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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. MONDAY, OCTOBER 3d, 1803. PAID IN ADVANCE

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act to establish and regulate markets.

Be it enacted by the first and second chamber of the City Council of Washington, That the Mayor may, whenever he shall think proper, allow a market to be held at the East and West Markets on Sundays, under the same regulations and restrictions that are provided in the case of the Center Market, any provision to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That every person using or occupying a stall in the capacity of a Butcher in any of the markets in the City, shall pay therefor sixteen cents for each market day he so occupies a stall, or the sum of ten dollars per annum in quarterly payments in advance, to the clerk of the market, who shall pay over the same to the Treasurer.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the Mayor be authorised to cause to be provided as many stalls and benches for the markets, and such other improvements in or addition thereto, as may, in his opinion, be necessary; for which purposes the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That a sum not exceeding sixty dollars be paid to the committee constituted for superintending the erection of the West Market for expenses attending the same that remain due.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the clerks of the Markets to sweep and clean them every market day immediately after holding the same.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted,* That any person who shall wilfully injure the markets, or any part thereof, shall forfeit the sum of Ten dollars for every offence, one half whereof shall be for the use of the city and the other half shall go to the informer.

JOHN P. VAN NESS,
President of the first chamber of the city council of Washington.

DANL. CARROLL of Dud'n
President of the second chamber of the city council of Washington.

Approved, September 12th, 1803.

ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.

Copy from the original deposited in my office,

THOMAS HERTY, Reg.
of the city of Washington.

MRS. KEETS BOARDING SCHOOL.

ON Monday the first of August the ladies of Mrs. Keets' boarding school near Centre Ville Maryland, were examined in reading, English grammer, French, arithmetic and geography. Each young lady produced a specimen of her writing with questions and solutions in different and difficult rules of arithmetic. They read with a degree of animation which surprised and pleased the company, and equally evinced the attention of the teachers and their own application.

There was a number of persons present, all of whom professed themselves highly gratified by their prompt and accurate answers to the numerous questions proposed in English grammar and the French language. They concluded with a perfect explanation of the Geography of North America, particularly of the United States.

We whose names are underfigned were witnesses of the pleasing and animating scene, and declare that the utmost merit is equally due to Mrs. Keets, Mr. Paire and the young ladies.

James Shent,
John Dames,
Perry E. Noel,
John Thackett.

Centerville—August 12th, 1803.

Mrs. Keets and Mr. Paire, respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and the public in general, that they will open a boarding school in that city on Monday January 2d, 1804, provided 25 ladies as boarders can be procured by subscription previous to the 20th of October next.

Mrs. Keets will teach reading, writing, the English grammar and needle work.

Mr. Paire will teach the French language, (latin and German if required) arithmetic, geography, astronomy, use of the globes and music.

If the above testimony of Mrs. Keets and Mr. Paire's abilities should not be considered as a sufficient recommendation, Mrs. Keets can produce a number of recommendatory letters from the parents and guardians of those young ladies she has had under her care, as vouchers of her strict attention to the morals, improvement and accommodation of her pupils.

Mr. Paire can also produce testimonials of his character and abilities. He is a German gentleman educated at one of the principal universities in that country. He is of French extraction, and has resided a considerable time in Paris, which circumstance enabled him to understand and speak the French language as his mother tongue. He has been in the habit of teaching eight years and from the satisfaction he has already given flatters himself that he shall be deemed worthy the encouragement of the public.

Application may be made to Mr. Neth and Captain Thomas, Annapolis, or to Mrs. Keets near Centerville, Maryland.

September 7. 12w5w

From the London Courier.

AUGUST 10.

BONAPARTE'S TOUR.

It has been rumoured with much confidence for several days past, that some event of unexpected and of very considerable importance has occurred within the last fortnight, which has made Bonaparte depart from his original intention of making an extensive tour through the Belgic and Rhine departments. Upon this subject we shall state a few facts, and then offer some speculations and remarks founded upon those facts.

The letters from Brussels of the 14th of last month, informed us that Bonaparte had declared it to be his intention to remain six weeks in that city, and afterwards to visit the departments on the left bank of the Rhine. The arrival of several persons connected with the Dutch government confirmed the general belief that the Consul's stay would not be a short one—for it was asserted that some very important objects were intended to be treated of relative to the Batavian republic. On a sudden, a total alteration took place in the consular arrangements. On the 26th of July, the Third Consul Lebrun, arrived at Brussels, and had an immediate and long conference with Bonaparte. It was first suggested, that his arrival was for the purpose of renewing an important negociation, and for holding a congress; but upon the 27th, it was announced that Bonaparte intended to leave Brussels on the 29th or 30th, and that he had postponed his visit to the Rhine department. It was also declared that the rout and intentions of the Consul had undergone a total alteration, *the motives of which were unknown.* The Dutch deputation made immediate preparations for returning to the Hague—but it was added, that the Consul Lebrun, would remain behind at Brussels for some time with the ministers Cretet and Petiet. Bonaparte's return to Paris is fixed for the 15th; he is to remain in the capital however only a few days; intending to proceed immediately to the coast of Britanny.

Upon these facts we shall submit two speculations:—

In offering the first, we must notice a rumour circulated in this country, "that some of the generals, particularly of the army of the Rhine, had availed themselves of the absence of the Consul from the capital, and that Moreau had evinced an inclination to free his country from the consular yoke." Was that affecting correspondence delivered by Monsieur at his levee at Holyrood-house meant as a signal to any royalist party in France, or was it connected with any plot formed at Paris? was the third consul, Lebrun, sent to Brussels to disclose the existence and extent of such a plot? Had it any ramification in the departments or towns through which the Consul was to pass? Was general Domadieu implicated in it? He was arrested at the Hague on the 18th of last month, and immediately sent to Brussels. This event, we know caused the greatest supprize; but nothing has transpired since his arrest, nor in all probability ever will. To be arrested in France is to be entombed.—The miserable victim, thrown into the dungeons of the temple, finds there the gloom and silence, the quiet of the grave. In that den of Cacus he is consigned to the most cruel oblivion, and is left to waste away the remnant of a life in the deepest secrecy, forlorn, friendless, and forgotten.

That the French papers have been wholly silent upon the subject of any conspiracy since Bonaparte's departure, affords no argument either for or against its existence. At the situation of the interior, or the state of the public mind, they are never, we know, permitted to glance. Nor have we ourselves any certain information. We can do no more, therefore, than offer a speculation, accompanied with a few remarks, which may enable our readers to form some, though, we confess, no very confident opinion.

All Europe knows that Moreau has been treated by Bonaparte with the most systematic neglect. No offer has been made him of the post of legislator, or senator, or counsellor of state; his steps are watched; his motions scrutinized with severity. We do not recollect that the consular levees were ever honored by his presence; and we never heard that any expressions of esteem or respect for him ever fell from the lips of Bonaparte. It may be, that Moreau, conscious of equal abilities with the Corsican, and convinced that the aggrandizement of France has been affected by himself, in as great degree as by Bonaparte, will not condescend to accept a subordinate situation. The retirement in which he lives, and his unostentatious, unassuming habits are looked upon with the eye of jealously and suspicion. Bonaparte views them with the same feelings with which Domitian beheld the retirement of Agricola; and, though Moreau, like Agricola, seems to think, under a tyranny quite as fierce as that of Dominitian's, that "the post of honor is a private station,"—though he is tempering the military character with other virtues: "*Ceterumnant militare nomen, grave inter otioses, aliis vertutibus temperaret, tranquillitatem atque otium penitus duxit vultus modicus, sermone facilis, uno aut altero amicorum comitatus,*"—yet Bonaparte, with the example of Cromwell always before his eyes, contemplates in Moreau another Monk—and considers his very retirement and the modest virtues that accompany it, as so many artifices, by which he hopes to accomplish objects of the most extensive and ambitious nature. Whether Moreau has any such views, we are yet to learn; he undoubtedly is more than any other, the man of whom such a man as Bonaparte ought to be and is afraid; or whether he be or not the hero that is, to rescue his country from such a slavery and such a tyrant, we have now no doubt, and we think this the proper moment for declaring it, that *monarchy will be restored in France.* The very measures that Bonaparte is pursuing to consolidate the consular, are hurrying the nation to the return of monarchical power; that correspondence which has just been published, and which has interested every feeling heart in Europe in favor of Louis the Eighteenth, is a host and army in favor of the Bourbons.

Our second speculation is that one of the objects of Bonaparte's journey, undertaken at such a period, the commencement of an arduous war with the most powerful and wealthy nation in the world, was to divert the attention of our government from the preparations making against us; to induce us to believe that no very extensive or active armaments could be going on, at least that no immediate blow could be meant to be struck while the head of the state was inspecting the situation of the interior and receiving the adulation and homage of his vassal departments. In the mean time he might have been contriving a rebellion in Ireland and making preparations to second that rebellion by a descent upon one or both of the British islands. That France was an accomplice in that rebellion is known: that they were informed of the period when it was to break out, we strongly believe;—It was certainly concerted with astonishing secrecy; its communications reached from the north to the south, & were carried on with much more art & address than the last rebellion. The manner in which it burst forth so inadequate to the means prepared, shews that it was not intended to have been meant, that it should have begun by a rabble assemblage of two or three thousand men without system, and it should seem, almost without a known leader—Panic, the fear that their plans had been discovered drove the rebels into the premature insurrection of 23 July. Our own opinion is that the rising was not intended to have taken place within a day or two of the 23d, perhaps not within a month—equally are we of opinion, that it was not intended to have taken place without French assistance.

Bonaparte purposely gave out that his stay at Brussels was meant to be a long one. On a sudden he altered his intention, and resolves to turn to Paris. It is probable that he returns to give immediate orders for making an attempt against the islands.—While our attention has been engrossed by the invasion of Hanover, where there never were 25,000 French troops, large detachments have been defiling to St. Maloes, Granville, and L'Orient.—Bonaparte could not have resolved to return to Paris from any knowledge of the actual breaking out of the rebellion in Ireland, because information of that event could not have reached him so soon as the 27th. He may have returned in consequence of having received intelligence that the preparations of the Rebels were nearly completed. Perhaps too, his return may be accelerated by the recent plan of our ministers, for a levy of the people. He knows full well the immense importance of such a levy, and he may deem it necessary to make some attempt before that general arming is carried into execution. That he will attempt an invasion in several points, and in a short time we firmly believe. That we can state this belief without creating the slightest fear, is a proud day for England. We are fully prepared, at this moment, to meet any force that France can bring against us—and we do from our souls believe that ninety-nine men in every hundred, we know not why we should except the hundreth, are anxious that Bonaparte should make an attempt.

Lebrun's coming to Brussels was not unexpected by the First Consul. He was sent for, and if he remained behind at Brussels, it will be to regulate the absent Belgians,—to hear and report upon the representations of the Belgic creditors, and to arrange the grand (Senatorerie) which is to be fixed at Brussels.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3.

We have received London Prints as late as August 12, by the ship Perseverance, extracts from which follow:

London Aug. 10.

A most important fact transpires in in col. Dillon's letter, inserted in another part of our paper; namely, that the French occasionally sell their prisoners to the Spaniards, to be sent to work their mines in America! This traffic is more horrible than that of the slave trade.—Of course England will afford plenty of slaves for the Spanish mines, should the French be victorious in this country.

DEAL, Aug. 9.—A very heavy cannonading was distinctly heard here the greatest part of last night, which we have since learnt was an attack on the enemy's gun-boats between Calais and Boulogne, by some of his majesty's cruizers from the Downs Station: the former, it is said, were either destroyed or driven on shore.

We translate the subsequent letter, written by the chief consul of France, to the widow of the late monarch of Etruria, from the Courier de Londres of Tuesday last. Ample ground is here afforded to infer the views of Bonaparte with regard to this kingdom:—

"I am made acquainted with the loss which has happened to your majesty, & most sincerely participate in your grief. But God disposes of the lot of Empires, as of the life of those who are placed at their head; and it is his will that we must conform to and adore in every misfortune. Ah! who knows, if I, who am now sympathising with you, am not destined soon to close the course of my existence! Will tears be shed for me on this occasion? Men are so ungrateful!—I have known your spouse. If he has not displayed during his short reign, the qualities of a great king, he has at least shewn those which do honour to a private individual. But you will perhaps suggest, that the timidity of his conduct whilst upon the throne, sprang from the influence I had over his decisions. The minute ceremonies of religion, frequent communications with its ministers, appertain not to the man whose daily task it is to contemplate the interests of his people. It is certainly proper to protect and disseminate religion, because it is the link between the sovereign and the people; but it ought not to impose any other yoke upon the latter, than that of some external practices; he should think only of the immensity of the power of the Supreme Being, of which his own is but the feeble image.

"I am fully persuaded, madam, that your education has given you ability to appreciate, in its whole extent, what I have here observed. In general, you are accustomed to revere priests, whilst statesmen regard them as public instruments. You blindly give your belief to a doctrine which is only a means to confirm obedience on the part of the people. I complain of you, madam, without any idea of blaming you; but those errors which I point out, ought not to be permitted to creep into the mind of your son. He will one day have to succeed to the reins of government which his father has quitted. This should seriously occupy your mind; & if he cannot draw, with propriety, rules of conduct from his father's administration, it belongs to me, his protector, to supervise his education. The event of my arrival at the Supreme magistracy of a great country, ought to serve as a lesson to kings. My example ought to fix their power more firmly in their hands. I have demonstrated to them how mankind may be conducted; how its prejudices may be conquered, in order to render it submissive to the restraints which the state of society demands. Every regulation all the systems which govern empires are destroyed by the ravages of time and those of philanthropy. I have refixed every thing; I have regenerated every thing. I ought not to withdraw from this career of beneficence and glory. I cannot, moreover, deliver the countries which are under my private influence—a country of my own creation, a prince whom I ought to make accountable to me or my successors for the prosperity of his states, for the happiness of his subjects; I cannot, I say, deliver so many superior interests into the hands of inexperience and error.

I propose to appoint, then, madam, a tutor to your son; a regent to his dominions.* But I by no means intend to deprive you of the exquisite pleasure of receiving his caresses, nor of an acquaintance with his progress; you shall possess the title of *Regente,* which your connection with him claims. General Clarke is to receive your orders for the internal affairs, which have no relation to the administration of the kingdom; but it is from me alone from whom he shall derive impulse, as it is to me that he shall give an account of his conduct. I will add, madam, that, faithful as you are to the principles of a religion which dictates the denial of one's self, and submission to the superior powers, specially established by the will of the most High God, you ought to feel the less repugnance to consent to the propositions I have presumed to make. If, however, you think proper to refuse the deference which I solicit of you; if you cannot resolve to see your son confided to the able and faithful hands which shall guide his studies; I shall feel myself necessitated to take upon me the government of your estates. At the same time, if you have any solid objection to gen. Clarke, I am willing to confer with an envoy deputed by your majesty, for the selection of a person both consonant to your taste and my own; but I must provide, that this choice do not fall upon any men in Italy."

* *An instructor, we presume, who shall adapt the young prince's views to Bonaparte's interests.—Admirable motive this, for bestowing upon him a tutor!* —EDITOR.

DUBLIN, August 5.

The principal report of this day is, that RUSSEL, who issued the manifesto in the north, as a rebel general, has been taken; if this be true, and that he will confess what he knows, and who are his leading accomplices, his capture is of infinite importance. I had the news from a person, who, I should think, learned it from the best authority. This city is in perfect tranquility; so is the country. There is no indication of insurrection, where it might be most looked for—the county of Wicklow mountains. On Thursday last the yeomanry of Rathdrum and Cranebance made a very extensive search, in detachments, in that neighbourhood, and brought in from various quarters, a good deal of serviceable arms, that had been for private use, but which they took, to prevent them from falling into worse hands.

Besides the assassinations actually effected on the evening of the 23d of July, there was one attempted, which has not been hitherto mentioned, and will therefore interest your readers. A Mr. Leech, of the custom-house, was passing through Thomas-street, in a hackney-coach, when he was stopped by a band of rebels; they dragged him out of the coach, without preceding their violence by any enquiry; it was enough that he was a respectable man, not one of the rabble; he fell on his knees, imploring their mercy, but all in vain; they began the work of blood, and gave him a dreadful pike wound in the groin: when their attention was diverted from their humbler victim, by the approach of lord Kilwarden's coach. Poor Mr. Leech then succeeded in creeping to Vicar-street watch-house, where he lay a considerable time for dead, from loss of blood; but is now in a state of recovery.

Thus it is seen, notwithstanding the professions and promises of the Rebel Manifesto affecting moderation and humanity, that the first action upon this *provisionary* system of *reform* and *freedom,* was marked by a series of the most base, savage, and cowardly assassination, that ever degraded humanity, or excluded from the hearts of man "the compunctious visitings of nature."

Yesterday the principal Roman Catholics presented a most respectable address to his Excellency the lord Lieutenant, expressive of their detestation of the late wicked and atrocious conspiracy.—