NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1806. *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

WASHINGTON ACADEMY WEST.
August 10, 1806.

VACATION commenced at this School on Wednesday the 7th inst. and will cease on Wednesday the 28th of this month.

The terms for instruction, in Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, English, Latin, & French are Five dollars per quarter.

Those gentlemen who are in arrears, for the tuition of their children and wards, are most earnestly requested to make good their payments.

RICHARD WHITE, Principal.

August 11—w3t

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

General Post Office,
August, 15th 1806.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 15th day of December next inclusive for making and repairing the several parts of the Post Road from Nashville to Natchez, hereinafter mentioned—that is to say:

No. 1. From Nashville to Buffaloe Creek. The distance is estimated at 152 miles—all this distance, or the principal part of it, the road has been cut out by the military & prepared conveniently for use some few years since.

No. 2. From Snake Creek to Grindstone ford. Distance estimated at 40 miles. This part of the route was likewise, some years since cut out by the military and the road prepared for public use.

The route marked out some years since by Edmund P. Gaines, esq. will be pursued the whole distance excepting the space between the Chickasaw towns and the first fording place of the waters of the Big Black which will be resurveyed, with a view of materially lessening the distance.

The road is to be made and completed by the first day of October in the year 1807, and the work in, in all respects, to be done to the approbation of Return Jonathan Meigs, esq. or Thomas Wright esq agent for the United States, residing in the Indian countries. In making the same the following rules are strictly to be observed.

1st. The road must be made at least twenty feet wide, and all the timber and under brush taken off for that distance.

2nd. All marshy places are to be causewayed, and all causeways are to be at least ten feet wide.

3d. All streams under forty feet in width, not fordable at their common winter tide, are to be bridged, by good secure bridges, well built and made safe and secure for passage, the bridges to be at least twelve feet wide.

4th. A tree shall be laid across all larger streams where the breadth of the stream does not exceed the length of any tree, to be found within half a mile of the place.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster-general.

August 18—w6w

☞ The printers employed by the General Post-office are requested to insert this weekly at the next six weeks.

The subscriber forwarns all persons trusting my wife, MATILDA, as from this date I will not pay any debts she contracts—Given under my hand, this 24th day of August, Anno Domino, 1806.

his
PETER ✕ JOSEPH,
mark.

Aug. 25—3t.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday night last a Negro man named Stephen, who who calls himself Stephen Tarleton, about 35 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, strong made, broad face, high cheeks & coarse boney features, he was formerly used to work a vessel as a cook which he understands tolerable well, also, washing and house work which he has been accustomed to occasionally. Took with him a half worn broad cloth coat, a dark striped moleskin jacket, a pair corderoy pantaloons nearly white, and a pair naukeen do. some white linen shirts, and an ostnebrig shirt and pair trowsers, Also, a black fur hat, and is supposed to have other clothes not particularly known, he is a remarkable artful fellow who will likely change his name and clothes, and also may have got a pass. Masters of vessels and all other persons are warned not to harbor or employ said fellow in any manner whatever.

Whosoever apprehends said fellow, and secures him in any jail within the state of Maryland or District of Columbia, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of twenty dollars, if within twenty five miles from home, if above that distance and within the state aforesaid, twenty five dollars, and if out of the state or district aforesaid, or within the city of Baltimore, the above reward and all reasonable charges if brought home.

THOs P. WILLSON,
Montgomery C H Md

August 11—w3t.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome two story BRICK HOUSE, 22 feet front by 34 feet back, with a kitchen frame and carriage house, its situation for a public or private dwelling is superior to any house near the Navy Yard, it commands a perfect view of the Yard and shipping and is now rented for 300 dollars per annum. I will also sell a valuable unimproved Lot near the premises in sq. 881—young negroes will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to the subscriber living near the Navy Yard, or to Mr. Samuel M'Intire.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

Washington Feb 14—wtf

REVIEW
OF THE LIFE OF
FREDERICK II. of Prussia:

[CONTINUED.]

Frederick was remarkably fond of religious disputations, and himself entertained so thorough a contempt for religion as not to think it worthy even of being employed as an engine of state. Of the mockery with which in his ordinary conversation he treated every thing which we are accustomed to hold most sacred, we have abundant evidence in the anecdotes related by our author, although he informs us that he has on this occasion "selected those which are least free, and which therefore decency does not prevent him from laying before the public." The following specimens will be sufficient for our readers.

"One day he observed to me, that to all appearances God had ever loved the northern Germans less than any other nations; for, added he, he never sought to make good christians of us. Do you recollect what labour and efforts it cost Charlemagne to convert us? and at last he succeeded but badly! And you know with what ease they made us renounce the indulgences of Leo X! It should seem that God had predestined us to eternal damnation, and had excluded us from the benefit of the blood of his Son. Only observe what a thing this final impenitence is! we give ourselves very little uneasiness about it. At another time, 'I give myself but little concern,' said he, 'about my salvation: have I not St Hedwiga, from whom I am descended in a direct line? You cannot doubt that she is too good a saint to be an unnatural mother, and to refuse me her protection; indeed it would do her but little credit in paradise to disown her own kindred—she must be possessed by the devil to think of such a thing, so that when I make my appearance, depend upon it they will throw wide the folding doors, and I shall be received by the Eternal Father as a true branch of the flock of saints."

M. Thiebault anxiously seizes the grief which Frederick discovered on the death of his nephew, as a proof that the monarch was possessed of much sensibility at bottom, although the rules of government which he had prescribed to himself gave him a different appearance. To have all sensibility wholly extinguished in his heart would argue a depravity rarely to be met with, but the sensibility which Frederick retained was at least not inconsistent with the most wanton and excessive cruelty, as will appear in the sequel of this review.

M. Thiebault was entrusted with correcting his various performances and with reading to the academy such of them as were to be made public; an honor at times not a little distressing. Frederick was extremely proud both of his philosophical and literary attainments, and could not bear to have his opinions on these points disputed. M. T. being asked his opinion of a discourse in which Frederick made self-love the basis of morality, endeavoured to prove to him that virtue was greatest when most disinterested: to which the king calmly replied, 'My dear Sir, you do not understand such subjects as these.' On another occasion our author was not likely to come off so easily. In a prominent passage of a discourse which was to be read in public, the king had inserted a very glaring solecism which our author ventured to correct. After some remarks his majesty altered the passage, and substituted a phrase still more revolting. The academician again remonstrated; the king flew into a furious passion, and demonstrated the symptoms which usually preceded cuffing and kicking. A dexterous appeal to his better feelings on the part of Mr. T. however disarmed his wrath, and he finally consented to make the alteration.

Frederick bestowed much pains on increasing his stock of literary knowledge, although he appears to have viewed what he read through the distorted glass of his former prejudices. He divided into two classes all the books he read either for study or amusement.—The second class which was infinitely the most numerous he only read once; the first was considerably less extensive, and consisted of books he wished to have recourse to, and to study from time to time during his life; those he took down, one after the other, in the order in which they stood, excepting when he wanted to verify, cite or imitate some passage. He had five libraries, all exactly alike, and containing the same books ranged in the same order; one at Potsdam, a second at Sans-Souci, a third at Berlin, a fourth at Charlottenburg & a fifth at Breslaw. On removing to either of these places he had only to make a note of the page at which he left off, to peruse it on his arrival without interruption. His favorite authors consisted chiefly of the most admired French writers, and the French translations of the principal Greek and Roman classics; for he knew little Latin, and no Greek.

But with all the advantages of education, of a wit and understanding which but few princes have ever possessed, such were the miserable effects produced on the disposition of this monarch by the uncontrolled power placed in his hands, that to be placed about his person was a fate dreaded as the most terrible punishment. M. Thiebault had a very narrow escape from being placed in this situation, and being wholly employed in correcting the king's manuscripts and conversing with him. The honors thus intended for our author were prevented by the intrigues of some courtiers who dreaded his influence with the king. We might be led to suspect the sincerity of the joy he says he felt at the success of his enemies on this occasion, did we not afterwards meet with the following description of the condition of the cabinet secretaries:

"The four cabinet secretaries were necessarily slaves for life. The king required them to live in complete solitude; they were no where to be seen in public, nor did they receive visitors under their own roof. The king, it is true, took care that they should have a convenient house with a pleasant garden attached to it, and that nothing should be wanting to them with respect to the comforts of life, their stipend was forty thousand livres per annum. At the same time no one who could possibly be suspected of being addicted either to intrigue or indiscretion was suffered to approach them. I knew of but one of them who ever married; this was counsellor Muller. The king in offering him the place said, 'My proposal requires that you should sacrifice yourself to the service of the state. Examine well if you have the courage. I had resolved never to employ a married man in my cabinet; I know you have a wife and children; I am therefore breaking an important rule in your favor; this I do in consequence of the particular esteem I entertain for you, and the firm persuasion that neither your wife nor children will be allowed to enter into your official cabinet, and that they will be kept in perfect ignorance of the affairs with which you will be entrusted. In a word, you must ever bear in mind that to serve me as you ought, you must forget your family, friends and relations.' M. Muller accepted, because he dared not refuse; his nomination was the cause of the profoundest affliction to his whole family, who all wept bitterly; so much were places of this kind held in terror by every one not blinded by ambition, or lured by the spirit of intrigue."

The rigid attention to business which Frederick imposed upon others, was not indeed greater than he imposed upon himself; but he was not philosopher enough to perceive that the voluntary exertions of our powers are a great source of happiness, while their compulsory exertion can lead to nothing but misery. The perpetual attention which Frederick bestowed on business ought not to want its due meed of praise; his industry was at least designed to promote the prosperity of his people, although it would have been much more for their benefit had he sometimes done nothing when he was most active. The energy of his character is rendered extremely conspicuous by the method which he took to accustom himself to get up to business by times in the morning. He was originally a great sleeper—it had cost him many struggles to acquire the habit of getting up between five and six o'clock in the morning, & it was in vain that he at first attempted to get up at four, the hour he had proposed to himself. His attendants indeed awoke him at the hour as they had been commanded; but the orders which he had peremptorily given at night, his love of sleep always made him revoke in the morning; and his attendants were thus perpetually scolded for obeying his contradictory orders. At length the king, fully sensible that no one was to blame but himself, and that none but violent means could break him of this bad habit, ordered the person who was to awake him, on pain of serving as a common soldier for life, to apply a towel dipped in cold water to his face every morning at four o'clock. In this manner he contracted the habit of rising early, which he preserved till he was sixty years of age, when he indulged in one hour more of repose.

Frederick devoted the early part of his morning to business. He read the letters addressed to him, and directed his cabinet secretaries in the replies to be made to each. This occupation engaged his attention till about 9 o'clock, when his aid-de-camp was admitted to receive his orders relative to military affairs. From 10 to 12 the king often employed himself in exercising the garrison at Potsdam; but this time was also occasionally allotted to giving audiences, or to walking in his garden; and it was during what he could seize of these two hours that almost the whole of his literary compositions were formed. At 12 o'clock precisely he sat down to dinner with such guests as he had invited at ten. These consisted, according to circumstances, of literary men, courtiers, generals, and such of the princes of Brunswick as happened to be at Potsdam. Frederick was naturally no less an epicure than a great sleeper—although he had vanquished the latter habit, he continued to indulge in the former. He had twelve cooks, consisting of Germans, French, Italians, English, and Russians, who had large salaries: each of these cooks had his assistant; and there were besides two clerks of the kitchen who presided over the whole. His fare was sumptuous and extremely well cooked: he drank very moderately, sometimes nothing but Champaign mixed with water. He sometimes continued at table till three o'clock, but often quitted it in one hour to walk if the weather was fine. In the afternoon his cabinet secretaries waited upon him with the letters which were to be signed, and afterwards the secretary who was to receive his orders with respect to his correspondence with the literati. At six his concert commenced and lasted an hour, and as he himself was extremely fond of music he assisted on his flute. The interval between the concert and supper time, which was ten o'clock, was generally spent in conversation. He did not himself sit down to supper, but retired to rest after he had seen his guests seated.

Such was the arrangement of his time by which Frederick was enabled to manage the business of a great kingdom, and at the same time to dedicate so many of his hours to reading, composition, and conversation. From this course of life he has deviated as little as possible; only during his annual reviews and some other particular occasions.

In his dress, and other private expences, with the exception of his table and snuff-boxes, he was extremely simple. The furniture of his castle was old-fashioned, and his wardrobe contained only a few suits of uniforms, a coat or two of velvet, six shirts that were every year renewed, and the rest of his dress in proportion. In architecture and his encouragement of the fine arts, he was sometimes magnificent; but these expences were rather of a public than a private nature.

The severity of Frederick's disposition may in some measure be accounted for by the harsh treatment to which he was subjected in his younger years. His father, William the First, had contracted a great dislike to him, which was increased by his own disregard of his father's partialities. He gave no attention to military affairs, but perfectly devoted himself to the arts and sciences, and music, all of which appeared to William mere waste of time. Among the other outrages which the tyrant employed to thwart his son's inclinations, our author mentions his having caused a respectable young woman who had accompanied him on the harpsichord, to be publicly whipped through the streets of Potzdam by the hands of the hangman. But William at length formed the atrocious design to bring Frederick himself to the scaffold. The young prince had seen and become enamored of the Princess Anne, daughter of our George the Second; he had afterwards corresponded with her; and by the intercession of his mother, William had been brought to consent to his nuptials. Some sarcasms uttered by George with respect to William having, however, reached the ears of the latter, he so much resented them as to command his son to break off all correspondence with the Princess Anne. Frederick, however, in this ventured to disobey his father; his practices were discovered; he was brought to a court martial and would infallibly have perished on the scaffold, had not the Austrian ambassador interposed, and in the name of the empire demanded his life to be spared. William durst not refuse compliance, but he threw the Prince into confinement, and caused his confident, the young baron le Catt, to be executed under his window and in his presence. Frederick fainted away at the horrible sight.

There are some circumstances connected with this confinement which show how soon the human heart may be depraved by the possession of arbitrary power. During his confinement the rigors of Frederick's captivity were greatly soothed by the benevolence of the baron de Wreck's family who lived in the neighborhood of the fortress, and who, in consequence of an understanding with the commandant, at length procured liberty for the prince to spend his evenings secretly at their castle. Here he found a hospitable reception, enjoyed the pleasures of music in which he so much delighted, and was even furnished with sums of money much beyond what the family could well afford. We cannot think so ill of Frederick's heart as to suppose he was not at the moment sensible of these attentions: but when he afterwards mounted the throne, the services of the family of Wreck were wholly forgotten. Even the money he owed them was never repaid, nor did one of the family receive the smallest favor during his whole reign. The relations of the unfortunate le Catt, whose whole fortune had been confiscated while he himself perished on the scaffold, shared in this royal ingratitude! Our author, on this occasion, attempts to palliate the conduct of Frederick, by telling us that after coming to the throne, he became wholly devoted to the duties of a sovereign; that he imagined it was dangerous to sanction the example of disobeying the king to serve the prince; and that those who assisted him most when prince, ought to be most the objects of suspicion when king. Such are the sentiments with which the possession of arbitrary power naturally inspires the heart! Rather than risk the loss of a jot of that unjust power to which he himself so nearly fell a victim, Frederick could break through the most sacred ties of gratitude, and leave an indelible stain on his memory. How long will mankind separate expediency from justice? How long will actions be accounted meritorious in a king, which in a private individual would be thought richly to deserve the gallows?

Frederick exhibited to the last the same character he had maintained during his whole reign: the same firmness, the same dislike to be supposed decaying in his powers, and the same contempt of religion. He directed his state affairs to the last, and a few moments before his decease insisted on signing a letter.

After having described Frederick by himself, our author proceeds to describe his family & the transactions of the king in regard to them. The character of Frederick the First, a vain, ostentatious, pompous fool, is set in a most striking light by a saying of his queen, a woman of sense, wit, and learning. One day, Leibnitz, who was under her patronage, having sent her a memoir on the *infinitely little*, she exclaimed, "what a blockhead is this Leibnitz, who thinks he can explain to me the nature of the *infinitely little*! Has he forgotten that I am the wife of Frederick the First or does he imagine me unacquainted with the character of my husband." . . . .

Of the brutal character of William the First, we have already seen some examples. He was accustomed to beat his courtiers, and even his wife and daughters, without mercy. He was a great enemy to every thing which implied refinement, and so cruel and abusive that when any one met him in the streets it was the custom to run from him as from a mad bull. One anecdote respecting him we cannot help extracting, as it proves how prone mankind are to loyalty, and how difficult it is for kings, even by extreme misconduct, to render them otherwise:

"Irritated at the imperfect manner in which some troops were executing a manoeuvre, he ran at full speed up to the major who commanded them, and gave him several blows with his stick. This brave officer, already advanced in years, and much esteemed by the army, followed the king, stopped his horse before that of his majesty in the middle of the parade, and drawing his pistol from his saddle, he said, "Sire, you have dishonored me, and I must have satisfaction." At the same moment he fired one of his pistols over the king's head, exclaiming, *this is for you!* Then aiming the other at himself, he cried, *this is for me!*" and shot himself through the head."

[*To be Continued.*]

Strayed or Stolen from the residence of Mrs. CATHARINE DIGGES, some time since a sorrel HORSE, about five years old, either a star or small blaze in his forehead, not positively recollected which, & some of his legs white—he has a mark on the left side of his neck, as if formerly he had been shot with a bullet—he is wild and difficult to be taken.

I have heard of such a horse being seen in the neighborhood of Mr. Tayloe's farm near this city. EIGHT DOLLARS reward will be given to any person who will bring the abovementioned horse to the subscriber.

ROBERT BRENT.

City of Washington, August 2 w6t

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of valuable heights convenient to the city of Washington about 4 & 2 miles from the President's House and near the same distance from the Capitol, and command a handsome view of the City, river Potomac, and Alexandria. Lot No. 1. contains 65 acres, No. 2 contains 42 acres, No. 3 contains 102 acres, No. 4 contains 19 acres; Likewise a lot lying between John Tayloe, and Dr. Worthington, containing from 80 to 100 acres. Those lots will be sold together or apart as may suit purchasers.

Terms may be known by applying to James White or Rev. John Breckenridge near the property.

Jan. 24—wtf