WASHINGTON CITY,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22.

Extract of a letter dated Nantz, 10th June, 1804.

I now inform you that a new duty of 30 centimes per ton has been but a few days ago established by government on all foreign vessels entering the river Loire—Said duty appears to be peculiar to this river, as the act of government does not say that it shall be raised in any other but the Loire.

The case of the ship Minerva of Boston, capt. Job, William Hall, mentioned in my last, was ultimately decided by the minister of marine at Paris. She was ordered out of the port as coming from England, so, no American vessel will in future be admitted to enter in any port of France when coming from Great Britain.

Perhaps it would be advisable that the merchants of the United States do not send their vessels to Falmouth, Cowes or any port of Great Britain for a market, when they have some views on France. In this last case the island of Re would be the most proper place to touch at to be informed of the state of markets in France.

The citizens of Washington will perceive that we have inserted, agreeably to request, a communication from Mr. George Andrews, in justification of his vote in the second chamber of the Council, on the bill for the establishment of a permanent institution for the instruction of youth. This communication contains some animadversions on a paragraph in our paper of Friday last that requires a concise notice. In that paper the establishment of public schools is strongly recommended. But not a word is said of any agency of the Editor, beside that apparent in the votes of the Council, in the formation of the proposed plan. It was not, therefore, because the measure principally originated with him as Mr. Andrws remarks, that he approved it, or from vanity at any share he may have had in it, that he made a statement of the measures of the Council due to their constituents, is submitted the few observations which the importance of the subject required. Let it also be recollected that while he vindicated the measure, he reproached no man's motives. He felt the importance of the measure, he still feels, and will forever feel it. There is not an object so important within the powers of the Corporation. It was with these impressions he wrote. The Editor, however, considers it prudent to abstain from any further remarks at present. The time may come when it will be a duty to give the subject that extensive investigation its infinite importance merits.

For the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Friday evening, Aug. 17, 1804.

MR. SMITH,

Sir,

I respectfully solicit your attention to the following, and expect from your candour and impartiality the favour of giving it publicity. In your paper of this morning I observed a statement of votes given in the Common Council on the endowing a permanent institution for the instruction of youth, with strictures on the propriety or result of such a measure. I shall pass over without comment your elegant panegyrick on a measure that principally originated with yourself, as well as the propriety of your publishing in your own paper remarks tending to place in an unfavorable light the conduct of such members as did not feel disposed to support your favorite measure, being firmly persuaded in doing it your motives were pure and of the best kind for the public good. When I had the honor of being elected a member of the Common Council, I believed I had a right to exercise my judgment on every measure that came properly before the Chamber while I was present; in doing which whatever reluctance I may feel in differing from others, for whose persons, principles, and opinions I entertain the highest respect, I have had nothing further in view than the public good. If I could not believe that an appropriation of seventeen hundred dollars out of the small revenue of the city could be spared this year for such an institution, and that the strongest impression on my mind was and is that it could be more usefully employed in erecting and repairing bridges, streets and avenues and other necessary purposes, I hope it does not follow that I am or my colleagues unfriendly to enlightening the minds or improving the morals of the rising generation; the opposition we gave to that measure was solely with a view of benefiting the public; for my own part I have frequently been reproached as a citizen of Washington, when far removed from it, with an indifference to the situation of our streets and the difficulty of passing through them, I felt the reproaches the more keenly because I have often experienced it with pain, my sensibility has often been exercised, commiserating the situation of the labouring poor endeavouring with the greatest difficulty to drag themselves through the streets in the winter time and wet weather, those whose lot it is to be obliged to walk in other directions than on the Pennsylvania Avenue, are fully sensible of the distress they labour under and will, I presume, admit with me the propriety of our immediate attention to that object—As a large proportion of our taxes are laid on and collected from gentlemen the greater part of whose property is unimproved, it is but justice to them that we should by such wise and economical expenditure of the public monies, have it applied in such a manner as will enhance the value of their property and be a just retribution to them for their heavy taxation. The purchase of fire engines in my opinion claims at present a precedence to that of establishing public schools; from the situation of our finances and our resources I am convinced we could not accomplish it, if the 1700 dols. contemplated in your bill was given by us.—The maintenance of our poor is at present a heavy burthen but a necessary one; it is believed that considerable retrenchments might be made, if a house was erected where such as are able might be employed to the advantage of the public. A variety of other useful objects present themselves that claim the attention of the council and require their pecuniary aid. To give so much of the public money away on an object the establishment of which may answer as good a purpose in one, two or three years hence, would in my opinion retard the growth and prosperity of the city, which we all, I am convinced ardently wish to promote though we may differ about the means to be employed; pardon me sir, if I doubt whether the law you proposed met with that full support you believe.—Long before it was agitated in the chamber of which I am a member, in a conversation I had with Mr. Henry Herford, he remarked to me that a bill would shortly come before us for the instruction of youth, which it was necessary we should endeavour to defeat, believing circumstanced as the city was, it was not expedient to vote so much of the public money away from other necessary and useful improvements. Immediately after my departure from the Council Chamber, the 15 inst. in a conversation I had with capt. Smallwood, after stating that the bill alluded to was rejected in our chamber, he assured me he was rejoiced at it, it was a bill received his approbation. On Thursday morning last I met Mr. Carpenter at the market, where, in a conversation with me he expressed his approbation of our rejecting the bill, I remarked to him if that were his sentiments, why did it meet with his support? his answer was, that he did not view it in the light then that he has since, and that at all events it had to go through our chamber where we would judge of its expediency, and remarked that he did not at the time it passed in his Chamber see the various cases where money was wanting to be applied by the corporation. The same evening Mr. Woodward expressed his approbation to me of our rejecting the bill, remarking that we could not at present spare so much of the public money fort hatpurpose from other important objects. Mr. Lenox, a member of the council, has expressed himself to me decidedly against the measure at present, not believing it prudent to divert so much of the public money from pressing and immediate wants of great magnitude. The precise words or the substance of the conversation I had with the differed gentlemen above alluded to, I have related as nearly as my memory could suggest, from which it follows that against the bill at present there are nine, namely,

Messrs. *Herford,*
Smallwood,
Lenox,
Carpenter,
Jones,
Andrews,
Sinclair,
M'Cormick,
Woodward.

Captain Brent's absence from the city renders his sentiments on the bill doubtful, at all events it is uncertain which side the majority would preponderate. I must confess that I am not friendly to great endowments for public schools because I believe the moment you settle on any professor or teacher, a large salary, from that time you deprive him of the strongest impulse he has to be industrious; it is true you may oblige him to deliver a number of lectures and give so much instruction to his scholars, but whether they will have any effect on his pupils is a matter of indifference with him, as he will naturally consult his ease, his interest being provided for and the measure of his ambition full exertion will be irksome to him, for his quarterly payment rolls on with as much celerity as if he had made use of the greatest energy; such will not likely be the case where his sole dependance as a teacher is on his exertion to make his scholars excell others, the danger of being jostled out of his business by some other teachers will always operate as a new impulse to fresh exertion, on his part, motives which in my opinion will conduce more to the advancement of learning than the greatest endowments on high founding institutions which like the shadow of liberty and equality in France, make a pompous appearance on the walls of public edifices. In my sentiments I believe I am not singular; it was the opinion of the celebrated Adam Smith in that incomparable work of his, wealth of nations. I had other objections to the details of the bill wherein it contemplated continuing for life six of the trustees after their election; exclusive of other strong reasons, its anti-republican tendency was sufficient motives with me objecting to it. The foregoing exposition was written with a view to correct any false impression made on the public sentiment, without weighing the proper motives that led to the opposition to the bill alluded to, not I can assure you, sir, with the most distant view of wounding the feelings of any individual, to which I have always the greatest abhorrence.

Your's respectfully,

GEORGE ANDREWS.

NEW-YORK, *August* 18.

Our minister at France, Mr. Livingston, has forwarded the annexed letters to the president of the Academy of arts, by which it appears that the Emperor *Bonaparte, Denon* (whose travels in Egypt are well known) and *Barbe Marbois*, formerly minister from France to this country, have become honorary members of the institution.

TRANSLATION

Malmaison, 20 Germinal, year 12 (April 10, 1804.)

Mr. Edward Livingston, President of the Academy of Arts of New York.

I have learnt with interest by your letter of the 24th December, 1803, the establishment of the Literary Society of New York; and since it has been agreeable to your Academy that I should be one of its members, you will express to it the pleasure with which I accept, and my acknowledgments of the good opinion it entertains of me.

I salute you,

BONAPARTE.

Treasury Department,

Paris, 1 Floreal, year 12 of the republic. (April 20, 1804.)

The minister of the public treasury, to Mr. Edward Livingston, President of the Academy of Arts of New-York.

SIR,

I have received your letter announcing, that the Academy of New-York has given me a place among its honorary members.

I gratefully receive the compliment thus addressed to me, which is rendered more valuable by other considerations which already attach me to to your country.

The progress of the arts and sciences in the United States, is interesting at present to the whole world—and among those who mark the developement of your prosperity, no one views it with more satisfaction than myself.

Accept Sir,

The assurance of my attachment and of my distinguished sentiments towards you.

BARBE MARBOIS.

Paris, 21 Germinal, year 12, (April 11 1804.)

MUSEUM NAPOLEON,

Vivant Denon, Member of the National Institute, of the legion of Honor; Director General of the Napoleon Museum of Coins and medals, &c. and honorary member of the American Society.

To Mr. Livingston, President of the New-York Academy of arts.

SIR,

I have just received the letter in which you inform me, that the New-York Academy of Arts has been pleased to add me to the number of its honorary members.

Nothing is so flattering, nothing gives a greater value to existence than being adopted by a respectable society, by a society whose object it is to select from ancient nations, all that can tend to enlighten a country, the infancy of which it has witnessed; and of which it will promote the vigourous maturity.

I beg you sir, to express to the society, how much I value the honor it has conferred on me, and to assure it, that I shall be very happy in an opportunity of evincing my sensibility, my zeal and my respectful attachment.

Accept Sir,

The expression of my high consideration.

DENON.

THOMAS MOORE.—A London periodical publication announces the early appearance of a poem by MOORE, the author of Little's Poems, and translator of Anacreon, called *the Philosophy of Pleasure*. It speaks of the promised work in terms of particular praise, and says, that it will entitle the author to the appellation of the British Anacreon.

Vaccination.—A successful experiment has lately been made at Lyons, to try the effect of vaccination in preserving fine woolled sheep of the Merinos breed, from the ravages of the scab, which prevails among the common sheep in the neighbourhood. Forty of the sheep which had undergone the operation were placed among an infected flock, but withstood the attack of the disease, while not one escaped that had not been vaccinated.

ROME, *May* 26.

It is rumoured that a pope's bull will shortly appear to reinstate the Jesuits in the kingdom of Naples. Grand preparations are in forwardness for his holiness, and several Cardinals journey to Lyons, that his Imperial majesty Napoleon the first, may be crowned by his holiness, Emperor of the French.

HAGUE, *June* 13.

Whereas several captains of American vessels have lately at their departure from Rotterdam, kidnapped several children of both sexes, government has decreed on the 5th instant, to wit.—That the Secretary of state, for foreign departments, be ordered to make known to all Consuls and Commissaries of Foreign powers near the republic, that in case they deliver passports in future to other persons than subjects or citizens of their sovereigns, they, or or such Consuls or Commissaries, shall be deprived of their exequaturs. It is further made known that henceforth no passports given by any Consuls or Commissaries, shall be respected by commanding officers in sea ports and frontiers, without they are countersigned by governments of places where the Consuls and Commissaries reside.

FRANKFORD, June 10.

We are informed from the frontiers of Silesia, that at Neisse have been arrested, at the request of the French, Gen. Laborte, and citizen Fesmeres, both concerned in the late conspiracy at Paris, the first has been chief of the staff to Moreau, and the last his secretary.

PARIS, June 12.

It is reported that Moreau has his castle assigned to him, for his two years imprisonment, where he is to remain upon his word of honor.

Yesterday the wife of Polignac, at St. Cloud, threw herself at the feet of his Imperial majesty, at the time he was passing from the minister's saloon into the apartments of her imperial majesty. That unfortunate lady had been since six o'clock with her majesty, who attentively listened to her petition, and gave her animating hopes. His imperial majesty seemed surprized to be met by a woman in so unusual a place, to ask the forgiveness of Mr. Polignac. He viewed her with tenderness and seemed moved to pardon, but observed his astonishment that a man as Mr. Polignac should have been concerned in so detestable a conspiracy, and that he well remembered that he had received military tuition from Mr. Polignac. The lady endeavoured as much as her agonising heart would admit to plead her husband innocent. His majesty remained deeply affected, and said, I can pardon your husband, to me it has been decreed. I present you his life because deeply concerned in your affliction.

To be Sold,

On Thursday the 27th day of September on the premises to the highest bidder, if not disposed of by private sale before that day.

THE tract of land whereon I now live in Fairfax Co. Virginia, on Popes Head creek, containing 550 acres, the situation is agreeable and healthy; there is on it an excellent mill seat on the above mentioned creek, with an inexhaustible quantity of grey free stone, and an abundance of good red and white oak, poplars, and hickory timber to erect the dam and necessary buildings on the spot; there is on this creek which washes this tract, for about two miles, a very considerable portion of the first quality meadow land, there is a considerable quantity of fresh land, just opened, and nearly half of the tract to cut; it is situated about 20 miles of George Town, Washington, Alexandria and Dumfries, it is considered the best piece of forest land in the county—the terms of payment will be one third paid down, one third in 18 months and the other third in three years; an indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. The public is assured that the sale will take place if not privately disposed of before the day of sale, as I am determined to remove to the state of Kentucky this fall—Also on the same day and place, will be sold, all my stock of every sort, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture and the present crop now on hand for ready cash.

THOMAS POLLARD.

August 22—tdos

TO THE INVISIBLE GIRL.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

They try to persuade me my dear little spirit,
That you are not a daughter of ether and light,
Nor have any concern with those fanciful forms,
Who dance upon rainbows, and ride upon storms;
That in short you are a woman, your lips and your breast
As mortal as ever were tasted or prest!
But I will not believe it—no, science, to you
I have long bid a last and a careless adieu
Still flying from nature to study her laws,
And dulling delight by exploring its cause,
You forget how superior for mortals below
Is the fiction they dream to the truth that they know.
Oh! who, that has ever had rapture complete,
Would ask how we feel it, or why it is sweet;
How rays are confined or how particles fly
Thro' the medium refined of a glance or a sigh.
Is there one, who but once would not rather have known it,
Than written with Harvey whole volumes upon it!
No No—but for you, my invisible love,
I will swear you are one of those sprites that rove,
By the bank, where at twilight the poet reclines,
When the star of the west on his solitude shines,
And the magical fingers of fancy have hung
Every breeze with a sigh, every leaf with a tongue:
Oh! whisper him then 'tis retirement alone
Can hallow his harp, or ennoble its tone;
Like you, with a veil of seclusion between,
His song to the world let him utter unseen,
And, like you, a legitimate child of the spheres,
Escape from the eye to enrapture the ears.
Sweet agent of mystery! how I should love
In the wearisome ways I am fated to rove,
Forever to have you invisibly nigh,
Inhaling forever your song and your sigh.
Mid the crowds of the world, and the murmurs of care,
I could sometimes converse with my nymph of the air,
And turn with delight from the clamorous crew,
To steal in the pauses one whisper from you!
O come and be near me; forever be mine;
We shall hold in the air a communion divine;
As pure, as of old, was imagin'd to dwell
In the grotto of Numa, or Socrates' cell!
And, oft at those lingering moments of night
When the heart is weigh'd down and the eye-lids are light,
You shall come to my pillow and tell me of love,
Such as angel to angel might whisper above!
Oh spirit!—and then could you borrow the tone
Of that voice, to my ear so bewitchingly known,
The voice of the one upon earth, who has twin'd
With her essence forever my heart and my mind;
Though lonely and far from the light of her smile,
An exile, and weary, and hopeless the while,
Could you shed for a moment her voice on my ear,
I will think at that moment my Cara is near.
That she comes with consoling enchantment to speak,
And kisses my eye-lid and sighs on my cheek;
And tells me the night shall go rapidly by,
For the dawn of our hopes, of our heaven is nigh!
Sweet spirit, if such be your magical power,
It will lighten the lapse of full many an hour,
And let Fortune's realities frown as they will,
Hope, Fancy, and Cara may smile for me still!

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 25th July last, negro

JOE,

about 28 years old, five feet 8 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, has scars on each of his hands, with burns, particularly on the left hand: His clothes are tow linen shirts and trowsers, a blue great coat, &c. He says he belongs to col. WILLIAM WINN, of Harford county, North Carolina, and that he has been absent from his master about two years. If his OWNER does not release Him he will be sold for his GOAL FEES agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county.

Aug. 22—1 w8s.

A GARDENER

Who understands ALL the branches of

His Business,

is SOBER, HONEST and INDUSTRIOUS,

(and no other need apply.)

Will meet with a GOOD place by applying to the *printer*. If he will also engage to manage well a *small farm* his wages will be INCREASED.

Legionary Orders.

A Legionary court of enquiry will be held at RHODES's hotel in the city of Washington on Saturday the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of hearing appeals from the battalion courts, and for other duties required by the law. The commanding officers of Battalions and companies, and others interested are requested to pay due attention to this order. By order of Lieut. col. com't. BRENT.

WILLIAM D. BEALL.

Adjutant of the 1st Leg. Militia, D. C.

Aug. 22,—2t.