# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

# WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. DCXXI.

FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1804. PAID IN ADVANCE.

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 ele 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 o 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.*

PROPOSALS

**BY JOHN DIXON,**

*For printing by Subscription, a Periodical Work, to be entitled the*

**VIRGINIA MAGAZINE,**
*OR,*
**Monthly Miscellany.**

*CONDITIONS.*

I. The work to contain 68 pages (Octavo) monthly, of selected miscellaneous prose, and of original prose also, whenever the exertions of the Editor, and his Assistant, and the communications of correspondents can supply it.

Of improvements and experiments in Agriculture, with which the Editor hopes to be furnished by the Farmers, &c. of this and other states, or to select himself.

Of Debates in Congress.

Of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.

Of Selected Poetry, and Original too, whenever good can be procured and not otherwise.

Of Marriages and Deaths.

Of Prices Current.

II. The work to be printed on good paper, and with a neat type.

III. The price to subscribers, to be Five Dollars per annum, one half to be paid on the delivery of the first number, and the balance at the expiration of six months after.

IV. The work to be put to press as soon as 300 Subscribers are obtained.

PROSPECTUS.

THE utility and rational amusement derivable from well conducted Magazines, probably will not be controverted. They afford an asylum for many fugitive essays, that might otherwise meet with a more rigorous fate than they merit. The brevity of their articles and their longer duration of existence than that of some other periodical publications, hold out an inducement to that indolence too frequently the attendant of genius, and to those pressed by the cares of business, to devote an hour or two to their own entertainment, and the pleasure and instruction of the community, while the greater variety of subjects they comprise, gives them a decided superiority over several other works.—For they contain something to suit the Palate of every one, and may be particularly pleasing and instructive to those who have not the inclination or the leisure to peruse more prolix writings. There are few countries, where a love of reading prevails and science is regarded, in which Magazines are not numerous and well received. And yet the Subscriber thinks he is correct in saying that not one is published in the respectable state of Virginia. He designs to publish one, principally of a Literary complection, provided he obtains adequate support, in which case he flatters himself, that his exertions will prove fully satisfactory to his patrons. For any reluctance to subscribe, arising from a non compliance of any persons who may have issued proposals, similar to the foregoing, the subscriber has it only in his power to say that he pledges his honor to comply with his engagement, if supported by the public.

September 7.

J. DIXON.

Bank of Columbia.

THE Board of Directors having declared a Dividend for the half year, ending this day, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, the same will be paid to the stockholders or their representatives.

WM. WHANN, Cash'r.

September 21, 1804—4w

Notice to Subscribers.

*SUBSCRIBERS to the National Intelligencer in arrears are requested to make immediate payment. It may be proper to remind subscribers, that the indispensable term of the Paper is the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance; and that unless the term be complied with, their papers will be discontinued.*

LOTTERY No. III.
*For the encouragement of Literature.*
SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | 25,000 dolls. | 25,000 |
| 1 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 1 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 1 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 18 | 500 | 9,000 |
| 60 | 200 | 12,000 |
| 120 | 100 | 12,000 |
| 200 | 50 | 10,000 |
| 500 | 20 | 10,000 |
| 9000 | 10 | 90,000 |
| 1 first drawn no. 1st day | | 500 |
| 1 | 5th | 1,000 |
| 1 | 10th | 1,000 |
| 1 | 15th | 1,500 |
| 1 | 20th | 1,500 |
| | 25th | 2,000 |
| 1 | 30th | 10,000 |
| 1 | 35th | 2,000 |
| 1 | 40th | 1,000 |
| 1 | 45th | 1,000 |
| 1 | 50th | 500 |
| 9,913 prizes | Dolls. | 198,000 |
| 23,087 blanks. | | |
| 33,000 tickets at 6 dollars is | | 198,000 |

*Less than 2 1-2 blanks to a prize.*

☞ Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the above lottery will certainly commence in the city of New York, on the first Tuesday in December next, and will be continued at the rate of 600 tickets each day until completed.

The managers having disposed of twenty thousand tickets to a company of contractors in the city of New York, the remainder will be sold for cash only, by the respective managers, until the first Tuesday in October next. This is the third of five lotteries, directed by an act of the Legislature, passed the 3d of April, 1801, entitled an "act for the encouragement of Literature"—and "an act making further provision for improving the navigation between the villages of Troy and Waterford, and for other purposes."

DAVID GELSTON,
THOMAS STORM,
DANIEL HALE,
PHILIP TEN EYCK,
S. SOUTHWICK,
} Managers.

June 6.—*

Pursuant to a decree from the Court of Chancery I shall sell at Public Auction in the town of Piscataway on Thursday the first day of November next:—

ALL the Real estate of Thomas Clagett, Esq. late of Prince George's county deceased, containing in the whole about the quantity of eighteen hundred acres, of which that beautiful and highly improved Lot in the town of Piscataway is a part. These lands lye near the navigation of Potowmac river, the farthest is about three miles distant.—They will be divided into parcels to make it the more convenient to purchasers. The whole is a good fertile soil, well adapted to the growth of corn, tobacco and small grain. The purchaser or purchasers of the whole or of any part thereof to give bond with approved security to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon in four equal annual installments from the day of sale and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor and on the receipt of the purchase money (and not before) the trustee will convey the land to the purchaser and his heirs free from all claim of the heirs of the said Thomas Clagett.

THOMAS DUCKETT, Trustee.

Prince George's county,
September 26—1awtdos

THE Copartnership between Nicholas Voss and Charles Glover & Company, is this day dissolved—all those indebted to the said firm are requested to settle with Nicholas Voss, under the firm of

CHARLES GLOVER, & Co

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

To be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 2nd October, adjoining Stelle's hotel on Capitol hill, a large and complete assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of beds, bedding, tables, chairs, kitchen utensils, &c. &c. Terms of sale will be cash for all sums not exceeding forty dollars, and approved endorsed negociable notes at 90 days for larger, at either the bank of Washington or Columbia. Sale to begin at ten o'clock.

Washington, Sept. 24—4t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Monday the 24th inst. a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, between the Washington Bank and George Town—It contained 30 dollars in notes, seven half Eagles and a Diamond Ring—Any person finding and depositing it at the Bank shall receive the above reward.

JAMES WALLIS.

Sept. 26.—3t.

## FRANCE.

*Intelligence from Paris—from the 12th to the 27th of July, 1804.*

ANNIVERSARY OF THE 14TH JULY.

The 26th of Messidor, the anniversary of the 14th of July, all the members of the Legion of Honor who were in Paris, solemnly took the oath prescribed in the presence of the Emperor.

At six in the morning the ceremony was announced by a salute of artillery. The troops composing the garrison of Paris having repaired at 10 o'clock to the Place du Carousel, filed off before his majesty, and formed a line from his palace to the Invalids.

Before noon her majesty the Empress set out from the palace, and crossed the garden of the Thuilleries between the lines of troops. Her retinue consisted of four carriages, one with eight horses, and three with six. The Empress was accompanied in her coach by the princesses, the sisters and sister-in-law of his majesty the Emperor. The other carriages were filled by the ladies of the Palace, the first chamberlain, and the first ecuyor. The troops presented arms. The governor of the Invalids, and the Grand Master of the ceremonies, met her Majesty at the Grand Portico, and conducted her to the decorated tribune that had been prepared for her in front of the Imperial Throne.

At noon, his majesty the Emperor, under the discharge of a salute of artillery, set out on horseback from the palace, preceded by marshals of the empire and followed by the colonel generals of his guard, and the great officers of the crown, his aid-de-camps and the staff of the palace. The procession was opened by chasseurs, and closed by the horse grenadiers of the Imperial guard. Numerous discharges of cannon of the Invalids announced the arrival of his Majesty. The governor of Invalids came without the gate to receive his Majesty, and present to him the keys of the Hotel. The grand dignitaries, ministers, and the great officers of the empire who did not come on horseback, as also the members of the great counsel, and grand Chancellor, and the grand Treasurer of the legion of honor, met at the same place, and took their stations in the procession.

The cardinal Archbishop of Paris, with his clergy, received his Majesty at the door of the church, and presented to him the incense and holy water. The clergy, in procession, conducted his Majesty, under a canopy of the Imperial throne, to the music of a military march, and amidst the loudest acclamations. His Majesty was placed on the throne, having behind him the colonel-general of the guard, the governor of the invalids, and the great officers of the crown. On the two sides and on the second step of the throne, were placed the grand dignitaries; on the lower, and to the right, the ministers; to the left, the marshals of the empire; at the foot of the steps of the throne, the grand master and the master of the ceremonies; in the front of the grand master, the grand chancellor and the grand treasurer of the legion of honor. The aid-de-camps of the Emperor were standing in a line on the steps of the throne. On the right of the altar the cardinal legate was placed under a canopy and in an armed chair, which had been prepared for him. To the left of the altar was the cardinal archbishop of Paris, with his clergy. Behind the altar, in an immense amphitheatre, were arranged 700 invalids, and 200 young pupils of the polytechnic school. All the nave was occupied by the great officers, commanders, officers and members of the legion of honor.

The grand master of the ceremonies, having received the command of his Majesty, invited the cardinal legate to officiate, and his eminence began the celebration of the mass.

After the gospel, the grand master of the ceremonies, having received the orders of his majesty, conducted to the steps of the throne the grand chancellor of the legion of honor, who pronounced an eloquent discourse on the events of the day, on the miseries of political troubles, and on the gratitude due to the hero who, while he preserved the principles upon which the revolution commenced, had been able to terminate the calamities which followed it. The orator pointed out in a striking manner, the duties which the legion of honor imposed on all its members, and forcibly displayed the numerous advantages which must result from this union of the most illustrious supporters of the government and of the country.

After this discourse the great officers of the legion, being called successively by the grand chancellor, approached the throne, and individually took the prescribed oath. The great officers having taken the oath, the Emperor covered himself, and addressing the commanders, officers, and legionaries, pronounced, in a strong and animated voice, these words:

Commanders, officers, Legionaries, Citizens, and soldiers, you swear by your honor to devote yourself to the service of the Empire, to the preservation of its territory in its integrity, to the defence of the Emperor, the laws of the Republic, and the property which they have consecrated; to combat by all the means which justice, reason, and the laws authorise, every enterprise which shall tend to restore the feudal regime. In fine, you swear to concur with all your power to the maintenance of liberty and equality, the first basis of our constitution.

All the members of the Legion of Honour standing, and with their hands raised, repeated at once, "I swear it"—The shouts of "Vive l'Empereur" were then renewed on all sides. These last words, pronounced with the accent of a profound energy, impressed the minds of all present with a lively emotion, with which they long continued to be penetrated. It is difficult to describe the sensation which this moment produced. The monuments of French glory suspended in the vaults of the nave, in which were assembled the bravest warrior, the numerous ranks of aged and wounded soldiers, and the youth, representing the glory and the hope of their country; lastly, the religious solemnity of the altars, concurred most powerfully to exalt the imagination, and give presage of the glorious duration to an institution formed under such auspices.

Mass being ended, the decorations of the Legion were deposited at the foot of the throne, in golden basons.

M. de Segur, the Grand Master of the ceremonies, then took the two decorations of the order, and gave them to M. de Talleyrand, the Grand Chamberlain. The latter presented them to his Imperial Highness Monseigneur Prince Louis, who attached them to the habit of his Majesty. New shouts of Vive l'Empereur were then heard several times repeated. The Grand Chancellor of the Legion invited the Great Officers to approach the throne, to receive successively from the hands of his Majesty the decorations, which the Grand Master of Ceremonies presented to him on a golden plate. The Grand Chancellor then called the Commanders, afterwards the Officers, and lastly the Legionaries, who all came to the foot of the throne to receive individually the decorations from the hands of the Emperor.

His Majesty particularly fixed his attention on those brave veterans whose glorious services were attested by their mutilations. He interrogated many of them relative to the places and actions in which they had received those noble wounds.

This assemblage of the most distinguished citizens of all classes and of all ages, presented a spectacle equally noble and affecting: the soldier, the general, the pontiff, the magistrate, the administrator, the man of letters, the celebrated Artists, receiving each the rewards of his talents and his labour, seemed only to compose one family, which pressed around the throne of a hero, to adorn and support it. A lively and profound emotion was visible in every countenance; and this august and brilliant ceremony impressed the minds of all present with a reverance at once religious and martial.

The fete was terminated by a Te Deum, which, as well as the mass was the composition of M. le Sueur, the Director of the Imperial Chapel.

At 3 o'clock his Imperial Majesty, under the discharge of a salute of artillery, left the church with the same retinue, and in the same order in which he had arrived. The return of her Imperial Majesty the Empress, was likewise made in the same order which had been observed in her way thither. Their Majesties, in all the places through which they passed, were saluted with the unanimous acclamations of an immense concourse of spectators. A salute of artillery announced the re-entrance of the Emperor into the palace of the Thuilleries.

In the evening the palace and gardens were illuminated, as were also the principal edifices of Paris. At 9 o'clock there was a concert on the terrace of the Imperial palace, and at ten a firework was displayed on the Pont Neuf; but the attention of the public was naturally diverted by the presence of their Imperial Majesties, who appeared, and remained a long time at the entrance of the vestibule of the *Salle des Gardes*, in such a manner as to be seen by all the spectators. When the concert was ended, their Majesties, holding each other by the hand, approached to the edge of the terrace, when they bowed to the public, as if to testify how much they were sensible of the acclamations and testimonies of affection of which they had been the object in the course of the day.

The Emperor was dressed, according to the custom, in the most simple manner—that is to say, the uniform of his guard. The head dresses of the princesses were rich diadems; that of the Empress was entirely composed of diamonds.

At the moment the Emperor was preparing to leave the Imperial palace, a young man of between 17 or 18 years of age threw himself on his knees at the foot of the throne, exclaiming *pardon! pardon!* The Emperor interrogated him, but it was with difficulty he could explain himself, and say, that he solicited the pardon of his father, whose name (Destrems) has been well known in the revolution. The air of candor in this young man, and the extreme emotion which he manifested, affected his Imperial Majesty, and he granted him the pardon which he requested.

While the Emperor distributed to the Legion of Honor their decorations, an officer, much mutilated by severe wounds, presented himself with confidence to receive a cross, though he had not any letter of advice as a member of the Legion. Of this the Emperor was assured on enquiry, but he nevertheless presented to him a cross, on the certificate of glory which his wounds presented.

The house of her Majesty the Empress, it is said, is almost completed. Madame de la Rochefoucalt is appointed her Lady of Honour; Madame Lavalet her dressing Lady; and Mesdames les Marechales, Lafnes and Ney, and Mesdames de Vaude, d'Arberg, Saviny, and Duchedel, were appointed her Ladies of the Palace.

The Emperor has appointed Vice-Admiral Latouche, Colonel General Inspector of the coasts of the Mediterranean.

Cardinal Fesch is appointed Grand Almoner to the Emperor, his nephew.

Each of their Imperial Highnesses, the Princesses, sisters to the Emperor, is to have her private establishment and household, consisting of one Court Martial, one master of the Horse, one Prefect of the Palace, one Master of the Ceremonies, two Chamberlains, two Ladies in Waiting, four Maids of Honor, six Ecuyers, eight Pages, four Chamber maids, six Valets de Chambre, six coachmen, and ten grooms and postillions, not including valets, butlers, stewards, jockies, cup-bearers, cooks, &c. The expence of the whole is taken from his Majesty the Emperor's private purse, and no person can obtain any appointment without being previously approved of by his Majesty the Emperor, whose commission they will receive.

The dress of the Emperor at his coronation is to be white, covered with a richly embroidered purple mantle. His golden crown will be surrounded with laurels, olive and oak branches, emblematical of victory, peace, and civic virtues.

*BRITISH FUNDED DEBT, &c.*

[The following statement was laid before the British House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the 24th July last.]

1. That the total amount of the Public Funded Debt of Great Britain, was, on the 1st of February, 1803, 567,803,973l. of which 67,255,915l. has been purchased by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, and 19,180,587l. had been transferred to them on account of land tax redeemed; leaving a funded debt unredeemed of 480,572,476l.—and that the amount of annuities charged on Great Britain (after deducting what have fallen in) was on the 1st of February, in short annuities, and for lives, 539,979l. and in long annuities 1,015,410l.

2. That the total amount of public debt, created in Great Britain for account of Ireland, was on the 1st of February, 1803, 22,348,000l. of which there had been purchased by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, 1,123,415l. leaving a