move them at pleasure. They shall establish a central university at or near the seat of the federal government, and such other universities, colleges and schools of education, as the funds of the Institution will enable them to do, whether in the city of Washington, or in other parts of the United States; and make the necessary regulations for the government and discipline of the same. They may likewise establish printing presses for the use of the institution, laboratories, libraries and apparatus for the sciences and the arts; and gardens for botany and agricultural experiments.

"Thus organised, and with proper endowments, the national institution will be able to expand itself to a large breadth of public utility. It will, by its correspondence, its various establishments, its premiums, its gratuities, and other encouragements, excite a scrupulous attention to the duties of education in every part of the United States. By printing school books in the vast quantities that are wanted, and selling them at prime cost, it will furnish them at one third of the price usually demanded; and by an able election or composition of such as are best adapted to the purpose, it will give a uniformity to the moral sentiment, a republican energy to the character, a liberal cast to the mind and manners, of the rising and following generations. None will deny that these things are peculiary essential to the people of this country; for the preservation of their republican principles, and especially of their federal system.

"Add to this the advantages that the government willdraw, in its projected plans of public improvement, from this facility of concentrating the rays of science upon the most useful objects; from directing the researches of so many of the ablest men in the country, to the best modes of increasing its productions and its happiness; from having a greater choice of young and well taught engineers, civil and military; as well as mechanicians, architects, geologists; and men versed in the mathematical sciences and political economy.

"Attached to the university in Washington, and under the direction of the Institution, might be the best position for the military academy, now at West Point; as likewise for the naval academy, & for the mint of the United States. The patent office is now an embarrassing appendage to the department of state. It might occupy very usefully one of the professors of this university.

"The machines and models belonging to it would be useful ornaments in a lecture room, where mechanics, hydraulics, and other branches of natural philosophy are taught. Such professor might be the proper person to examine the applications for patents, and report upon their merits; the chancellor might grant the patents. It might likewise be advantageous, that the trustees, when the state of their funds will permit, should purchase from their proprietors such inventions as, in their opinion, might be of immediate and general use; and perhaps the chancellor might be authorised to refuse patents for impracticable things, and expose to public view such impostors as sometimes apply for them, with the intention of imposing upon the credulous, by selling their fallacious privileges either in whole or in part.

"The geographical and mineralogical archieves of the nation might be better placed in this university, than elsewhere. Being confided to professors, they might draw advantages from them in the course of their instructions. Thus the Institution might become a general depositary of the results of scientific research; of experiments in arts, manufactures and husbandry; and of discoveries by voyages and travels. In short no rudiment of knowledge should be below its attention, no height of improvement above its ambition, no corner of our empire beyond its vigilant activity for collecting and diffusing information.

"It is hoped that the legislature, as well as our opulent citizens, will assist in making a liberal endowment for so great an object, and as soon as circumstances will admit; as too much time has already been lost, since the government has taken its definitive stand, in so advantageous a position for the developement of this part of our national resources."

*FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF SEPT. 16.*

The Finance Patent published by the Emperor of Austria commences by stating, "that a series of calamities, which the inscrutable wisdom of Providence has permitted to attend that Monarch's reign during fifteen years, have not so much afflicted the Royal breast as the present necessity which compels him to lay fresh burdens upon his people, for the purpose of assisting the weakness of the State, and removing the evils which remain as the natural consequences of the late wars.

"These wars, which have succeeded each other with little intermission (it is observed), have been more expensive than any that the Monarchy has ever undertaken. The expence of each campaign has far exceeded the sum total of the usual annual revenue of the State.

"The resources of foreign loans, to which the EMPEROR'S ancestors had recourse, it is remarked, were rendered useless by the change which had taken place in political relations; and the operation of domestic loans were found to be too slow, and in their issue too uncertain; so that even these could not be made to cover more than the fourth of the expenditure of a single campaign; and therefore to provide for the rest of the necessary expences merely by forced loans, and extraordinary imposts, would have been destructive of the well-being of the subject, especially when a succession of bad harvests had produced a dearth, and when several thousands of hands had been taken from the plough and from the workshops of the mechanic; and, lastly, when the restrictions upon commerce and the arts had imposed new limitations upon the revenue.

"In this situation, nothing remained to the government but the increase of paper, which, with the yearly accumulation of the interest, tended to multiply the exigencies of the State; and this (it is observed), notwithstanding the limitations already introduced into every branch of the public expenditure, and other reforms which the Monarch has in view, is still inadequate to the competency requisite to the support of the State.

"Such a crisis (it is added), unless met with firmness and combated with resolution, must augment the danger both of the Sovereign and the subject.—The EMPEROR, therefore, not doubting of the fidelity and patriotism of his Hereditary States, expresses the same confidence in his subjects in Transylvania and Hungary." The Emperor concludes with acknewledging the regret which he feels in consequence of being compelled to lay fresh burdens upon his faithful people; and observes that the magnitude of the evil demands a quick and active remedy. He therefore in the first place proposes to remove the most pressing of these calamities, viz. the overflow of the Vienna Bank Bills, and to establish a fund, for their recal and total annihilation. The Patent afterwards proceeds to state the conditions of the new loans, and also that the new duties upon salt, tobacco, postage of letters, &c. are only to remain in force five years; the revenue arising from these duties is to be solely appropriated to the raising of a fund for the liquidation of the Vienna Bank Bills.

It is likewise stated that the tax on gold and silver plate, the use of which has uncommonly increased among all descriptions, is also calculated to introduce current coin in the room of paper, and to restore the Government paper to its original value.

The EMPEROR admits that he cannot yet entirely excuse the provinces from contributions in kind for the support of the military; however, he is willing to relieve them from that which has been the most burthensome, namely, the contribution of corn; a tax in lieu of this is very shortly to be brought forward. A stamp upon various kinds of ware is also agreed upon.

By the means of the present patent, and the assistance of his kingdom of Hungary and the Dukedom of Transylvania, and in consequence of his Majesty's exertions to preserve the continuation of peace inviolate, for the happiness of his Crown and the nations entrusted to him by Providence, and of his desire of which he had lately given an irrefragable proof, his Majesty hopes under the protection of the Almighty, to arrive at a happier state, and to witness the much wished for period, when he shall be enabled to enjoy the consolation of removing those heavy burthens from the shoulders of his subjects, which an unfortunate concurrence of outward events has obliged him to lay upon them.

On the first of September an Excise Duty was also to be laid upon all fresh fowl, game, and wine brought into Vienna.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

BUENOS AYRES.—Yesterday there was a conference at the chamber of the Board of Trade, between Lord Auckland and several Members of the Cabinet; among whom were Lords Greenville, H. Petty, Spencer, Ellenborough, Mr. Vansittart, &c. for the purpose of considering the Trade with Buenos Ayres, of adopting such measures as are best calculated to promote the interest of the country, and of conferring on the people of the settlement commercial advantages.

The principals belonging to most of the respectable Spanish houses in the City attended, at the particular request of Lord Auckland, in order that they might assist with their opinions.

It was first suggested, that Neutrals should be admitted to participate in the trade; but the disadvantages that would accrue were so clearly pointed out, that the idea was abandoned. Had the trade been thrown open in this way, it would have been giving to the Americans a decided advantage over this or any other country. The Meeting therefore, was of opinion, that the trade ought to be carried on in British bottoms exclusively.

Lord Auckland, assured the Merchants, that such Neutrals as had already been favored with licences to trade to Spanish ports, should meet with efficient protection; but government would reserve to itself the choice of granting or refusing licences to Neutrals in future. This point was positively determined upon; but the prevailing opinion seemed to be, that Neutrals, under no circumstance, would be permitted to trade, as it appeared to be the wish of Government to proceed on a grand scale of national advantage. One of the measures in contemplation, or rather, we may say, agreed upon, is to lay a duty of twenty per cent on all German linens brought for sale to Buenos Ayres, which may be considered equal to a prohibition. This is with a view of benefiting the Scotch & Irish Linen Trade, which is to be exempt from the above duty. The heavy duties on merchandise with which the people in the settlement, of Buenos Ayres have been for some time burthened, are to be entirely taken off, or lowered considerably, in order, to encourage trade, and to ensure to the natives a commercial interest, which they would never lose sight of but with regret. Lord Auckland stated, that the Board of Trade would consider of all that had been said, and would forward the result of their deliberations to Buenos Ayres, for the guidance of those who were entrusted with the Government of that Colony.

*Official note translated by order of the King of Sweden to the minister of the allied courts accredited with his majesty.*

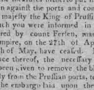
"The return of the Swedish troops into the Duchy of Lauenburg, and the peaceable re-possession of that country, in the name of his Britannic majesty, have restored things to the same state in which they were before hostilities took place between Sweden and Prussia; and having produced a satisfactory result to his majesty and his allies, the undersigned has the honor to inform you, by the express command of his majesty, that the measures hitherto put into execution against the ports and commerce of his majesty the King of Prussia, and of which you were informed in a note delivered by count Fersen, marshal of the Empire, on the 27th of April and the 6th of May, have ceased. In consequence thereof, the necessary orders have been given to remove the blockade entirely from the Prussian ports, together with the embargo laid upon the vessels belonging to that power in the Swedish harbors.

"The undersigned requests that the contents of this note may be transmitted to your respective Courts, and avails himself of this occasion to express his assurance of consideration, &c.

"GUSTAVUS VON WETTENSEDT, first secretary of the Cabinet to his majesty the king of Sweden."

"Head-Quarters at Griswald.
Sept. 3, 1806


AT THE THEATRE.



MR MANFREDI,
*On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26th,*
AT THE
WASHINGTON THEATRE.

*The Performance will commence,*
With a SPANISH DANCE by the Little American.

Dancing on the Tight Rope.

A dance in character, with the balance pole by Miss LOUISA.

Miss CATHERINE will dance a Hornpipe on the rope—after which a serious dance.

A grotesque dance, by Madam MANFREDI—the moving board—she will dance without putting her feet on the rope, with the balance pole,—and play a handsome air on the Man doline, on the rope, without it.

After which the combat of the two flags, by Mr. and Mrs. MANFREDI on the rope.

The Coffee dance. Mr. Manfredi will dance with two baskets tied to his feet—after which with two boys in the same manner, without the balance pole. He will beat the drum, perform the curious feat of the cloak, play the French horn, and jump backward and forward over a handkerchief.

TUMBLING AGILITY
OF THE
*CHILDREN,*
*Who will perform several Feats on the Carpet in the Italian style.*

Extraordinary Feats of the Tumblers, who will throw somersets, backwark and forward over tables and chairs.—Ground tumbling, with English and Spanish dances.

The Egyptian PYRAMIDS.

Mr. Manfredi will balance several persons on his arms, legs, &c. shewing several perspectives in the Roman style. He will dance a Spanish FANDANGO over several EGGS.

Miss Catherine will dance a HORNPIPE.

*The whole to conclude with a* PANTOMIME, *called,*

Harlequin Protected, by a Lion,
OR
*HARLEQUIN STATUE*

| | |
|---|---|
| Harlequin, | Miss Catherine. |
| Clewn, | Mr. Manfredi. |
| Old man, | Miss Louisa. |
| Columbine, | Mrs Manfredi. |
| Little Devil, | The Little American. |
| Magician, | Mr. Menel. |

In the course of the performance Harlequin will make a great variety of changes in his dress with great facilty.

*PERFORMANCES ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, & FRIDAY.*

The doors to be opened at FIVE, and performance to begin at Half past SIX.

Admittance—BOX ONE DOLLAR—PITT SEVENTY FIVE CENTS.

The place will be made comfortable by stoves.

☞ No Segars to be smoaked during the performance.

Nov. 26—

JOHN COX
*Has received a large General Assortment of*
FALL GOODS,

Which he will sell by wholesale and retail very cheap.

☞ No one shall sell lower than he will.
George Town, October 13—epNI&UG—6 ₶


# WASHINGTON CITY.

*WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26.*

The latest letters received from General Wilkinson are dated at Natchitoches October 24th. He states that he was about moving the army to the banks of the Sabine; and that when there, he intended to propose to the Spanish governor, that the American forces should retire to Natchitoches, and the Spanish forces to Nacogdoches. The former place is about sixty miles on this side, and the latter about eighty miles on the other side of the Sabine. It was the opinion of General Wilkinson that this proposition would be acceded to. In case it would not, he was not in the least fearful of consequences.

Some of the federal prints, the most characterised for their ignorance, have triumphed in a distorted construction put upon an article, which recently appeared in this print, in which *satisfaction* was expressed at the concession of the Spanish agents on the Mobille, by which American vessels navigating that stream are exonerated from all duties except those paid by Spanish vessels trading to Baton Rouge. Assuming as true, what is false, that Spanish vessels entering at that port pay to American custom house officers the same duties that are paid by vessels entering American ports, they have inferred that American vessels navigating the Mobille are charged with the same duties. Now, be it known to these gentlemen, that *no duties* are exacted by American agents on Spanish vessels trading to Baton Rouge; and that consequently *no duties* are exacted on American ships navigating the Mobille. There may possibly be some light port fees, though we do not know that there are.

The Editor of the "People's Friend," has turned *Prophet*, and informs us that little inconvenience will arise from the non-importation act "as Congress is now about to meet, (to wit, on the first day of next month) *when the act will be INSTANTLY repealed.*"

Much has been said in some of the federal prints of a spirit of discontent prevalent to the westward, and of the open style in which a separation of the Western States from the union has been recommended in the public prints. Such a libel on our Western brethren should be exposed, and the infamous imputation repelled with scorn. Be it known then that this allegation is altogether founded on a few miserable essays of an anonymous writer in a Gazette printed in Ohio, under the signature of "A Querist," in which dullness is so ascendant, that it may be questioned whether a single individual has perused them from beginning to end. The writer possesses a command neither of fact, style, or argument. Had it not been for the suspicions afloat in that country relative to colonel Burr, it is most probable that these pieces would not have received the least notice. But this and other circumstances have contributed to awaken the public sensibility; and if we can judge from the complexion of the public prints, and from other information, we may boldly say that no dissatisfaction exists in the Western States; that they are even more alarmed than we are at the remotest suggestion of a separation; and that there has not been a period when they were more warmly devoted to the general government, than the present.

We omit several articles to make room for the speech of Mr. SHERIDAN to the Electors of Westminster, on being nominated to succeed Mr Fox, as member of Parliament. It is the best eulogium yet pronounced on the character of this illustrious man; and it is what might have been expected from a colleague, a pupil, a friend. The whole world knows that there was something irresistibly alluring and binding in the attachments which the friends of Mr. Fox entertained towards him. It is scarcely too much to say, that while they loved him as a man, they reverenced him as a God.

"Gentlemen, Electors of Westminster—In addressing you upon this occasion, I am afraid that before I proceed to the few observations which I feel it my duty to submit to you, I shall be obliged to commence with a request which I am almost ashamed to make—for your indulgence, if in consequence of a short but sharp indisposition, from which I am just recovering, my voice should not be strong enough to be clearly audible to the full extent of this large assembly *(applauses.)* Upon that subject which must fill all your minds—upon the merits of that illustrious man, whose death has occasioned the present meeting, I shall say, I can say, but little. There must be some interval between the heavy blow that has been struck, and the consideration of its effect, before any one (and how many are there of those!) who have revered and loved Mr. Fox as I have done, can speak of his death with the feeling but manly composure which becomes the dignified regret it ought to inspire *(applauses.)* To you, however, gentlemen, it cannot be necessary to describe him—for you must have known him well—To say any thing to you at this moment, in the first hours of your unburthened sorrows, must be unnecessary, and almost insulting.—His image is still present before you—his virtue lives in our hearts—his loss in your despair *(loud applause.)*

"I have seen in one of the morning papers, (and the statement is a correct one,) the last words of this great man—"I die happy;" then, turning to the dearest objects of his affection, "I pity you." But had another moment been allowed him, and had the modesty of his great mind permitted it, well might he have expressed his compassion, not for his private friends only, but for the world—well might he have said, "I pity you, I pity England, I pity Europe, I pity the human race!" *(loud applauses.)* For, to mankind at large, his death must be a source of regret, whose life was employed to promote their benefit.—He died in the spirit of peace, struggling to extend it to the world. Tranquil in his own mind, he cherished to the last, with a parental solicitude, the consoling hope to give tranquility to nations. Let us trust that the stroke of death which has borne him from us, may not have left peace, and the dignified charities of human nature, as it were, orphans upon the world *(applauses.)* From this afflicting consideration, I pass to one comparatively insignificant, yet it is the question we are met this day to consider, namely, the pretensions of those who have the presumption to aspire to succeed him. An honorable friend has proposed me as a person worthy of that proud distinction. I cannot deny but that it is an object of ambition, unmixed, I think, with one unworthy motive, very near to my heart. I have received a friendly, though public caution, that I may risk the confidence and attachment of my friends at Stafford by such a pursuit. I thank my monitor for his anxiety on that account, but he may rest assured that I know my constituents better. I have before declined an offer of support for this city upon a general election. My gratitude and devotion to my friends at Stafford bind me to seek no other. I have been six times chosen by them, which is a proof, at least, that when once elected, I am not quarrelsome with my constituents. To attend to their wishes must of course be an object of my peculiar solicitude, and to continue to represent them, the favorite pursuit of my ambition, even more, perhaps, than that of the representation of Westminster. But it is not inconsistent with that sentiment, nor can it be offensive to the feelings of my constituents, that I should have offered myself to your notice upon this occasion. For my constituents must feel, that it is one thing to be the representative of Westminster, and another to be the successor of Mr. Fox. That I own, I cannot but consider as an object of the highest importance, of which, if I were not ambitious, I must be insensible *(applauses.)*—Upon the present awful occasion, with such feelings as I know are clinging to your minds, hoping at most to palliate a less irreparable—yet searching with affectionate diligence how best to do so, to have been the object of your deliberate selection, would, I feel, have been to me an inspiring motive, beyond all ordinary encouragement, to have shewn myself not unworthy of the proud preference you had bestowed upon me. I fear not but that my friends at Stafford would have fully entered into this feeling, and not have considered my elevation by you as a desertion of them.

"Having thus avowed my ambition, or my presumption, as some have been heard to call it, I have now to speak of my pretences. Egotism is always offensive, and I am happy that my learned friend has left me little or nothing to say on this head.—He has stated, and I avow and adopt his statement, that my claims to your favor rest on the fact that I have, step by step, followed Mr. Fox through the whole course of his political career, and to the best of my poor abilities, supported him in every one of those measures, and in the maintenance of every one of those principles which originally recommended him to, and so long continued him in your confidence and esteem. It is true there have been occasions upon which I have differed with him—painful recollection of the most painful moments of my political life.—Nor were there wanting those who endeavored to represent those differences as a departure from the homage which his superior mind, though unclaimed by him, was entitled to, and the allegiance of friendship which our hearts all swore to him;—but never was the genuine and confiding texture of his soul more manifest than on such occasions; he knew that nothing on earth could separate or detach me from him; and he resented insinuations against the sincerity and integrity of a friend, which he would not have noticed had they been pointed against himself. With such a man to have battled in the cause of genuine liberty—with such a man to have struggled against the inroads of oppression and corruption—With such an example before me, to have to boast that I never in my life gave one vote in Parliament that was not on the side of freedom, is the congratulation that attends the retrospect of my public life.—His friendship was the pride and honor of my days. I never, for one moment, regretted to share with him the difficulties, the calumnies, and sometimes even the dangers that attended an honorable course.—And now reviewing my past political life, were the option possible that I should retread the path, I solemnly and deliberately declare, that I would prefer to pursue the same course—to bear up under the same pressure—to abide by the same principles—and remain by his side, an exile from power, distinction, and emolument, rather than be, at this moment, a splendid example of successful servility, or prosperous apostacy—though clothed with powers, honors, titles, and gorged with sinecures and wealth obtained from the plunder of the people [*a tumult of applause.*] Grateful as I am for the