happened on board a vessel of war, the certificate of the surgeon will also be required, if on shore, that of some respectable medical character of the place, that the same was received while he was acting in the line of his duty, specifying the nature and amount of the disability, the capacity or station in which he acted, and the monthly pay to which he was entitled at the time of sustaining the injury. On such certificate being produced, and it being ascertained to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that the disability still exists and is likely to continue, he will at once direct the applicant to be placed on the books of the Loan Office of the state in which he resides, and the loan officer will make the payments half yearly, viz. On the 1st of January, and 1st of July, to the party in person or his legal attorney during his life or the continuance of his disability. But if the pension is to be paid on a power of attorney, the loan officer must have it ascertained by the certificate of a Justice of the peace of the county where the pensioner resides, that he was living, and that his disability continued, in the month next preceding that in which payment is to be made every year, and must transmit the same to the Accountant of the Navy with the necessary receipts as vouchers for his payments.

Each person to be placed on the pension list, must receive at the Navy Office a certificate in the following form.

A. B. Seaman, &c. having been disabled in the service of the United States, on board of the ship of war while acting in the line of his duty, is entitled to receive dollars per month, from the loan officer of the state of payable half yearly, on the 1st of January and 1st of July in every year during his life or continuance of such disability, to commence from the day of

The same will be paid to him in person or on his legal power of attorney. But no money will be paid on a power of attorney, unless the said A. B. shall send to the loan officer of said state, the certificate of a Justice of peace of the county wherein he resides, that he the said A. B. appeared before the said justice in the month preceding that in which the payment is to be made and that his disability continued, payment is

Signed *BENJ. STODDERT.*

The foregoing regulations are still in force.—By order,

AB. THOMAS, P. Clk.

Navy Department, June 17, 1801. 3tawam

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of Spring and Fall goods, which they are now opening adjoining Dr. Thornton's upon F street, & which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms either for cash or country produce, viz.

Printed and plain marseilles,	Tambouring silk,
Dimities of various kinds,	Ladies gloves, long and short,
Counterpanes,	Stuff and Morocco shoes,
Striped nankeen,	Balafore handkerchiefs,
Bandanna and plaited handkerchiefs,	A handsome assortment of muslins, India chintz,
Brown camlet,	White sheeting,
Rattinets, tammys and durants,	Brown Holland, Irish linens,
Moreans and Jones,	Humhums and ginghams
Cloths and cassimeres,	Platillas, creas &c.
Swansdown,	Janes, &c. &c.
Lace and edging,	Muslinets, fans, &c.
Men's Ladies' and boy's thread and cotton hose,	Ivory combs,
Buttons assorted,	Shirt buttons, button moles,
Taffitas, Persians, Senshaws and sattins,	Elastic suspenders,
Black mode,	Stationary of various kinds,
Ribbons well assorted,	Hyson tea,
Shoe binding first quality,	Muscovado and loaf sugar,
Thread of every kind,	Coffee, old spirits, gin & pepper,
Curtain cord,	Osnabrigs, dowlas,
Dutch lace,	Carpetting, &c.
Silk and twist,	
French chintz,	

The best James River chewing tobacco, with a variety of other useful articles too tedious to mention.

ROBERT CAMP, & Co.

☞ Who offer their services to the public in the Auction and Commission business.

City of Washington, July 10, 1801. 1aw3w

For Sale and to Rent,

TWO elegant two story Brick DWELLING HOUSES, situate on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, a little to the west of the President's Square. Each house contains two parlours and passage on first floor; on second, two rooms with fire-places, and well finished garrets, cellars and kitchens. In the front of the buildings extending to the avenue, is a neat yard planted with trees, palisadoed, &c. The situation, in point of health and contiguity to the public buildings, is equal to any in the city, and is well adapted for private families, or to accommodate genteel Boarders. The title is indisputable. The terms will be moderate for part cash or slaves. For particulars inquire of OWEN ROBERTS, on the premises, or of

THOMAS HERTY, Conveyancer.

City of Washington, May 25, 1801. 1y