The National Intelligencer,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, NEW-JERSEY AVENUE, NEAR THE CAPITOL. *No. CVII.*

Five Dolls. per ann. WEDNESDAY, JULY 8th, 1801. *Paid In Advance.*

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office *at Washington City, July* 1*st,* 1801.

A.

GENERAL Ira Allen, John Alexander, Robert Allen, Benjamin Alline.

B.

Doctor Lewis Beebe, Jud Biſhop, Eſq. (2) John Bogan, (2) Peirce Butler, Eſq. John Brackenridge, Jonathan Bird, Patrick Branneſſ, (care of Wm. Brant,) Benjamin Bourn, Thomas Burnes, Zachariah Boll, (ſon of Samuel,) capt. Bird, Blount & Cook, Nancy Ballenger, Samuel Blackdon, Jeſſe Brown, William Berry, Jacob Benſon, (care of S. Boots,) Robert Brown, capt. William R. Boote, (care of Gen. Wilkinſon) M. S. Bunbury, Eſq. William Brown, Daniel C. Brent, Eſq. lieut. col. commandant Henry Burbeck.

C.

Lieut. James Campbell, Jno. Callender, Eſq. Richard Carroll, William Compton, Charles Crawford. (2) Thomas Cochran, for John Duky, William Crane, Eſq. Henry Clifton, John Connolly, John J. Cornwell, William Cooper, Daniel Caſey, (clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States,) William Cleland, (2) Mrs. B. Courme, (2) Doctor Carnwell.

D.

William Duncanſon, Henry Darby, (2) Mr. Dauley, governor Davie, care of the Secretary of State, Mr. Dente, John Darnall, (2) George Dente, Eſq. Mrs. Doulery and company, David Dobbins, Allen Davis, Jane Douglaſs, Joſeph H. Davis, Eſq. (2) John Doyne, (care of Mr. G. Andrews.)

E.

Henry Elliot, (2) Moſes Eſtey, Eſq. Dr. Arnold Elzey, (2) Thomas Eaton, Samuel Edmiſton, (care of Everry Senkell.)

F.

James Farrell, Matthew Fleming.

G.

Aresbill Grayſon, John Gough, Jacob Godby, Afred Wm. Grayſon, William Giffen, William Glenn, Edward Gilpen, John V. Glen, Robert Goldſborough, (2) Thomas Gordon, Nathan Goodhall, lieutenant T. N. Gautier, William Given.

H.

Thomas Hicks, col. Samuel Hodgdon, Eſq. John Hopkins, Eſq. Enoch Humphrey, John Harris, William Howard, Andrew Hoſſe, Job Haige, John Hughes, Eſq. (care of Joſeph Nourſe, Eſq.) Daniel Henſhaw.

J.

Jeremiah Johnſon, William Johnſon, John Johnſon, John Jellard, Levi Job, Samuel Jackſon, William Jones.

K.

John Kane, Michael Krommenacky, Thomas Kidder.

L.

James Law, James Lyon, (2) Matthew Lyon, (care of James,) Theoderic Lee, Thomas Law and Samuel Elliot, Eſquires. Hon. R. R. Livingſton, cadet Simon Levy, Thomas Lawſon, Mrs. Langley, (2) Mr. Little, maſter on board the Congreſs.

M.

Major Thomas Martin, (4) Thomas Mc. Gill, Eſq. (3) Peter Mercier, Thomas Macan, captain Daniel Mc. Neill, Thomas Mache, Joſeph Morgan, William Mc. Munn, Lawrence Mc. Carty, lieut. John Mc. Rea, Mr. Maratta, Truman Moſely, Eſq. Joſeph I. Maxwell, Samuel Mackell, Lawyer Mc. Hume, William Mc. Coy, Benjamin Martin, captain Peter Marks, Thomas B. Morris, Lewis Morin, John Molowney, Eſq. lieut. Edward Meade, Samuel Mickle.

N.

General Lewis Nicholas, Wm. Nolms, Thomas Napier.

P.

Stephen Proctor, frigate John Adams, Cary Pratt, Thomas Pye, (care of Patrick Farrell,) Doctor James Pendleton, Pierce Purſell, John F. Powels.

R.

Joſeph Roberts, (2) William Richardſon, Eſq. lieut. John Ruſh, lieut. John Roche. Daniel Richardſon.

S.

Captain Benjamin Strother, (2) Stephen Sayre, Eſq. Mr. Serey, (2) Doctor Samuel Shaw, Gordon Stewart, Iſacha Schoolfield, Henry Summers, Jeremiah Sattywhite, Richard Smyth, John Hartman, Thomas Serjeant, lieut. Horatio Stark, Jonathan Shorne, Winthrop Sargent, Eſq. S. Swift, Eſq. John Shaw, Eſq. John C. Scott, Eſq. Samuel Smith, jun. Eſq. at the Treaſury office, David Slate, (2.)

T.

Major Preſly Thornton, (4) lieut. col. Lewis Touſard, (4) Thomas Truxton, Eſq. (2) Henry W. Todd, major George Thompſon, Mr. J. Tice, Stephen Thorne, John Barkley Trumble, George Naylor Thomas, Doctor William Turner.

W.

Thomas White, lieutenant John Wilſon, (2) Samuel Craven Ward, (2) Thomas H. Williams, William Wilſon, Levi Warner. Collin Wills, Amos Wheeler, Lund Waſhington, Edward Wyer, David Whittleſey, Eſq. Patrich White, Sylveſter Woodward. Mrs. Wilde at Mr. Andrews, Tobias Watkins, Conrad Wortman, at Mr. S. H. Smiths.

Y.

George Youngs, Eſq.

w. & fr. 3t. w.

ROBERT WARE PEACOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND CONVEYANCER.

HATH removed his office to north F ſtreet, on ſquare 290; where conveyances of every kind are drawn with accuracy and diſpatch; buſineſs tranſacted on commiſſion; titles to City Lots inveſtigated. His practice of the Law will be confined to the courts of Waſhington and Alexandria Counties, and the Supreme Court of the United States.

City of Waſhington, July 8, 1801. 3t1aw

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
July 6, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Navy until the 31ſt inſt. incluſively, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required for the Marine Corps, from the 1ſt day of October next, to the 30th day of September 1802, at the City of Waſhington, at Baltimore, at Norfolk, or any other place or places, where marines may be recruited, marched or ſtationed, within the ſtates of Maryland or Virginia:—The Ration to conſiſt of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or where neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice or one and an half pound of ſifted or bolted Indian meal, one and a quarter pound of freſh beef, one pound ſalted beef, or three quarters of a pound of ſalted pork, and when freſh meat is iſſued, ſalt at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; one half gill of rum, whiskey or other ardent ſpirits; ſoap at the rate of four pounds candles at the rate of one and an half pound, and, vinegar at the rate of two quarts, for every hundred rations. The price of the ſeveral component parts of the ration, as well as ſubſtitutes and alternatives muſt be ſpecified.

H. DEARBORN,
Acting Secretary of Navy.

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Columbian Library.

ABOUT ſeven years ago a number of gentlemen aſſociated for the purpoſe of inſtituting a Library in George-Town. By means of contributions and annual payments the Company have now become poſſeſſed of about 500 volumes of well choſen books, which coſt nearly a thouſand dollars, and are in expectation of procuring a number more in a ſhort time. The buſineſs is managed by ſix Directors choſen annually by the Company. The preſent Directors are Meſſrs. Stephen B. Balch, John Templeman, David Engliſh, John Threlkeld, Thomas Turner and Charles D. Green. The Library is kept in an apartment of the Columbian Academy. Mr David Wiley the principal of the Academy is Librarian. The books may be taken out and returned in the afternoon of Wedneſdays and Saturdays. Two books may be taken out on each ſhare at one time, but muſt be returned in two weeks at the fartheſt. The price of new ſhares is ten dollars, ſubject to an annual payment of two dollars. Other perſons may alſo have equal acceſs to the books with the ſhareholders on paying in advance for one year 4 dollars, for one quarter of a year one dollar and 25 cents, for one month 50 cents, and giving competent ſecurity for the ſafety and return of the books.

It is hoped that the inſtitution will be ſtill farther patronized by the Ladies and Gentlemen of this diſtrict, and that more of them will ſee it to their intereſt and improvement to become ſhareholders and readers, eſpecially as the terms are ſo moderate and as the library contains a valuable ſelection of books on the moſt important ſubjects.

[*It has been affirmed, and as often denied as affirmed, that Ecclesiastical tyranny in the New England states still preserved a portion of its original persecuting spirit, which every sentiment of liberality and sound policy suggested the propriety of abolishing. Those who have heretofore had their doubts on this subject, are referred to the following extract.*]

From the American Mercury.

Mr. Babcock,

A late writer in the Courant under the ſignature of Crito, has written as follows:—

"If there be a ſober attention paid to the aſſiduous attempts which are made to detach religion and morality from civil protection and ſupport, it becomes further evident, that the oppoſition to the general government, has the extirpation of religion, and to demoralize the feelings of the people in view, as its object.

"The Republican newſpapers teem with publications in favor of civil government's withdrawing all protection from religion and morality. It is well known, that printed ſubſcriptions are circulated through the ſtate, to obtain ſubſcribers to addreſs the legiſlature on this ſubject. The moſt wicked and deceptive arts are uſed to enſnare the uninformed; and to collect the ſignatures of the dregs of mankind. In one town in this ſtate, which has been known to contain many who are devoted to the Democratic intereſt, one perſon ſubſcribed his own name, and the names of four other perſons who were abſent, and knew nothing of the tranſaction. But why all this zeal to detach the civil protection from religion, and ſo to leave the licentious and diſorderly members of the community at liberty to trample on all order, civil and religious? Why caſt religion out as a vagabond in the earth? It muſt be to bring it into contempt. This would ſatisfy the pious feelings of thoſe who plot againſt government. But thoſe in oppoſition ſay, that a union between civil and eccleſiaſtical power is dangerous. But why may it not be as well ſaid, that a *union* under any government is dangerous? That it is moſt ſafe, that civil, eccleſiaſtical, and military power ſhould be at variance, to eſtabliſh good government? In ſhort that the more the various branches of a community are detached and at variance the more ſafe the government will be? It amounts to this, that the more diſorganized a ſtate is, the more divided and detached, the better it is. It has obtained the approbation of many of this band of patriots, that marriage is inconſiſtent with liberty, and with ſome at leaſt it has been an intolerable burden. But theſe things ſhew the object aimed at by thoſe who head the party, and that it is diſorganization—the extirpation of religion and morality."

In reply to which, the ſubſequent piece has ſince appeared in the ſame paper.

Meſſrs. Hudson & Goodwin,

As the origin, progreſs and deſign of the Diſſenters Petitions appear to be totally miſtaken and miſrepreſented by a late writer in one of your papers, under the ſignature of Crito, we feel in duty bound, as a committee, in defence of ourſelves, and in behalf of our conſtituents, to give the public a candid ſtatement of the real provable facts.

In the month of October, A. D. 1800, at an annual ſeſſion of the Danbury Baptiſt Aſſociation, a number of our brethren ſtated and proved to us ſeveral late inſtances of unjuſt and unprovoked oppreſſions; committed under the pretext of ſome of the exiſting laws of this ſtate, and requeſted our council and aſſiſtance. In anſwer to their requeſt, the Aſſociation choſe a committee to ſtate and repreſent the caſe to the Stonington Baptiſt Aſſociation, to ſet the ſame month in the town of Hampton. The ſubject was no ſooner ſtated and repreſented to them, than a number of the inſtances of oppreſſion were proved to exiſt in thoſe parts alſo. That aſſociation then choſe a committee, to ſet jointly with ours, to deviſe the beſt method of obtaining redreſs. The joint committee, wiſhing to act as good ſubjects of civil government and as became the religion they profeſſed, choſe two of their number to remonſtrate and petition for relief. A petition was according prepared and preſented to the joint committee and received their approbation. From thence to the aſſociation and received theirs. Several of our members were then choſen as a committee to ſuperintend the printing and circulating ſaid petitions; and alſo preſenting and advocating them before the honorable general Aſſembly.

Such is the true ſtate of the caſe. And where is the iniquity of it? Do the petitions aſk for any but what the law of nature, the law of reaſon, and the law of God gives us? If not, why then all theſe objections, theſe groundleſs and unfriendly inſinuations, as tho' the pure religion of Chriſt's kingdom, which he expreſsly tells us is not of this world, was as neceſſarily connected with the laws of this ſtate as civil and military power are connected with each other; and as though every one who preſumes to ſay that Chriſt's kingdom is not of this world and has no neceſſary connection with the laws of it, muſt of courſe be deſtroyers of civil government, and enemies to morality and religion? Do the petitions require any thing inconſiſtent with the true ſpirit and deſign of the Federal Conſtitution? What ſaid the illuſtrious Waſhington to this point? Hear his anſwer to the addreſs of the general committee repreſenting the united Baptiſt Churches in the ſtate of Virginia.

"If I could have entertained the ſlighteſt apprehenſion that the conſtitution framed in the convention where I had the honour to preſide, might poſſibly endanger the religious rights of any eccleſiaſtical ſociety, certainly I would never have placed my ſignature to it; and if I could now conceive that the general government might ever be ſo adminiſtered as to render the liberty of conſcience inſecure, I beg you will be perſuaded that no one would be more zealous than myſelf to eſtabliſh effectual barriers againſt the horrors of ſpiritual tyranny, and every ſpecies of religious oppreſſion.

"For, you doubtleſs remember, I have often expreſſed my ſentiments, that every man conducting himſelf as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worſhipping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conſcience.

"While I recollect with ſatisfaction that the religious ſociety of which you are members, have been throughout America, uniformly, and almoſt unanimouſly, the firm friends of civil liberty, and the perſevering promoters of our glorious revolution, I cannot heſitate to believe, that they will be faithful ſupporters of a free, yet efficient, general government. Under this pleaſing expectation, I rejoice to aſſure them that they may rely upon my beſt wiſhes and endeavours to advance their proſperity.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

Go: WASHINGTON."

Such were the opinions and reſolutions of a Waſhington. And has it now come to this? Muſt honeſt diſſenting freemen ſuffer all the oppreſſion that the exiſting laws can inflict, and not be ſuffered to remonſtrate againſt it, nor petition for relief without being ſtigmatized for it as the dregs of ſociety?

We lament the infidelity of the times and the prevailing vices of the day, perhaps as much as Crito; but we ſincerely believe, that ſo far as the Chriſtian religion is perverted to an engine of ſtate, and made a ſource of tyranny and oppreſſion, it becomes one of the greateſt means of promoting thoſe very evils. Volumes of hiſtory, ancient and modern, ſacred and profane, combined with the experience and obſervation of the preſent ſtate of the world, might all be adduced in proof of this point. But we preſume not to enter the liſts of conteſt in politics or religion. It is not our object. Averſe to uſeleſs controverſy, we have now aſſumed the pen, only in vindication of injured truth. Should an anſwer therefore be given to us, it is our preſent determination to make no needleſs reply.

In behalf of the ſuperintendant committee.

STEPHEN S. NELSON.