land, in which the republican principle has recently triumphed. Time has not yet elapsed for them to destroy the abuses which have crept into their systems under the auspices of federalism.

Contrast these establishments with the memorable act of the Virginia legislature, penned by Jefferson, thirty years ago.

"AN ACT *for establishing Religious Freedom, passed in the Assembly of of Virginia in the beginning of the year 1786.*

"WELL aware that Almighty God hath created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burdens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the Holy Author of our religion, who being Lord both of body and mind, yet chose not to propagate it by coercions on either, as was in his Almighty power to do; that the impious presumption of legislators and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who, being themselves but fallible and uninspired men have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavoring to impose them on others, hath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time; that to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is sinful and tyrannical; that even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religious persuasion, is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor whose morals he would make his pattern, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness, and is withdrawing from the ministry those temporal rewards, which, proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unremitting labors for the instruction of mankind; that our civil rights have no dependance on our religious opinions, more than our opinions in physics or geometry; that therefore the proscribing any citizen as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which in common with his fellow citizens he has a natural right; that it tends also to corrupt the principles of that very religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing, with a monopoly of worldly honors and emoluments, those who will externally profess and conform to it; that though indeed those are criminal who do not withstand such temptation, yet neither are those innocent who lay the bait in their way; that to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion and to restrain the profession or propagation of principles, on a supposition of their ill tendency, is a dangerous fallacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty, because he being of course judge of that tendency, will make his opinions the rule of judgment, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others only as they shall square with or differ from his own; that it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government, for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order; and finally, that truth is great and will prevail if left to herself, that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist to error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unless by human interposition disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate, errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to contradict them.

"*Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly,* That no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place or ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

"And though we well know that this assembly, elected by the people for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, have no power to restrain the acts of succeeding assemblies, constituted with powers equal to our own, and that therefore to declare this act irrevocable, would be of no effect in law, yet we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby asserted are of the natural rights of mankind, and that if any act shall be hereafter passed to repeal the present or to narrow its operation, such act will be an infringement of natural right."

Our great charters declare all men politically equal. The republicans have been assiduously engaged in making them so, by destroying all monopolies of power, by equalising the right of suffrage. A solitary exception is to be found in Virginia, and such is the spirit with which political research is conducted in that state, that the day must speedily arrive when the right of suffrage will be universal. At any rate this is a leading maxim with the republicans; a maxim which they habitually inculcate, and one, which under their guidance, is rapidly gaining ground.— They profess a respect for equal rights; they consider the great body of the people capable, through the principle of representation, of governing themselves wisely and happily. Is this the creed of federalists? Let those men answer who have emphatically denominated the people their own worst enemies; who systematically decry popular elections, and systematically extol the British system, where elections are but nominal? Who then are here the grand disorganizers, but the federalists? Who so grand a disorganizer as Alexander Hamilton, the deified idol of federalism, who proposed a Senate for life, under the certain conviction that the hereditary principle would soon follow?

The bearing of republican and federal tenets on property remain to be considered. In correspondence with the great principles established by the revolution, the republicans have zealously strove to clear the Augean stable of the law of the impurities accumulated by the British system. It is not strange that that system, which is so admirable a plan for the creation and preservation of monopolies, should, true to its great principle, have surrounded property with so many barriers, as to render it exceedingly difficult to dispossess the fraudulent in favor of the rightful owner. But just in the degree in which we admire that system as applicable to England, are we compelled to reject it as applicable to ourselves. Hence with us the prompt and cheap recovery of debts ought to be a radical part of our institutions. So much of human happiness depends upon the secure enjoyment of the fruits of industry, that no government can merit the epithet of good, in which this object is not secured. To accomplish this object the republicans have labored assiduously. They have been constantly and furiously opposed by the federalists. Here the full cry of disorganization and anarchy has been sounded in our ears; but, with what justice let events decide. Is there an honest man in those portions of the community, in which the greatest reforms have been made, who can say that his property is endangered, or is made in the least degree insecure by them? Debts are more promptly recovered, the expence attending their recovery is diminished; but these are effects in which every honest man is deeply interested: they are effects which tend to appreciate property, to secure the honest gains of industry, and to ameliorate morals generally.

Ramify these general statements as extensively as you please, and they issue in the same result; they all prove the folly of the charges cast upon the republicans of being disorganizers and anarchists; and prove that those who the most clamorously urge them, are themselves the greatest disorganizers and anarchists.

There is the best reason for believing the reports in circulation relative to any disaster sustained by the Wasp in the late storm entirely destitute of truth. The only information received, that is entitled to credit, states her safe arrival at Hampton.

[*We received the following letter by yesterday's mail, from New Orleans*]

FOR THE PUBLIC.

MR. SMITH,

I pronounce a letter imputed to Gen. John Adair, and said to be addressed to the Kentucky delegation in Congress, to be a vile and infamous fabrication— and I am able to prove by the testimony of Ralston and Floyd, two of Burr's associates, that general Adair left Nashville with Burr's knowledge and direction, and visited this city for the express purpose of co-operating with the said Burr.

New-Orleans, April 3, 1807.

JAMES WILKINSON.

N. B. The substance of this letter was noticed in your paper some time since. J. W.

Wilson C. Nicholas, Esq. is elected to Congress in the district of Albemarle, without opposition.—He fills the place of the able and virtuous Thomas M. Randolph.

Enquirer.

REMARKABLE WHIRLWIND.

On Wednesday last, about three o'clock took place the most tremendous Hurricane or Whirlwind ever experienced in this country. At the Fork Meeting-House, called the Methodist Meeting-House, near the dwelling of Aquila Hall, esq. were swept away seventeen houses, and several large trees fences were swept off—in fact, not a single vestige left in that thriving place except the meeting-house and dwelling-house of C. Gorsuch. The hurricane continued its course from thence northerly across the Falls of Gunpowder to Hartford county; and lamentable to tell! the devastation committed in in blowing down trees and fences, and entirely destroyed the property of David Lee, Junr. living near the Friends' Meeting House in said county, &c.

Balt. Amer.

BRITISH NAVY.

The following is a statement of the distribution of the British naval force up to the 1st of March: at sea 86 sail of the line; 7 ships from 50 to 44 guns; 115 frigates, 152 sloops, and 182 gun brigs and smaller vessels, making a total of 542 ships of war. The number in commission is, 135 sail of the line, 15 from 50 to 44 guns, 155 frigates, 152 sloops, &c. and 182 gun brigs, making a total at sea and repairing 733.

Philadelphia, May 1.

We understand that a warrant was issued by the chief justice on application of the Governor's son, Joseph B. M'Kean, on Thursday last for the arrest of Dr. Leib, on a charge of a conspiracy against the Governor.—The amount of recognizance demanded of Dr Leib and his sureties, is, 5000 dollars!! The constitution declares that excessive bail shall not be required, yet notwithstanding this declaration 5000 dollars were required and given.

Alexandria, May 4.

Captain Coleman of the ship United States, arrived yesterday, from Barbadoes, has politely favored us with a Newspaper of the 11th of April, from which we copy the following:—

BRIDGE-TOWN, APRIL 11.

CONQUEST OF MONTE-VIDEO.

The following particulars of the event will be found highly gratifying, being given with accuracy which does not admit of a doubt, and upon which further proof of the valor, discipline and enterprize of the British arms, we pay a most willing testimony. The account is received from the American brig Troy, John Hazard, forty-four days Rio Grande, bound to New-Orleans; spoke by his majesty's ship Jason arrived here this morning from a cruize, communicated to us from the first authority.

Gen. Achmuty with a reinforcement of four or five hundred men, about the 7th of Jan. last arrived at Maldenada, and after having embarked all our troops then there, proceeded up the river towards Monte Viedo, landed at point Cartas, about three miles from town, the 19th, and immediately attacked and routed a body of Spaniards collected to prevent their landing, taking from them a twenty four pounder. The English then marched and took post at the watering place, about a mile from the town. On the 23d the Spaniards came out of Monte Viedo with 5000 men to attack them. The English immediately decamped and formed an apparent retreat, till they got three miles from the town, when they halted: the Spaniards who supposed them flying, pursuing in a most furious manner, huzzaing, &c. during his retreat a party of 300 cavalry, with some infantry, were landed between the enemy and town from our ships. On being attacked, the enemy made a very faint resistance, and retired in the greatest confusion, only 3400 Spaniards getting back to the town. The viceroy, with 100 men escaped into the country. Our troops then proceeded to invest the town; and on the 8d Feb. having made a feint at the harbor, or North Gates, which drew the enemy's attention to that part, the English army entered by the Sea Gates, which they forced, and after a great carnage, took possession of the town.

When the Troy left Rio Grande, the English were preparing to proceed for Buenos Ayres.

Gen. Berresford was still a prisoner about ten leagues from Buenos Ayres and the English prisoners, said to be about three hundred deficient of their original number, are dispersed about the country.

BONAPARTE'S PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers!

We began to enjoy a little rest in our winter quarters, when the enemy fell upon our advanced corps, and shewed themselves upon the Lower Vistula. We marched against them. We have pursued them upwards of thirty leagues. They have fled to their entrenchments, and again passed the Pregel. In the battles of Bergfried, Deppen, Hoff and Eylau, we have taken sixty five pieces of cannon, sixteen standards, and killed, wounded and taken prisoners, 40,000 men. Since we have baffled the designs of the enemy, we shall again return to the Vistula and occupy our cantonments! Should the enemy then dare to disturb us, it shall be to his sorrow, for beyond the Vistula, as well as beyond the Danube, in the middle of a hard winter, or in the beginning of autumn, we will always remain French soldiers, and soldiers of the Grand Army."

WARSAW, FEB. 23.

Gen. Savary, who, on account of the indisposition of marshal Lannes, commands the 5th corps of the grand army, completely defeated, on the 16th inst. the Russian corps under general Essen. This general and general Mulles had received from Moldavia a reinforcement of six regiments; Prince Italinsky had joined them with 8000 men; and the whole corps, at least 30,000 men strong, took a position near Wyssky. General Savary who expected to be attacked by them, detached general Gazan to attack the Russians, who fell on one of his corps and routed it. The Russians made a second attack on Ostroleuska, where a severe conflict took place in the streets. The enemy was repulsed, but joined the corps opposed to gen. Gazan. Both armies formed in a line of battle, and a general engagement took place. The Russians were repulsed on all points, and pursued three leagues, until seven o'clock at night. They lost two stands of colors, six pieces of cannon, and 1,500 men killed, Prince Italinsky was dangerously wounded. The French General Campana was killed, General Rigand wounded, and general Oudinot had a horse killed under him. On the 17th early, the French army was still in pursuit of part of the Russian horse.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The expedition under the command of gen. Whitlock, for the river of Plate, sailed yesterday from Portsmouth. It consisted of about 2,500 men, chiefly composed of the 89th regiment of militia.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ONE way of representing the value and importance of an object is by calculation on the pecuniary scale; with this view, I stated at a large amount the sum that might be proper to expend in the formation of Roads and Canals: the modification that this general proposition will receive by subsequent explanation will, I trust, serve to do away much of the alarm that would naturally enough arise from the *first* impression.

I shall in the first place remark, that as the whole of the improvements could not be made in one year, it would not of course be necessary to vote the whole of the necessary supply in one session; it would only be requisite to appropriate for the current disbursements. In this way the early expenditures would become productive, whilst the subsequent grants were under consumption; but as it is a fundamental principle in all republican governments, that the agency of the executive shall be as much narrowed as is possible, consistent with the public welfare, every section of road or canal on which a toll could be levied, should be disposed of to individuals or companies, to be transferred in fee—upon such conditions as would guard against all neglects, or mismanagement in the purchaser, such agreement having always a reference to the general system.

The tolls should bear proportion to the cost, calculating upon the most extensive general plan; this is the truest means of computing and fixing it; some parts would pay well, others worse, but the average of the whole would give legal interest on the capital to government, and be a great benefit to the *inhabitants.*

The great length of time necessary, even to prepare for the execution of such a plan is one of the strongest inducements to its immediate commencement. In the first place many arrangements between individual states, and between individual states and the U. States, would be requisite; the difficulties that have arisen in this way, from conflicting local interests, & the obstinate tenacity of territorial jurisdiction, is well known and much deplored by every liberal minded citizen; to attempt to defeat these obstacles in detail, would be to annihilate our prospects; the insatiable selfishness of some, the ambitious, crafty policy of others, the passions, the prejudices, and above all, the ignorance of the many, would present a phalanx of opposition too formidable to engage with; but amongst this host of difficulties lie the means of success; the state governments can be combined with us, and made useful auxiliaries in its accomplishment; previous preparatory concessions should be obtained, accurate surveys of routes made, detailed reports laid up; and the theory well digested and publicly communicated, that every thing might be discussed—nothing ripens and edifies the public mind so much as this species of tuition. With respect to our national police we are at present safe, and when we consider the extravagant waste of intellect and mechanism, in the lowest services, can we hesitate to hope that we shall have enlightened elucidations from able pens, from that worthy class of men, who apart from the crowd, are employed in the investigation of the sciences, and like the illustrious Franklin, tracing their application to the various pursuits of his laborious fellow citizens.

To excite and seize upon the public sentiment with a view of directing it to public advantage, is the attempt of a truly noble mind; of this kind is that of Bonaparte, to bring silks into fashion, in order to restore the manufactures of France. The same principle has been [illegible] England with the greatest succ[illegible] passion for chemical research [illegible] at one time so prevalent at Paris, that even the ladies would talk of nothing else; is it wonderful then, that that science should be so ardently studied, and so effectually explored by philosophers acting under the stimulus of female beauty. Should *our ladies* be brought to acquire the same predilection for the grand national machinery of roads and canals, the knowledge relative to them would become an object of pursuit, even with the men of pleasure.

Now or never, is the time to push improvements on in the Atlantic states; their population is not increasing much, along the sea board their increase being annually drained to fill up the western vacant lands. The western interest and voice is increasing in our national councils; when once it preponderates, which period will not be long coming, as nature has pointed out a conjunction of interest more immediate between the Louisiana and western interests, we may bid adieu to every hope of internal improvement, under the auspices of the government, within the OLD United States.—One of the

CANAL PARTY.

TAKE NOTICE.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a negro man named WM. MASON, about 5 feet 6 inches high, between 30 and 40 years of age, who was hired by me from Dr. James H. Blake of Fairfax county near Alexandria, Virginia—he never worked for me but one week. I will give 5 Dollars reward to any person that brings him to me to the Navy Yard, city of Washington.

☞ I forewarn any person from employing said negro at their peril.

PAT. FARRELL.

May 6—3t

New-York, May 2.

On canvassing the votes received at the election for Assemblymen, we understand the majorities in the several wards were as follow:

	Fed. Ticket.	Repub.
In the first ward,	395	
Second ward,	145	
Third ward,	145	
Fourth ward,		63
Fifth ward,		318
Sixth ward,		207
Seventh ward,		401
Eighth ward,		179
Ninth ward,		18
	685	1186
		685
Leaving an aggregate majority for the Republican Ticket of		501

Governor Lewis, we learn, had a majority of 129 votes in the city and county of New York; and Mr. Tomkins a majority of 82 in the county of Kings.

SPRING GOODS.

London, Manchester, & Scotch Goods

Imported in the Fair American, Fame, Abeona, and Hercules, for Sale, by

APPLETON & Co.

No 16 Calvert street, Baltimore.

CALICOES, furniture dimity, nankinets, velvets and cords, muslins, cambrics, broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, hats, umbrellas, hosiery stuffs, ginghams, chambrays, shawls, handkerchiefs silks, laces, and lace goods of every kind, &c. &c.

These goods were purchased in England with cash and 60 days acceptance, and will be sold very low, by the package or piece, for cash or 90 day bills.

Daily expected,

By the Diana, Globe, and John Adams.

An additional Supply many of these goods are in assorted cases, calculated for exportation and are entitled to debenture.

Baltimore, May 6— 2w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the hon. the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, sitting as a court of Chancery for the county of Washington, will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, the 5th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. that valuable stand situated in Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, and known by the name of

The UNION TAVERN,

now in the occupancy of Wm Crawford, and late the property of Charles M'Laughlin, deceased; together with the Lots, Houses, Stables and improvements belonging to, and on which the said tavern is erected, and also the two story Brick House situate on Bridge street, near the said Union Tavern and the Lot on which the same is erected, late the property of James S. Morsell, esq.

The terms of sale are, the purchaser to give bonds, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in three equal annual payments.

DANIEL BUSSARD, Trustee.

The creditors of the said Charles M'Laughlin are hereby notified to bring into the said court their claims, with the vouchers thereof against the said Charles M'Laughlin, within two months from the day of sale above mentioned.

DANIEL BUSSARD, trustee.

May 6—w1at

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Washington county in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN WILKS PRATT, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to JOHN A. WILSON, in said county, or to JOHN M'GILL, in Prince George's county, who are fully authorized to conduct and settle the said administration, on or before the 30th of October; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 23d of April, 1807.

RACHEL PRATT, administratrix.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Washington, April 23, 1807—3t

This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans court of Montgomery county in Maryland letters testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Thomas, late of said county deceased—ALL persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at or before the last day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 15th of April, 1807.

RICHARD THOMAS,
WILLIAM THOMAS,
Executors.

N. B All those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to Wm. Thomas, who has the books and is fully authorised to settle the same.

april 20—1aw3t

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at November session 1806, notice is hereby given to all persons holding Lots in the town of Cumberland, Alleghany county, and on which ground rents are now due, that unless they come forward and discharge the same on or before the 1st day of January next, the said lots so standing charged with ground rent, and so remaining unpaid on that day, will then on the said 1st day of January be put up at Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder, upon a credit of 60 days, as by the said act of Assembly entitled "An act authorising the collection of certain ground rents due on lots in the town of Cumberland, in Alleghany county" is directed. The sale to be held at John Ryne's tavern in said town, and to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

THOMAS BEALL, of Saml.

April 29—3 &m7t