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National Intelligencer.

The following Report of a joint Committee of the two Chambers of the last council is published by order of the First Chamber.

It had been contemplated in the last council to act definitively on the subject; but this purpose was frustrated by the inability of the chambers to form questions with a period so late for giving a full consideration to it. It has consequently been taken up by the present council as unfinished business of the last.

THE joint Committee of the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington, in obedience to the resolutions referred to them respecting the establishment of public schools, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

IMAGINATION as but one opinion prevails in this country on the importance of education; we experience daily, in the work of fumigation to adduce arguments in support of truths universally received. Well aware of every fact applicable of a general nature, another wish full force to the city of Washington, there will others, we trust, be found, of a local or peculiar character, in favor of the contemplated establishments. The permanent residence of the government of a great and increasing nation, the seat of Columbian Jacobi, Let every motive of a noble pride and enlightened interest to impact to be citizens whole minds advertent, which thus, by contributing the respect of the wife and the esteem of the virtuous, insure their prosperity and reputation. Viewed either as the future seat of extensive manufactures or trade, it becomes an object of the first importance that the rising generation, demand acquisitions to enable them to stand with decorum and dignity, should be endowed with the traits of honesty industry and intelligence. There, on a large scale, are the fruits of education; and are the means by which communities rise to consequence.

Next in utility to the wide diffusion of their principles, is the advancement of the Arts and Sciences. On the force by which these are cultivated depend the direction of national character; the welfare of political institutions; the permanency of liberty; and all that admirable union of grandeur and comfort in life that What point of the union were fitted for their ownfore than the metropolis of the nation? It is here that we shall always command in our public council the first talent of legislation; in the administration of the government, the best specimens of executive talent; and in the tribunals of justice, the brightest ornaments of judicial knowledge; while the Navy will necessarily foster individuals well adapted to improvements in nautical tactics, and the ample reservations of public ground will naturally afford partial protection in areas amply accommodated to the extinction of homicidal and mutual retaliation. Thus, and many other reasons, obvious to the most common reflection, designate the city of Washington as the most, and perhaps the only, appropriate position for that distinguished assembly of learning which leads, with the unrivalled force of events, at least future day not far distant, spread over the Republics of the country examples of genius improved by cultivation, exempt from local prejudice, and animated by a spirit of genuine patriotism.

In taking this view of the subject the committee have not be able to conceal from their view (or to feel indifferent to the present) the speedy arrival of that period, when the child of national union shall reveal the face behold upon her by getting to her country, statesmen, philosophers and artists, who will eminently contribute to preserve in their purity our federal institutions, to enlarge the boundaries of science, and to add to the comforts and intellectualities of life.

Animated by a zeal, inspired by such prospects, and convinced that the Council, as well as their constituents, feel equally with themselves, they submit the following plan:

For the establishment of a permanent Institution for the Education of Youth.

I. That the superintendence of public schools within the city of Washington shall be placed under the direction of a board of trustees, to be styled "Trustees of Schools" annually chosen by the Council, and six by individuals contributing to the endowment of this plan.

II. It shall be the duty of the board to make ample provision for the education of the children whose parents or guardians are unable to make such provision for themselves.

III. It shall be their duty annually to report to the joint committee of the Council, that they may be published for general information.

IV. In order ultimately to infuse the advantages of the poor in the elementary branches of knowledge, and to evince the fairness and extent of the magnitude of the object, the Council will appropriate the next proceeds of the following taxes; provided that the annual receipt thereof shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars; in which case the surplus shall go into the city treasury, viz.

Taxes pleasurable carriages,
Hacks,
Ordinaries and taverns,
Retailers,
Theatrical entertainments and
Billiards,
Dogs,
Boats,
Pedlars.

V. A committee of three members of the Council, to be chosen by joint ballot, shall be authorized to take all the contributions for carrying the plan into effect.

They shall receive themselves, or cause to be received, contributions in money or land. The money shall be placed in the funds thus as the committee may appoint, after the day of

Contributions to any amount shall be received.

Contributors to the amount of ten dollars, or upwards, shall vote for trustees of schools contributing ten dollars to as many votes as the contributors have ten dollars.

VI. The committee shall on the day of next, make a report of their proceedings to the Council, shall thereupon elect seven trustees.

The committee shall convene the trustees, who shall elect a trustee.

VII. The board of trustees shall meet at the Capitol on the day of when the powers of the committee shall cease, and the board shall proceed to the erection of schools be devoted on the board, to which a teacher all monies handed to the board shall be paid.

It will be perceived, that by this plan the entire superintendence of public schools is placed under the control of a board of trustees. The Council might refer the whole, or a part of the direction to themselves; but it is presumed, that such eligible or competentive to a difficult body, fitted with the talents and acquirements, and possessed more responsible for a faithful discharge of duty; of which members of the Council, annually, and annually elected; by which means the rendered benefits of experience and concentrated talents of the Council would be inferred.

An important feature of the contemplated institution is to provide for the education of children, whose parents are unable to make provision for such expenses. The committee confine it a found principle that their attention a provide for the education of the deficiency, which parents or guardians are unable to do, they propose the application of the proceeds of taxes, which will, they trust, amply compensate, and to accomplish most. In order, however, to secure as little as possible with the equitable revenues of the city, and the objects to which they are solely applied, it is proposed that the fund taxes on articles, rarely of necessity, and the sale of the proceeds upon every man's inclination, will render the payment in a great measure a voluntary act. The freedom of this description of taxes is for their recommended by the necessity of their permanent existence, as constituting the best means yet devised for regulating the use and expenditure the abuse of the objects to which they relate; by their having heretofore, to a considerable extent, been applied to similar purposes by the legislature of Maryland; and from the supplementary act of Congress, under which the right of instituting public schools is expressly ceded, vesting in the Council the power of handing such of them, thereby naturally leading to the inference that, from this application, it was the contemplation of the national legislature, that the new means given should be used for carrying into effect the additional powers bestowed.

As the most important power, conferred therewith with the establishment of the contemplated institution, is the appointment of the Trustees, it is part of the plan to leave it in the power of the Council, whereby the citizens of Washington will, at the ensuing election, have an opportunity, in the selection of their representatives, of duly regarding this and other the other powers conferred upon them.

The committee are of opinion, that it would be premature to fix the probable, to decide the extent or grade of the proposed institutions, before the amount of contributions shall have been ascertained, as on them may depend the length to which it shall be advisable to go. Feeling however, a full confidence in the public spirit of their constituents, they entertain but little doubt of the practicability of immediately commencing with primary schools, which of a higher grade, and of three being from added thole of the Schools. The contributions and disbursement of this objects is confided to the board of Trustees.

A fund thus raised on which their ideas the Committee submit the accompanying bill.

Annexed to establish and endow a permanent Institution for the education of Youth in the City of Washington.

Impressed with a sense of the inseparable connection between the education of the rising generation and the prosperity with the duty of all communities to place within the reach of the poor as well as the rich the means of obtaining the necessary knowledge; and with the high sensibility of obtaining a system of public education, government proper Seminaries of learning, the City Council of Washington do pass and ordain as follows.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington, That the superintendence of public Schools within the City of Washington shall be placed under the direction of a board of thirteen Trustees whose of seven shall be annually elected by the Council, from among the residents of the City and six, to hold their appointments for the term of three years, and for the promotion of schools is hereinafter provided. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum. In case vacancies occur among the six appointed by the contributors, they shall be filled by an election by the board, and the persons chosen shall be for later and in case they cease to be elected by the Council, they shall be supplied by the Council at the next ensuing election to a difficult body, fitted with the talents and acquirements, and possessed more responsible for a faithful discharge of duty; of which members of the Council, annually, and annually elected; by which means the rendered benefits of experience and concentrated talents of the Council would be inferred.

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[illegible] the ensuing election of Trustees. The board shall elect a President and Treasurer, the former of whom shall be of their own body, shall be elected annually at the election of Trustees, which shall take place at the next after the term of three years, and questions, and have also calling vote in all cases of equal division. They shall have power to fill all vacancies, provided it not inconsistent with this act; to receive donations, and to vest and apply the funds placed under their control in a manner as they may be fit. They shall make an adequate provision for the education of children residing in the city, whose parents or guardians are unable to defray the expense of their education; they shall keep a journal of their proceedings; and shall on the second Monday of June in each year, make a full report of them to the Council exempting the names of their children who have received gratuitous education, on the charge being made therefor.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the net proceeds of taxes laid, or to be laid, on fleets, on dogs, on licenses for carriages and hacks, for ordinaries and taverns, for retailing of wines and spirituous liquors, for billiard tables, for theatrical and other public amusements, for hawkers and pedlers, be appropriated to the support of Schools established under this act; payable by the Treasurer of the city to the Treasurer of the board of Trustees in four quarterly payments on the first Monday of January, April July, and October respectively; the first quarterly payment to be made on the first Monday of *Provided* that if the first net proceeds cannot amount to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, the surplus shall be paid by the Treasurer of the city, subject to the disposition of the Council.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That within one week after the passage of this act, the two Chambers of the Council shall meet together, by joint ballot, appoint three of their members, who shall be authorized to take all the necessary preliminary steps for carrying this plan into effect. They shall collect them, [illegible] or measures, for public contributions in money and lands; and the sum shall be payable at such times after the day of in such installments as they shall prefer. It shall be payable to the Treasurer of the board of Trustees, and the lots shall be transferred to the Inhabitants in such manner as the board shall direct. Contributions to any amount shall be received. The committee may employ agents to solicit subscriptions at a distance, and the sum of two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to defray such expenses as may thereby be incurred, payable out of the proceeds of the aforesaid taxes, which fund is hereby pledged hereby authorized to pay. They shall on the day of next, take their subscriptions, and make a report of their proceedings to the Council. They shall also have power to give public notice to the contributors, all monies on the day of

of fifteen hundred as they shall nominate, at which time and place the individuals who shall have contributed ten dollars or upwards, shall in person or by proxy elect six Trustees, to hold their appointments for the term of three years. The committee shall be judges of each contribution shall have as many votes as the Subscriber contributed ten dollars. The judges of the election shall notify the persons elected to convene at the Capitol, and the Council of the city shall on the day of which day the board shall elect a President and Treasurer, the former of whom shall be one of their number, and shall be elected annually at the election of Trustees, and shall take place at the next after the term of three years, and have also a casting vote in all cases of equal division. They shall have power to fill all vacancies, provided it not inconsistent with this act; to receive donations, and to vest and apply the funds placed under their control in a manner as they may be fit. They shall make an adequate provision for the education of children residing in the city, whose parents or guardians are unable to defray the expense of their education; they shall keep a journal of their proceedings; and shall on the second Monday of June in each year, make a full report of them to the Council exempting the names of their children who have received gratuitous education, on the charge being made therefor.

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REMARKS ON TITLES.

(Continued from Monday's Paper.)

The painted rejection by the Representatives of the proposition of the Senate *limited* the prerogative of the national government. It became thereafter understood that the Constitution had fixed the prerogative of the Senate, and that, not only derived from the authority of the people, they were only intended to delegate, and not to confer, such one judicial agent from society. But the variety of one men, who claim to exercise delegated authority, and to confer on individuals entertained by others, and an unfortunate force of twenty have contended the equality of titles. So much so that even the President of the United States is frequently *Mr. Excellency* and the Senate of the United States is often given to the governor of a single state, which is literally applied to judges and legislators.

The title of Excellency is, we believe, exclusively given to the Chief Magistrate of the union. This undoubtedly arises not only from principle, but from the political respect entertained for the citizens who fill that station, and with profound veneration for the principles of the Republic of the country. Known to be severe to provide and empty funds, it is well entitled that, to be conferred on a title as a compliment or a distinction, he would unavoidably consider itself between an indicative of a form of condescend complimentary, or of a deliberate and fastidious to republicans form. In a fact, that the President is a delegate of Legislative body in his official communications in the sale pointed out by the Constitution; thereby formally reducing his nullity to titles. Nor can a doubt be entertained that, so far as respects himself, he feels not at any other title being conferred on him. There will not exclude our surprise, when we find that he will affectionately them in almost every age honoured with contempt; or attempts to approach the character of a man. We have only to cast the volumes of the most celebrated writers to be fully convinced of this.

Among their, *Gibbon* observes, "The early pride of the Roman contract with substantial power, had left the forms of freedom and exercises of distinctions greatness. But when they felt even the timidness of their citizens with a feeling of fear their ancient freedom, the simplicity of Roman manners was indefinitely carried by the rapidly diffusion of the pomp of Asia. The deference of personal merit and birth, in a democracy or a republic, is feeble and obscure; in a monarchy, it were ability by the definition of the constitution, who fabricated in their course a Divers subordination of rank and office, from the idiot down who were placed in the tops of the throne, to the meanest in the insects of arbitrary power, and from the lowest to the [illegible] (or such it is frequently believed) every rank was marked with the most frequent ceremonies, and the most distinguished by a variety of titles and honorary ceremonies, which it was a limit to know, and a language to explain. Nor was the pride of the Hungarians was distinct, by adorning, in the most fantastic dress, the ancient ensigns of pride and dignity, a profusion of epithets, which, in the Latin tongue, have undergone, and which, in every other, would be deemed ridiculous. The proclamations, officers of the Empire were formed, even by the force of the Emperor, in the decorations of Illustrious and Magnificent Highness."

"Tacitus" says Voltaire, "are of no use to the people, and are the ruin of a man who has performed great exploits, and who never stood about till the epithets were given to him."

Gallentish remarks,

"The titles of European princes are so numerous, so different from one and Asia, but by no means so Divine. The kings of Valapour or Pegu not finished with adjusting the genealogy of all a great personages to him and his horses, and property even in the economy, and exercises of the Kingdom of Ava, and Siam. The monarchs of Europe, with more modesty, content their titles to exactly the number of kingdoms, and provinces in their dominions. Such is their titles in Spain, Lord of Mexico, and Peru titles, that I have known a German prince with more titles than Sapajou, and a Spanish gentleman with more names than Barra."

He adds,

"It is surprising what an influence titles shall have over the mind even tough therefore the of our own making. Be it whimsical, we are as puppets in flattery, and then fund in admiration at its plastic wonder. I have seen a Spanish gentleman rise from his chair for a long time about the religious near town, without taking any employment, and, when he was asked, he proceeded to take the title of his majesty's chamberlain in ordinary, and this succeeded to good his execution. I have was known that he caught [illegible] accounts, and, in a short time, was [illegible] and employment."

But among all the writers on titles, our country is *Thomas Jefferson* there in the [illegible] of the Republic of Letters.

"Titles, says he in his remarks on the abolition of titles in France, are not inconsistent with the principles of a state. The thing is perfectly harmless in itself, but it must be a fund of poverty to a human character which depends on it. It renders man into the dominion of the human mind, which was great, and the constitution of woman in the dominion of titles. It takes sometimes for the [illegible] of a child, and therefore gives the child a child. A certain writer, of some antiquity says, "When I was a child, I thought as a child, I felt as a child, I became a man I put away childish things."

"Let, I propose, from the elevated mind of France that the folly of titles have fallen. It is not enough to the laborious clothes of *ease and dulce*, and breathed I will on mankind. Titles was not recalled, it has existed. It has put down the sword to set up the mace. The principle of a fanfaron, wear the robe, or court or cord has created by a fake. Even those who profited them have