NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

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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 students 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 funds, 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

Foreign Intelligence.

The General of Brigade, Prefect of the Department of Morbihan, to the Grand Judge.

VANNES, May 15.

"*Citizen Grand Judge.*—An English corvette was taken a few days ago by our gun boats, at the entrance of the Morbihan; and have yesterday learned that the officers and crew of this vessel had reached Vannes, on their way to Epinal. I had an interview with the captain, with the intention of obtaining by artifice some admission or account relative to the traitors who might be aiding him on the coast, or of the accomplices in the conspiracy who might have secreted themselves aboard his vessel to escape, as I suspected, to England. I soon discovered this captain to be a person of some importance; he is a Mr. Wright, who landed Georges, Pichegru and their accomplices on the coast of Dieppe. I knew him well in Egypt, were he was the lieutenant of Sir Sidney Smith, and charged by that commodore with all his negociations with the French army. I thought he might make useful discoveries, or at least might acquit himself, by avowing that it was by order of his government, that he disembarked on our coast that band of assassins, and might thus furnish a new and authentic proof of the participation of the British cabinet in this atrocity. I have, therefore, sent him off by the Diligence, and under the escort of the gendarmerie, recommending you, however, to pay him the respect due a prisoner of war. Mr. Wright is the same person who some years since escaped from the Temple with Sir Sidney Smith; he is very reserved and cunning, a fanatical enemy of the French, vain enough to consider himself destined to play a considerable part, and so insolent as to believe that his situation secures him from danger. But this may fail him, if he is placed in the alternative of throwing the blame of his mission upon his government, or of passing for an ostensible conspirator, and so liable to justice. I thought proper to state my own opinion on this subject. He will set off this evening in the Diligence from Rennis, and will arrive at Paris almost as soon as my letter, he is accompanied by a very young nephew and his domestic, whom I did not think proper to separate from him. Although I wished to conceal from him the motive of the extraordinary measure adopted towards him, he was not to be duped; and I have reason to believe, from my conversation with him, that he had studied his part, and is determined to remain silent, on the principle that he ought only to render an account of his military operations to his own government. Nevertheless, whatever measures you may take respecting him, I thought, at all events, it would be of importance to send you a man who has acted so conspicuously in the frightful conspiracy which has struck all France with alarm, and which, Providence, always propitious, seems to have thrown (as a new example of its benevolence towards Bonaparte) on the coast of Morbihan, where his well armed ship was destined to be taken by simple gun boats, and himself to be discovered amidst a crowd of prisoners, amongst whom, in any other part than here, he might have remained undiscovered. I hope, Citizen Minister, you will approve of the measure I have taken. I have the honour to salute you.

"JULIEM."

PARIS, May 21.

Capt. Wright has been confronted with more than forty persons who have recognised him as the officer who debarked them at Belville. The corvette in which this officer was taken had 96 men, of whom 30 fell in the contest. He has declared that they were the best of his crew, and that his mizen-mast was wounded. He ascribes his surrender to a calm, the gun boats advancing with their oars were at the instant about to board.

SENATUS CONSULTUM.

PARIS, May 18.

The Conservative Senate assembled to day under the presidency of the Consul Cambaceres. All the ministers were present at the sitting; as also the counsellor of state Portalis, Defermont and Trielhard, the orators of government appointed on the 26th Floreal, to carry to the Senate a plan of the organic Senatus Consultum. The Senate after hearing the report of its committee, by the Senator Lacepede, adopted the Senatus Consultum, and after the sitting repaired in a body to St. Cloud, to present it to the First Consul. We shall give the text of this fundamental act, which constitutes the French Empire, as soon as it shall be officially published. In the mean time, to gratify the just impatience of our readers; we think we may lay before them some of the principal regulations, as they are circulated by public report.

The Senatus Consultum contains, it is said, 143 articles, divided into 18 titles. The first title declares Napoleone Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, and the Imperial dignity hereditary in the direct, natural and legitimate descent from male to male, and the order of pramigeniture, to the exclusion of females and their descent. The Emperor may adopt the children or grand children of his brothers, provided they have attained the age of 18 years complete, and he himself have no children. Adoption is prohibited to his successors. In default of a natural and legitimate heir of the First Consul, or of an adopted heir, the Empire will be transferred to Joseph Bonaparte and his descendants, to Louis Bonaparte and his descendants. In case of failure the heirs of Joseph and Louis Bonaparte, a Senatus Consultum proposed to the Senate by the Titularies of the great dignities of the Empire, and submitted to the acceptance of the people, shall appoint an emperor.

The members of the Imperial family, in the order of inheritance, shall bear the title of French Princes. The eldest son of the Emperor shall bear the title of Imperial Prince. A French prince who shall marry without permission from the Emperor, shall be deprived of all right to the inheritance. If he shall have no children by this marriage it shall be afterwards dissolved.

The civil list shall remain regulated as it is by the 1st and 4th article of the decree of the 26th of May 1791. The French princes, Joseph and Louis Bonaparte, and the younger sons of the Emperor, shall be treated conformably to the articles 1, 10, 11, 12, and 13, of the decree of the 21st of December, 1790. The Emperor may fix the dower of the Empress, and assign it on the civil list. His successors shall not be permitted to make any change in his dispositions in this respect.

The emperor will visit the departments. In consequence imperial palaces shall be established at the four principal points of the empire.

In the case of a minority of the empire, three shall be a regent of the empire. The Emperor is a minor till the age of 18 years complete. Females shall be excluded from the regency reigning.

The Emperor may previously appoint a regent from among the French princes. In default of such appointment, the regency shall be given to the prince nearest in degree of consanguinity. No organic Senatus Consultum can be issued during the regency, nor before the end of the third year, which shall follow the majority. There shall be a council of regency composed of the titularies of the great dignities of the empire—The regent shall not be empowered to declare war or to make peace till after a deliberation in the council of regency, of which the members, in that case only, shall have deliberative voices. The guardianship of the Emperor, in his minority shall be confided to his mother, or in default of her, to the prince appointed by the predecessors of the Emperor, who is a minor.

The titularies of the great dignities of the empire, are the Great Elector, the Archchancellor of the Temple, the Arch Chancellor of State, the Arch Treasurer, the Constable, and the High Admiral. They shall be nominated by the Emperor; they shall enjoy the same honors as the French princes, and rank immediately after them; they shall be Senators and Counsellors of State; they shall form the great council of the Emperor; they shall be members of the Privy Council; they shall compose the great council of the Legion of honor; they shall be irremoveable; Senatotinis shall be attached to each of the great dignities of the empire; they shall be established in the departments of the Lyle, the Gironne, the Rhone, the Po, the Lower Loire, and the mouths of the Rhone.

There shall be great officers of the empire—1. Marshalls of the empire, chosen from among the most distinguished generals—2. Eight inspectors and colonels-general of artillery, cavalry and the marine—3. Great civil officers of the crown, such as shall be instituted by the statutes of the Emperor. The great officers are irremoveable.

The Emperor, within the first two years after his accession to the throne, or attainment of a majority, shall take an oath to the French people, on the gospel, in the presence of the Titularies of the Grand Dignities of the Empire, of the ministers, of the Great officers of the Empire, of the Senate, of the Council of state, of the Legislative Body, of the Tribunate, of the Court of Cassation, of the Archbishops and Bishops, of the Great Officers of the Legion of Honor, of the Presidents of the Cantons, of the Consistories and Mayors of the principal cities of the Empire. He shall swear to maintain the integrity of the French republic; to respect and cause to be respected liberty of conscience and the laws of the Concordat, the equality of rights, political and civil liberty, the irrevocability of the sales of national property, not to levy any tax but by virtue of a law, &c.

The Senate shall be composed of French Princes; two of the Titularies of the Great Dignities of the Empire; three of eighty members nominated on the presentation of candidates chosen by the Emperor from lists formed by the Electorial College of the Departments; four of the citizens whom the Emperor shall judge proper to elevate to the dignity of Senators.

There shall be formed in the Senate, and from its body, a committee of individual liberty, consisting of seven members, who, if any person is arrested and not brought to trial after ten days from his arrest, may on application from such person, call on the Minister who ordered his arrest, either to set him at liberty or bring him before the Tribunals, which if he refuses to do, the committee may demand an assembly of the Senate, to which the matter shall be referred.

There shall likewise be in the Senate a committee for the liberty of the Press, which shall proceed in the same manner in case of any infringment of that liberty.

The Senatus Consultum contains various other regulations relative to the Legislative body, the Council of State, the Tribunate, the Electoral Colleges, and the High Imperial Court. This Court, composed of the Princes, Grand Dignities, great Officers of the Empire, the Chief Judge, 60 Senators, and other members, is to take cognizance of personal offences committed by the members of the Imperial family, by the Grand Dignitaries and the Senators; as also of offences of Ministers, in their official responsibility.

The laws shall be thus promulgated: "N. by the grace of God and the Constitution of the republic, Emperor of the French, &c."

The French people shall vote in the forms appointed by the arrette of the 20th of Floreal, of the year 12, on the inheritance of the Imperial Dignity, in the direct, natural, and legitimate descent of Napoleon Bonaparte, Joseph Boparte, and Louis Bonaparte.

The adoption of the above Senatus Consultum, has been announced to the Parisians by several discharges of cannon.

PARIS, May 20.

The different corps composing the Imperial Guard were yesterday presented to His Majesty the Emperor, by Prince Louis, Constable of the Empire. Gen. Bessieres, Colonel General of the Guard, addressed the Emperor, in a speech expressive of his devotion and fidelity to him, and was answered by the Emperor.

The Senate, under the Presidency of Cambaceres, decreed in the sitting of yesterday, at which the Consul Lebrun assisted, and all the Ministers were present, the organic Senatus Consultum, which confers the title of Emperor on the First Consul, and establishes the Imperial dignity hereditary in his family. It instantly decreed that the members should immediately repair to St. Cloud, to present the organic Senatus Consultum to the Emperor. They set out after the close of the sitting, accompanied by several bodies of troops.

The Senate, on its arrival, being immediately admitted to an audience of the Emperor, the Consul Cambaceres, the President, presented the organic Senatus Consultum to the First Consul, and spoke as follows:

"Sire,

"The Decree which the Senate has passed, and which it takes the earliest opportunity of presenting to your Im-