rous, were not, we conclude from this dispatch, so far advanced as those of the enemy. The Bavarian contingent would join the main army in a few days after the date of the last Bulletin, and this, we suppose, would be the signal to the French to break up from their cantonments, and begin to act upon the offensive.

*Extract of a dispatch from gen. Benningsen, dated*

"*H. Q. Landsberg, Feb.* 27, 1807.

"I left Koningsberg on the 25th, and am at the enemy's heels. They continue their retreat in extreme disorder. The cannon, waggons, caissons, and baggage, are the only obstacles which they seem anxious to oppose to us.—My advanced guard, which has been considerably reinforced by the Cossack of the Don, harrass them necessarily, & always with considerable success. According to the most accurate reports we have taken prisoners, since the battle of Eylau, 48 officers, 70 subalterns, and 3205 soldiers, not including 300 others, who have died of their wounds. The reinforcements which I expect from Russia are already on their march; & their early arrival will enable me to follow, with as much precision as confidence, the plan of operations which I have laid down. The garrison of Dantzic has made another sortie against the Polish insurgents, and has completely beaten them near Dirschan."

*Extract of a letter from Malmoe, in Sweden, March* 19.

"You know, I suppose, that their Swedish majesties reside here at present. The 12th of this month, being the anniversary of the queen's birthday, was, of course, celebrated here with every mark of of joy and festivity. On this day, a numerous deputation of the nobility of this province had an audience of the king. Count P. de la Gardi, who headed the deputation, addressed the beloved monarch in a most able and eloquent speech, setting forth the high sense entertained by the nobility, of the many wise and salutary regulations, both agricultural and commercial, taken by his majesty for the good of this part of the kingdom in particular, and begging him, most graciously to permit the nobility of this province, to erect a monument to his majesty, expressive of their respect and gratitude. You may easily believe, that every one applauded the just and well-timed zeal of the nobles. The king, however, with that dignified condescension so peculiar to his majesty, & that nice sense of the equal rights of all his faithful subjects, so characteristic of the Rara race, was graciously pleased to answer:

"That he thanked the nobles for their loyal address and sentiments, but wished that on this subject, they had conferred with their fellow-citizens the other three orders of the state; who, having reaped equal benefits from his paternal care, could not fail of entertaining the same grateful feelings." His majesty added, that "the erection of a monument in honor of that great man, Field marshal count Stenbock, who reconquered the province of Scania to the crown of Sweden, would be much more consonant to his wishes, and more readily meet with his royal approbation.

"I cannot imagine to myself any thing more deserving of admiration, than to see a king decline a monument, offered him at the age of 28 years, by the nobles of his kingdom, and intended to be erected within sight of a neighboring nation; (within sight of Denmark) and decline that monument in favor of the memory of a subject. This action of Gustaf IV. Adolph, worthy the son and successor of the immortal Gustaf III, needs no comment; but the accounts of it I thought will be acceptable to Britons, themselves so well accustomed to see patriotic virtues grace the throne."

"The nobles had a second audience of the king, when they begged, and obtained his majesty's permission, jointly with the other orders of the state, to erect a monument to the memory of count Stenbock Helsingborg, who is to be honored with this monument, and the place where it will be erected, is to bear the heroe's name."

District of Columbia, county of Washington
Circuit court June term, 1807.
IN CHANCERY, JUNE 6TH, 1807.
John Threlkeld,
*versus*
Jacob Groff and Bernard French.

The report of Daniel Buffard the trustee formerly appointed in this cause having been returned, sworn to, and filed and the proceedings thereon approved.

It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said report be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the twenty second day of June instant. provided a copy of this order be published in the National Intelligencer three times before that day.

The report states that the property therein mentioned was sold for the sum of two hundred and five dollars, and that Isaac Dawes became the purchaser thereof

By order WM. BRENT, Ck.
June 8—3t

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 Richard Nelson late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate

Given under my hand this 23rd day o May, in the year 1807.
SARAH THOMPSON, Adm'x.
May 24—w3t

# WASHINGTON CITY.

*WEDNESDAY, JUNE* 10.

The impatience of the public with regard to the trial of Aaron Burr seems to have produced an erroneous expectation of the time at which gen. Wilkinson was likely to attend at Richmond. The aid, almost of miracles, has been enlisted to gratify this impatience, and the disposition on the part of the accused to criminate the prosecution, on the ground of delay. Now the fact is, that, notwithstanding the greatest exertions on the part of the latter, the attendance of Wilkinson at a period earlier than the present was extremely improbable. We say the greatest exertions—for none have been spared to command his presence at the earliest possible day. This will appear from the following facts: On the 5th of April the Chief Justice made his decision at Richmond, which was the first *judicial* determination of the place where Aaron Burr was to be tried. Before this period, it would have been absurd for the government to have subpoenaed witnesses, whose presence might have been required in Washington or Orleans, in Virginia or the Mississippi Territory. For let it be recollected, that the designation of the place of trial is entirely the province of the judiciary.

It took three days to bring to Washington information of the decision at Richmond—This brought down the time to the 8th of April—On the 9th a subpoena issued for gen. Wilkinson, & on the same day the messenger started, having received special instructions to lose no time, and carrying orders from the Secretary of the Navy, in case the general determined to come by water, to dispatch a public vessel with the least delay. The messenger, it is probable, took 28 days in going to New Orleans. We say this is probable, as there has not, we understand, been an instance in which the road has been travelled in a shorter time, and as at this season the unusual falls of rain must by their effects upon the roads, and by the raising of the creeks and rivers, have created uncommon impediments. In this case he would have reached New Orleans on the 7th of May. If general Wilkinson determined to come on by land, it is evident that he could not reach Richmond in a shorter time than it took the messenger to go to Orleans; and allowing only two days for his preparation, he would not at that rate have reached Richmond before the 6th of this month. Supposing, however, he preferred a water passage, it is scarcely possible that the vessel could be in readiness in less than a week from the time of receiving her orders. If so, she could not have sailed until the 16th of May, since which period to the last advices from Richmond is only 21 days. We do not recollect the exact time in which passages have been made from New Orleans to the centre of the Atlantic states; but we have a distinct recollection that we have in no instance received news from that place in less than 25 days. Let us, after this statement of facts, hear no more illiberal animadversions on the government or general Wilkinson, on the head of delay. The first, it is certain, has done its duty, and the general, for aught that appears, has done his.

According to the latest information from Richmond, the Grand Jury had been advised on Thursday that they would not be called until the ensuing Tuesday, (yesterday) by which day General Wilkinson was expected.

## ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

(*CONTINUED.*)

To the constitution of New-York that of NEW JERSEY presents a painful contrast. It sets out with a bold declaration on the side of religious freedom, and concludes with confining many of the most important political rights which freemen can possess to protestants. Indeed, it would seem by an implication not much stretched, that the civil rights of all other denominations were placed at the mercy of the legislature.

These provisons follow:

"That no person shall ever, within this colony, be deprived, of the inestimable privilege of worshipping Almighty God, in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor under any pretence whatever, be compelled to attend any place of worship, contrary to his own faith and judgment—nor shall any person, within this colony, ever be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or any other rates, for the purpose of building or repairing any other church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately or voluntarily engaged himself to perform.

"That there shall be no establishment of any one religious sect in this province, in preference to another; and that no protestant inhabitant of this colony shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right, merely on account of his religious principles; but that all persons, professing a belief in the faith of any protestant sect, who shall demean themselves peaceably under the government, as hereby established, shall be capable of being elected into any office of profit or trust, or being a member of either branch of the legislature, and shall fully and freely enjoy every privilege and immunity, enjoyed by others their fellow subjects."

The constitution of PENNSYLVANIA approaches as near as possible, without actually reaching the point of religious freedom. The second provision is exceptionable, so far as it intermingles even in a remote degree religious principles with political duties; but in its practical effect, it can have but little, if any influence on the present state of society, as there are probably very few who do not believe in the existence of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments.

These provisions are,

"That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

"That no person, who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this commonwealth."

The following articles of the constitution of DELAWARE furnish us with almost a perfect model on this head:

"Although it is the duty of all men frequently to assemble together for the public worship of the Author of the universe, and piety and morality, on which the prosperity of communities depends, are thereby promoted; yet no man shall or ought to be compelled to attend any religious worship, to contribute to the erection or support of any place of worship, or to the maintenance of any ministry, against his own free will and consent; and no power shall or ought to be vested in or assumed by any magistrate, that shall in any case interfere with, or in any manner control the rights of conscience, in the free exercise of religious worship, nor a preference given by law to any religious societies, denominations, or modes of worship.

"No religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office, or public trust, under this state."

The Constitution of MARYLAND is in a high degree exceptionable, by restricting the right to protection to persons professing the Christian religion, and more so, by authorising the legislature to lay a general tax for the support of the Christian religion. Its provisions are these:

"That as it is the duty of every man, to worship God in such manner, as he thinks most acceptable to him, all persons, professing the christian religion, are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty; wherefore no person ought by any law, to be molested in his person or estate, on account of his religious persuasion or profession, or for his religious practice; unless, under color of religion, any man shall disturb the good order, peace, or safety of the state, or shall infringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil, or religious rights: nor ought any person to be compelled to frequent, or maintain, or contribute, unless on contract, to maintain any particular place of worship, or any particular ministry; yet the legislature may, in their discretion, lay a general and equal tax, for the support of the christian religion; leaving to each individual the power of appointing the payment over of the money, collected from him, to the support of any particular place of worship or minister, or for the benefit of the poor of his own denomination, or the poor in general of any particular county:"

The Constitution of VIRGINIA is entirely silent on the subject of religion.

In the Constitution of NORTH CAROLINA we find the following provisions:

"That no clergyman, or preacher of the gospel, of any denomination, shall be capable of being a member of either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, while he continues in the exercise of the pastoral function.

"That no person, who shall deny the being of a God, or the truth of the protestant religion, or the divine authority of either the Old or N. Testaments, or who shall hold religious principles incompatable with the freedom and safety of the state, shall be capable of holding any office, of trust or profit, in the civil department, within this state."

"That there shall be no establishment of any one religious church or denomination in this state, in preference to any other; neither shall any person, on any pretence whatsoever, be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his own faith or judgement, nor be obliged to pay, for the purchase of any glebe, or the building of any house of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister of ministry, contrary to what he believes right, or has voluntarily and personally engaged to perform; but all persons shall at be liberty to exercise their own mode of worship."

These provisions recognize several invasions of conscience and deprivations of right. The last provision, particularly, exacts a more rigid test than, it is believed, is to be found in the system of government of any other state in the union.

The Constitution of SOUTH CAROLINA renders all ministers of the gospel ineligible to the offices of governor, lieut. governor, Senator or Representative.

It adds—

"The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall, forever hereafter, be allowed."

The Constitution of GEORGIA contains the following provision, which places religion on the only ground on which it ought to rest.

"No person within this state, shall, upon any pretence, be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping God, in a manner agreeable to his own conscience, nor be compelled to attend any place of worship, contrary to his own faith and judgement; nor shall he ever be obliged to pay tythes, taxes, or any other rate, for the building or repairing any place of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or hath voluntarily engaged to do. No one religious society shall ever be established in this state, in preference to another; nor shall any person be denied the enjoyment of any civil right, merely on account of his religious priciples."

The Constitution of VERMONT contains the following provision:

"That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences and understandings, as in their opinion shall be regulated by the word of God: and that no man ought to, or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worship, or erect or support any place of worship, or maintain any minister contrary to the dictates of his own conscience, nor can any man be justly deprived or abridged of any civil right as a citizen, on account of his religious sentiments, or peculiar mode of religious worship; and that no authority can, or ought to be vested in, or assumed by, any power whatever, that shall in any case interfere with, or in any manner controul the rights of conscience, in the free exercise of religious worship. Nevertheless, every sect or denomination of christians ought to observe the sabbath or Lord's day, and keep up some sort of religious worship, which to them shall seem most agreeable to the revealed will of God."

The Constitution of TENNESSEE contains the following provisions:

"Whereas the ministers of the gospel are, by their professions, dedicated to God and the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions; therefore no minister of the gospel, or priest of any denomination whatever, shall be eligible to a seat in either House of the Legislature.

"No person who denies *the being of God or a future state of rewards and punishments*, shall hold any office in the civil department of this state."

"That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship ALMIGHTY GOD according to the dictates of their own consciences; and that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no human authority can in any case whatever control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

"That no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this state."

The Constitution of KENTUCKY contains the following articles:

"No person, while he continues to exercise the functions of a clergyman, priest or teacher of any religious persuasion, society or sect; shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or to the office of Governor."

"That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that no man shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no human authority ought, in any case whatever, to control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law, to any religious societies or modes of worship."

From this summary it appears—

1. That the greater part of the state Constitutions contain provisions invasive of religious freedom.

2. That these invasions are in direct collision with the fundamental principles laid down, in many cases, in the very instruments that contain them.

3. That the clergy are deprived of the most important political rights.

4. That while a pledge of protection is given to Christians, in some instances to Protestants alone, it would appear to be virtually denied to antichristians, and in some instances, to Roman Catholics.

5. That in some of the states a belief in the existence of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments is made a pre-requisite for the enjoyment of office.

6. That the legislatures of some of the states have the power by law to lay taxes for the support of the Clergy; and

7. That an individual may consequently be compelled to pay for the support of a religion he disbelieves.

We shall not enter into a discussion of these powers, as they are, we feel confident, in universal repugnance to the unfettered consciences of men, and as the very constitutions that bestow them, likewise lay down principles entirely incompatible with them.

Many of these provisions, we are persuaded, have crept into our institutions from accident, or from a desire to avoid shocking, by a premature attack, prejudices, which had become deeply rooted. In no instance, perhaps, have they been adopted after a full and fair examination. Most of them are deed mere *dead matter*, which has never been regarded by the legislatures or the citizens of the several states. Their having, however, in some few cases been put into operation, and been made the engines of oppression, shews the necessity of embracing the earliest convenient occasion to eradicate them from our Institutions altogether. Let the constitution of the U. S. the offspring of the most enligtened body ever assembled in this country, or perhaps in the world, be our model. Let the conscience remain unfettered; and let us leave man in his religious concerns to his God.

A new work from the pen of Thomas Paine, has just made its appearance in New-York, entitled "Examination of the Passages in the New Testament, quoted from the old and called prophecies concerning Jesus Christ. To which is prefixed, an Essay on Dreams, shewing by what operation of the mind a dream is produced in sleep, and applying the same to the account of dreams in the New Testament; with an Appendix containing my private thoughts of a future state, and remarks of the contradictory doctrine in the books of Matthew and Mark."


TAKE NOTICE.

THE creditors of Zadock Baldwin, an insolvent debtor, are desired to take notice that the subscriber, legally appointed assignee of said insolvent debtor, will attend at the house of Johnson Tuttle, innkeeper in the town of Newark on the 3d day of July next 10 o'clock A. M. to examine and ascertain the debts due to each creditor; and that he will on Thursday the 3d day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M attend at the same place to make a division of all the money which shall then have come to his hands of the estate of the said Zadock Baldwin.

SILAS CONDIT.
Dated Newark, N. Jersey, 1st June 1807—June 10—1m

FRESH TURNIP SEED.
(WARRANTED GOOD.)

Early Turnip seed,
Large White round, do.
Ruta Baga, or Swedish, do.
For sale at THEO: HOLT'S Nursery Garden city of Washington, and at Dr. OTT'S Georgetown.
June 10 w6t

FOR SALE,
At the TANYARD of UNDERWOOD and STOCKWELL on Saturday 13th June,
Timothy & Clover,
By the acre To commence at 12 o'clock.
*SAMUEL SPEAKE, Auct'r.*
June 10—2t

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Hughes 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 subscriber, on or before the first day of August next, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Those indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment

WM. WEEMS, Adm'r.
Anne Arundel county, Md June 10—w3t

*All my creditors are requested to take Notice.*

THAT I shall apply to Charles county court, at August term eighteen hundred and seven, for the benefit of the laws passed in favor of insolvent debtors, in the years of eighteen hundred and five and eighteen hundred and six.

JOHN B. HANSON.
Charles county, state of Maryland, June 6, 1807—3t

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 23d day of May last as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself DENNIS—appears to be about 25 years of age, who says he belongs to John M'Ray in Dumfries in the state of Virginia: he is about 5 feet 8 inches high; his clothing is a blue roundabout and pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, an old hat old shoes, and has a scar in one of his eye lashes. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for his prison fees, &c.

JOHN FLEMING, Sheriff of Montgomery county.
June 10—3t

R. C. WEIGHTMAN,
*PRINTER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,*
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

HAVING purchased the Extensive and Valuable establishment of WM. DUANE, consisting of Books, Stationery, Binding implements, and Printing materials, offers for sale at the lowest Philadelphia rates, Books and Stationery of all kinds; Music and Musical Instruments—Printing Ink of the first quality, and Patent Ball skins.

Printing in all its various branches, will be executed to order, with taste and on the shortest notice

Blank Mortgages, Deeds, Leases, Bills of Lading, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Warrants, &c. kept constantly for Sale, by the quire or single sheet. Lawyers & others, by taking a quantity will be allowed a libyral discount.

R. C. W. Solicits the attention of his friends, and hopes by unremitted assiduity to his business, to merit a share of public patronage

May 27—tf

*A HANDSOME*
SORREL HORSE
For Sale
*Apply as above.*