him. He proved he would have nothing more to do with him when he added:—"You have hinted to my secretary that I opposed his return into France, you may be certain that that is so much the more false, since if government were to cause me to be informed that I was the only obstacle to his return I would hasten to cease to be so."

With regard to the correspondence between Moreau and Pichegru, from Paris to London and from London to Paris, by means of a third person, it was proved by the documents seized when David was arrested, and by those seized at the arrest of Moreau. It is clear from them that it was David who took upon itself the reconciliation which was brought about; who sent to Pichegru copies of the letters he received from Moreau, and without doubt of those which were intended for him, he even sent copies of his own letters to Moreau, that he sent to Moreau copies of those letters which he received from Pichegru. A letter from Pichegru announces clearly that it was he who sent off David for London and who sent money for the journey. David was to have become in repairing to London, the living correspondent, as Lajollais was afterwards between Pichegru and Moreau. There is only the one more demonstration to make, it is the proofs that the conferences took place at Paris between Pichegru and Moreau.

Lajollais confessed, on his examination on the 25th Pluviose that during last summer he had conferences at Paris with Moreau, relative to Pichegru; that testified to him his wish for having an interview with Pichegru, and he undertook to bring it about. That when he went into England, Pichegru expressed to him the same desire. He says that he arrived at Paris with Pichegru on the 26th and went to gen. Moreau's house to inform him of it, he went to him another time, in the morning to appoint a rendezvous; the latter agreed to meet him at the Boulevard de la Madelaine, rue de Caumartin, to the church de la Madelaine at nine in the evening, telling he should be dressed in a blue coat, and round hat, that he would strike the ground frequently with his cane, that he would come by the Boulevard, on the side of the rue Caumartin, and that he need come only on the opposite side; that consequently at nine o'clock exactly, he met in the middle of this Boulevard; that he informed Pichegru of it the same evening, at the maison de Chaillot, No. 6. that Pichegru told him at that hour he would be in a hackney coach in the rue Basse which is bordered by the Boulevard, that a second before meeting Moreau, some one who recollected him, cried out:—*The general is arrived, he is in that hackney coach,* pointing with his finger to the carriage; that he then met Moreau, to whom he said, the general is arrived; Moreau then pointing out to him the alley on the side of the Rue des Capucines, where the moon shone less, telling him to take general Pichegru thither; that he went to the door of the coach, that Pichegru was precisely on the same side by which he came; that it appeared to him he was not alone; that Pichegru immediately opened the coach door and followed him to the other side of the Boulevard, &c.

Gauchery Victor stated in his declaration, that he knew of this interview. He added that having been to seek Pichegru with Lajollais, to conduct him to another conference, Georges said to him; Moreau will not complain to-day for I shall not be there.

General Moreau has acknowledged that proposals had been made to his secretary who gave him an account of them. These propositions were made by Joyant otherwise Villeneuve, accused of being concerned in the plot of the 3d Nivoise.

Rolland declared that Lajollais told him that Pichegru, whose arrival he informed him of, had requested him to prevail on Rolland to procure Pichegru a lodging for some days, and to manage affairs between Moreau and himself with regard to what they wished to communicate to each other; that he had been at the house of general Moreau, who told him he would very willingly lodge Pichegru, were he under no apprehensions from a number of domestics who might recognize him, &c.

On being confronted with Rolland, the 9th of last Germinal, Moreau could not deny but that Pichegru was at his house on the evening appointed. He pretended however, that instead of having sent Fresnieres to fetch him, it was only in order to know what he wanted.

Bouvet spoke of a second conference, in which Moreau hinted, that in order to succeed it was necessary to appoint him dictator.

Lastly it has been attested by Lajollais, that he went to Chaillot to seek Pichegru about half past seven, for another conference; that it was a day on which Moreau was to have an assembly; that this rendezvous had been appointed by Moreau himself, in his house; that it appeared no wise was yet arrived; that they went together into the saloon of Moreau, where he and Lajolais had remained through discretion; that Pichegru and Moreau retired to the library, when the conference lasted for half an hour; that Pichegru then took a hackney coach probably to return to Chaillot.

LONDON, June 12.

On Saturday, while Mr. Livingston was anticipating the hospitalities which he was to enjoy at the Woburn sheep-shearing, and the agricultural meeting at Rolkham Hall, he received his passports, and an intimation from Government that his presence in this country was not desirable. He accordingly left town, we understand, immediately, and has probably before this sailed for France. We were the first to state that the visit of Mr. Fox and Mr. Grey to Mr. Pitt, on Monday last, related to this gentleman, and we have had since reason to think that our information is correct. It was matter of surprise to many that a man, who has uniformly shewn an unfriendly disposition towards England; who had in the recent instance of the charge against Mr. Drake, betrayed an indecent zeal to flatter Bonaparte, and to pronounce the British Minister guilty upon ex-parte evidence, should have come to England at such a crisis. All those who regarded Mr. Livingston as an object of suspicion, and viewed him with a jealous eye, will applaud Mr. Pitt for this act of vigour and energy. Others will recognise in it too great a resemblance to the conduct of Bonaparte, who in 1802, ordered the Imperial Minister, Count Staremberg, to quit Paris in twenty-four hours, because he was suspected of being hostile to the French Government. For our own part, we are not aware that any real or serious danger was to be apprehended from his presence, in a country which is, from end to end, one blaze of loyalty, patriotism and courage. We think it would have been more dignified to have acted like the General, who took the spy to every part of the camp, shewed him the spirit that the army breathed, the discipline that prevailed in it, and sent him back with an injunction to tell the enemy all that he saw.

Paris papers to the 31 inst. have bro't the continuation, but not the conclusion of the trial of Moreau and the other prisoners. It will surprise those who are acquainted with the forms of criminal jurisprudence in this country, the only system of jurisprudence in the world which, reaching perfection as nearly as human system can reach, deserves to be universally admired and adopted; it will surprise those persons, we say, to find that the only parole evidence adduced, is that of the prisoners themselves: they all give evidence against each other, and furnish the tribunal with all the particulars of their views, their objects, and their operations.

The principal witness against Moreau is a man by the name of Rolland, who gave evidence to some expressions alledged to have been used by Moreau; who, to a question put to him by Pichegru, replied, "that if they would act according to his opinion, the consuls and the government of Paris must disappear, and in that case he had a party strong enough to obtain the authority." Moreau positively denied having made use of any such expressions, Rolland persisted that he had. Moreau than suggested that Rolland had endeavored to criminate him for the purpose of saving himself—a suggestion, in all probability but too well founded. Pichegru was the only man who could have contradicted Rolland; and Bonaparte knowing this, took care that Pichegru should disappear. Moreau's evidence is in the same spirit with his letter. The Polignacs & Georges appear to conduct themselves with great dignity and firmness.

The following account has been given in a morning paper of the departure of Mr. Livingston, which we think far more probable than the contradictory accounts:

"Mr. Livingston left London for Paris on Friday last; but there is no foundation whatever for the reports that his departure was accelerated by any hints from government, and that the provisions of the alien act were put in force against him. His mission to this country had no political object, and it is ridiculous to suppose, as has been asserted in several of the public prints, that he had brought an offer of Malta to our government, on the condition that it would recognise Bonaparte's assumption of the Imperial dignity. His errand, as we mentioned on his first arrival, was to do in this country that which could not be done in any other—to negociate a loan for the United States, in order to complete the first instalment engaged to be paid by them to Bonaparte for the cession of Louisiana. Sir William Pulteney and Sir Francis Baring, have, we understand, all the advantages arising from the negociation.—The former has a very large property in the States of North America, and the latter is at the head of the first Commercial American House in the city of London. This accounts for the sumptuous dinner which Sir William gave to Mr. Livingston."

Private Correspondence.

June 3.

"There is this day a very confident expectation that Peace will be speedily restored. Mr. Pitt on being informed of Bonaparte's pacific disposition, expressed his readiness to attend to any overtures made through a direct and proper channel. As Mr. Livingston is known to have had instructions to sound our government on a point which must be so interesting to the new empire, it is considered that direct overtures will immediately be made; and Peace is looked for in consequence, even though there should be a change in administration."

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the Legislatures of the respective States.

LETTER SECOND.

The great objects of state legislation are,

1. Education.
2. Internal improvements.
3. The security of property; and the
4. Punishment of crimes.

On the manner in which these objects are accomplished must eventually depend our liberties, our personal happiness, and the wealth and respectability of the community.

It is to awaken the attention of the legislatures of the several states to the accomplishment of these objects that I have undertaken to make this address.

I. On the subject of EDUCATION little can be said, which has not been said already. There is not, there cannot be a dissenting voice on its importance. It would seem to be sufficient to shew, what no man has denied, that a free state cannot exist without that wide diffusion of knowledge which can alone flow from education, to awaken every mind to its magnitude.

"Knowledge," says General Washington in one of his earliest official addresses to Congress, "is in every country the surest basis of public happiness. In one, in which the measures of government receive their impression so immediately from the sense of the community, as in ours, it is proportionably essential. To the security of a free constitution it contributes in various ways. By convincing those who are entrusted with the public administration, that every valuable end of government is best answered by the enlightened confidence of the people: And by teaching the people themselves to know, and to value their own rights; to discern and to provide against invasions of them; to distinguish between oppression and the necessary exercise of lawful authority; between burthens proceeding from a disregard to their convenience, and those resulting from the inevitable exigencies of society; to discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of licentiousness, cherishing the first, avoiding the last, & uniting a speedy, but temperate vigilance against encroachments, with an inviolable respect for the laws."

That governments directly rising on principles calculated to ensure the preservation of equal rights should be indifferent to such a vast object can only find a solution in the complicated machinery of human actions. When too are added the inducements growing out of personal convenience, and economy, our surprise naturally rises.

In exploring the causes of this indifference we shall probably discover the most efficient means of overcoming it.

They are principally found in the erroneous impression that a general system of education, under the direction of the public, involves a great and unnecessary expence; and in the want of individuals disposed, with becoming zeal, to devote their minds to devising suitable plans, and carrying them into execution.

That a greater expence is incurred under a general system of education, than that at present incurred, is not true. This will abundantly appear from a view of the great number of schools at present in existence, from the little time which is too often devoted by the teacher to instruction, by the small number of his pupils, from the imperfect style of their education, and from the excessive expence in many cases incurred by individuals in the education of their children—When all these circumstances are taken into consideration, it will be found not unsafe to affirm that more money is at present laid out on the education of youth, imperfect and limited as that education is, than would be sufficient to provide for the establishment of a general system, so comprehensive as to embrace every child in the country.

But there are other additional sources of expence which, though not usually regarded in examining this subject, merit the first place in our reflections.

In a country where labor is at all times convertible into money, it is a great expence unnecessarily to consume time. The time, at present taken up, owing to the unskilfulness of instructors is generally twice as much as is necessary. When, therefore, the child has attained that age, that gives a value to his services, the whole of this value is so far destroyed, as his time shall be uselessly consumed. Let the cultivators of the soil, those who are the most reluctant to come into a general system of instruction, seriously weigh this consideration, and they will not fail to perceive how deeply, even on the score of gain, they are interested in its accomplishment.

The distance at which common schools as well as respectable seminaries of learning are placed, from those who send their children to them, are sources of great, of almost incalculable expence; so great as frequently to impoverish those whose enlarged minds induce them to give their children the advantage derived from them. Hence the unfortunate state of things which virtually disqualifies the poor and even men in moderate circumstances, from properly educating their offspring; whereby the advantages of education are monopolised by the rich. And hence the long train of political evils that threaten the subversion of all governments indissolubly connected with the enjoyment of equal rights, only to be maintained by a wide diffusion of knowledge.

Let us, in order to test the accuracy of this statement, enquire into the probable expence of a system of education that should embrace all the male children at present within the United States between the ages of ten and sixteen. The number of children between these ages is taken because it constitutes a class in the last Census, and because it is considered that a good system of education, conducted during that period, would be adequate to giving all the necessary elementary knowledge. The number of male children between 10 and 16 years old in the United States, at the taking of the Census appears to have been about 340 000. A well qualified preceptor, with the assistance of a young man between the age of 18 and 21, could easily teach reading, writing, arithmetic and geography, to three classes, each consisting of thirty pupils. Such a preceptor and assistant might be got for a salary of 550 dollars. Add fifty dollars for the rent of a school room; making all together six hundred dollars. The education of 340 000 youth would require 3,771 schools, the establishment of which, being computed at 600 dollars each, would cost, in the aggregate, 2 266 200 dollars. This sum sounds large; but on comparing it with the magnitude of the object, and with our numbers, it, at once, appears, very moderate. If it should be raised by a poll tax it would not exact from each person in the United States more than fifty cents; and if assessed on property would not impose a burthen of more than thirty cents on a hundred dollars. Families would pay on an average four dollars a year.

There is one view of this subject, evincive of the lightness of this imposition, which must be conclusive with all men of sound judgments. Such are our habits that we pay from choice on single imported articles of consumption sums as great or greater than would be required for the attainment of this important object.

On *Spirits* we pay above four millions of dollars which is double the estimated expence of education.

On *Sugars* above four millions, also double.

On *Wines* about two millions and a half. Here then are three articles of consumption, two of which are absolute luxuries, and the other not a necessary of life, for which individually we pay, without a murmur, more than would be enough to educate all our children, and for which, in the aggregate, we pay five times as much. And will any rational being say that the gratification of animal appetite can be put in competition with the education of a whole nation?

It is not then because the establishment of a system of general education would impose intolerable burthens upon the people that it has not been yet adopted. No. It is because, no man has hitherto taken the pains to investigate the subject, to analyse it, to lay it before the people in the plain and popular aspects of which it is susceptible. Occupied almost exclusively with party considerations, our great men have not condescended to exert their powers on subjects so unimportant as the diffusion of knowledge, though of all the instruments of individual happiness and true national glory, it is the mightiest! Much may be said, in apology for this apathy. During our revolution all was action. Then indeed, it was the duty of the patriot to concentrate every atom of resource into exertion. The triumph of our political principles depended upon the strength of our arms. Since the revolution, we have had much external, and not a little internal danger, to guard against. Let us then drop the curtain upon the feeble efforts which have heretofore been manifested on the subject of education! Overlooking the past, let the present and the future command our whole attention. NOW is the TIME for doing that which duty commands. Addressed to the people, these remarks are feeble. However disinterested or philanthropic the views of the writer, they are not supported by that weight of character, or surrounded with that lustre which he, whose talents and virtues unite the affections of a nation, stamps upon whatever he suggests.

To such men then I address myself. Does the zeal, you have heretofore so conspicuously exhibited for the welfare of your country, still glow in your breasts? Does that country, in proportion as it rises to importance, animate and invigorate your attachment? Do you feel a more tender love for it, from many of its best blessings owing their origin to your labours and sacrifices? By all these proud feelings, I conjure you to seize the auspicious moment for accomplishing that great work, which by educating the whole nation, by equalising and diffusing knowledge, shall give the stamp of immortality to your labours. All great men are ambitious! Be yours the ambition of doing that good whose effects shall be imperishable! Say not the people are prejudiced, and the plan will be unpopular! If they were prejudiced, it would be your peculiar duty to enlighten them, and banish their prejudices. But they are not prejudiced! They are sufficiently liberal to appreciate the value of knowledge. Give them but the means, and they will bestow its blessings on their children! They are a rich mine, fraught with precious ore beneath the surface, however rugged to the eye. Dig deep and you will find it. Give them an object worthy of their liberality, and you will not be troubled with their prejudices. Does the expenditure of ten annual millions, to support the credit and defend the interests of the country, and of many more millions on its interior concerns, excite their prejudice? Will then the expenditure of a sum infinitely smaller, on an object equally great, fail to gain their approbation?

London dates are received as late as the 20th of June. By these it appears, that Bonaparte's assumption of the Imperial dignity had been acknowledge by the German courts; and that after an animated debate in the British House of Commons on the second reading of Mr. Pitt's defence bill on the 18th, a devision took place of 255 for the bill, and of 223 against it, leaving the minister a majority of but 42. Most of the London prints announces this as the fore-runner of a defeat.

New-York, August 9.

We stated on Monday, that the Eugenia, was taken by the Lender and sent for Halifax, but the day before yesterday when abreast of Montauk point, bore away for New London, where she came to anchor in distress. The captain went on shore to report the ship, when the British officer on board cut her cables and went to sea, with an intention to get off with her; but the Capt. Mate, Messrs Walter Grace, Ebenezer Goddard inspector of the Customs, and 18 others who volunteered their services, went on board a fishing smack, chased and retook the ship before sun down, and bore away for New-York. The British officers treated us very politely, and done every thing in their power to keep the ship in their possession, but the intrepidity of the captain and volunteers prevented them. Capt. Mansfield returns his sincere thanks to the gentlemen who assisted him in retaking his ship.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated June 6, 1804, to a gentleman in Boston.

"By an American vessel, arrived yesterday, the capt. has made a deposition that on passing Toulon, he saw the English and French fleets engaging. The American Consul has since had a letter and it is reported, that the British have totally defeated the French, and taken eight sail of the line—though the intelligence is not completely satisfactory, it is generally believed, that there has been an action.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber's Farm, near Rock Creek Church, a large RED and WHITE COW, appears to be about [illegible] years old, with a white face and a remarkable short body. The above reward will be paid to any person on the delivery of the Cow at said place.

S. H. SMITH.

August 11.

FOR SALE,

For negotiable Notes.

A good Cook, with her child about twelve months of age. Enquire of the printer.

August 10—3t