plied with provisions and necessaries for a long siege.—Does this look like Bonaparte's being at Petersburgh by May day? In the rear too of the French positions, insurrection is gaining strength and confidence daily. The communication between Stettin and Thorn is almost entirely cut off.

When tyrants meet with a reverse of fortune, suspicion always haunts them.—The invincible Napoleon imputing his want of success to his Officers, is said to have accused several of them of Treason—His former favourite, Duroc, is reported to have incurred his displeasure, and to have been sent back to France under an escort of gens d'armes.

It is imagined in the best informed naval circles, that the French squadron, of three sail of the line and a frigate, full of troops, which escaped a few nights since out of the outer road of Brest, are gone to the East-Indies.

March 27.

Two Gottenburg mails arrived this morning and two bags from Husum.—They have brought great and most favourable intelligence.

FRESH VICTORIES OVER THE FRENCH.

ALTONA, March 20.

(Extract of a private letter.)

"The advices that have been received here since my last, from the combined Russian and Prussian armies, are of the most gratifying nature. The French if things goon as they have begun, will have no further occasion to issue their bulletins, to impose on the credulous part of the public, as they will be obliged to retreat much quicker then they came.

"On the 1st inst. Gen. Benningsen's head-quarters were at Heilsperg, the chief town of Ermeland, in East Prussia, situated on the river Alle, where he had received the insignia of the order of St. Andrew, as a token of the great satisfaction that his sovereign feels for his signal services, and this mark of distinction was accompanied by an addition to his salary of 12,000 roubles. He had broken up from Konigsburg already on the 24th ult. The Prussians under General Lostoco, were on his right wing. General Lostoco's head quarters were at Peterswald. On the 26th ult. the French gained an advantage over the Russians, and occupied the town of Braunsburg, on the Baltic, from whence they dislodged the Russians; but the latter returned to the attack on the 27th ult. when both parties became alternately masters of the place, and alternately lost it again. Those conflicts were most bloody; and the bravery and lion-like courage, and preservance of the Russians, after daily battles with the enemy, from the 26th ult. to the 8th inst. maintained the field of Braunsberg, which was seen in flames on the 8th inst.—In this place, and near Heilsperg the French left near fifteen thousand dead on the field. Near the latter place, the French General Lefebvre is said to have been taken prisoner with 6000 men. Napoleon's head quarters were expected at Thorn on the 9th inst. and though the French had a considerable force, consisting of their own troops, and the German and Polish troops at Elbing, yet, by the latest accounts, they had been driven back, and Gen. Benningsen had kept continually advancing. The Russians are about to receive two great reinforcements, each of 80,000 men, one of which will be under the command of the Grand Duke Constantine. A private letter from Berlin, of the 14th instant, says, that Talleyrand, besides a great number of the diplomatic corps, returned thither via Breslaw, in Silesia, thinking the other no longer safe. Bonaparte was daily expected."

A letter from Thorn says, the French lost 13,000 men, five Generals, 47 pieces of cannon, and 15 eagles.

An article from Berlin, however, of the 15th, in the Hamburgh papers, mention nothing of any battles, and says the French head quarters and Bonaparte, were still at Osterode on the 8th.

GOTTENBURGH, March 16.

Letters from Copenhagen received by the post of to-day, state that another severe battle took place the end of last month.

THE NEWS TESTED.

An arrival at New York from Liverpool has brought English papers down to the 28th March, and advices from the continent to the 20th. The latest previous advices of an authentic nature was the 64th French bulletin, dated at *Osterode* the 2d of March.

This position was necessarily central, and corps must have been advanced strongly on the right and left, as well as in advance. The river Passerage is ten miles east of Osterode and the river Alla, ten miles further east, but the Passerage bends its course deviously north to the Baltic falling into the Frish Haff 32 miles S. W. of Koningsberg, and 54 miles north of Osterode, while the Alla with bolder irregularity stretches to the N. E. and falls in that direction into the Pregel—84 miles N. E. from Osterode.

The French advanced posts beyond the Passerage were covered on the right by the lakes of Elbing, Wadang, Quedlitz, Kermer, Mashaffon & nume-rous others: and held the strong positions of Gilgenberg, Papenheim, Ortelsburg, Allenstein on the Alla, Bergfried, Eulstat, and the forests of Eschenaw.—The French left was at Braunsberg and covered by the Passerage in front, and supported by Elbing, 25 miles in the rear, or S. W. of Braunsberg, consequently, 57 miles S. W. of Konigsberg.

Here then we have the French position.

Let us now mark the distance of other places—

From Berlin to Dantzic,	210	miles.
to Koningsberg	320	
to Elbing	230	
Dantzic to Koningsberg,	80	E by N
Elbing to Koningsberg,	62	
Osterode to Warsaw,	90	S by E

The advices said to be received from the continent, of battles after those of Eylau and Braunsberg, should, to be creditable, be at some date after those periods; the French head quarters we see by the bulletins, was on the 2d of March at Osterode. The same papers that are now relied upon state, that the head quarters continued there on the 8th of March. One article is creditable as the other.

These advices state what is very probable, and what must be true in itself independent of any action having taken place, that the Russians were reinforced by 75,000 men. We have no doubt of their being reinforced by double that number.

The accounts by Husum, Hamburg, and Altona, as given in the English papere, are evidently no other than duplicate details or relations of the affair at Braunsberg and small and inconsequent affairs of posts, of which the particulars have been long in the public possession.

One letter from Altona of the 20th of March, appears to have been particularly relied on. This letter we shall examine. It begins by stating, that on the first of March Benningsen's head quarters was at Heilsberg on the Alla. This single assertion is sufficient to shew, that the writer was very ignorant of the country, and by the very means used to give plausibility to his news, he has rendered it completely discreditable.

Heilsberg is on the Alla, 20 miles east of the Passerage, and 40 N. E. of Osterode, but also 40 miles south of Konings-berg; and 44 miles S. W. of the confluence of the Alla and Pregel.

Military principles will not admit of the belief that a general would leave his right exposed, with an enemy such as the French nearer by ten or fifteen miles to his magazines and depots, than his own head quarters. The story of the cross of St. Andrew being given to general Benningsen there, is very well for a dramatic incident it would add to the plausibility if geographical laws did not destroy the stage effect.

But unfortunately for the writer of the Altona letter, he neither knows any thing of military nor of geographical positions, for besides placing the head quarters of the Russians within nineteen miles of the French advanced posts on the Alla; he places the right of the Russian army, at Peterswalde, which is within 3 or 4 miles of the Pregel—23 miles east of Koningsberg—39 miles in the actual *rear* of the reputed head quarters; for to make it the right, Benningsen's left must occupy the very positions in which Bonaparte had his right and his head quarters.

This Altona letter then is destroyed by its own internal evidence; and being totally false in the principal facts, cannot be credited in any of the collateral circumstances.

There is a very material difference between the movements of head quarters within its own line of cantonment, and its advance or its retreat, in action. In cantonments it will be central and covered; but in action it will be where the pressure of the service requires it.

With regard to the reported retreat to Berlin, they must be shallow reasoners and politicians indeed, who could suppose that if a retreat were to take place that the French would not retire to Warsaw instead of Berlin.

It may not be an improbable thing that the diplomatic corps have removed from Warsaw to Berlin; but if so, it will be seen that it is to establish a new dynasty in Brandenburg, or to add new features to the political organization of Europe.

We have however copied from English papers those articles, which we make no doubt were written at London, with the purpose of giving *John Bull a mouthful of moonshine* to divert his attention as much as possible from the new changes of the political administration.

From the National Intelligencer.

OF all the charges habitually and clamorously cast upon the republicans the most absurd and unfounded is perhaps that which ascribes to them the character of revolutionists and disorganisers. It is true that in the days of the revolution they were disorganisers, in the sense attached to that term by those who then styled themselves the friends of order and good government. In those days this honorable description of men exclusively consisted of kings, nobility and clergy; men, not called by their country to the administration of the public affairs, but who had themselves assumed the reins of government, and who in the whole course of their public conduct considered nations as made for their personal aggrandisement. That men of this description, who only promoted the public interests in the degree in which they administered to their own emolument or honor, should stigmatise as disorganisers all those who aimed at affecting their monopolies, is not in the least surprising. Truth was to them the most dreadful disorganiser, and they consequently erected inquisitions, forged chains, and multiplied fetters for those who dared to inculcate what it inspired.

It was this monopdy of power, and the dreadful abuses to which it led, that produced our revolution, which issued in the triumph of truth over prejudice, and which *established political principles* before unknown or unobserved among men.

Who then are the real disorganisers of the present day? Those who maintain these principles, or those who subvert them? Those who adhere to principles of native growth, or those who go back to those of a foreign origin? Those who respect the great principles established by our constitutions, or those, who, in violation of these, reverence the principles prevalant in the old and corrupt governments of Europe, on the subversion of which our glorious revolution arose? On this ground let the cause be put to issue. This ground properly surveyed, and the federalists of the United States must be considered as the great disorganisers of the land—and the republicans as those who are for adhering to the good old principle on which our political fabric is founded.

Let us descend to particulars.

Our revolution established the great principle, not merely of religious toleration, but of the entire separation of religious from political institutions.

Have the republicans, in a solitary instance, aimed at invading this great principle? Have they erected inquisitions? Have they devised religious establishments in any form? Have they given a preference to one sect over another? Have they laid taxes for the support of religion, thereby making the maintainance of the latter a thing of coercion and not of choice?—Have they required religious tests, thereby excluding those of particular tenets from a participation in the government? None of these invasions of conscience, none of these infractions of the great compact that unites us together are, or can be charged upon them. On the contrary, they have passed many laws to guarantee the enjoyment of equal religious privileges, and the principles they invariably inculcate are those of unlimited freedom of conscience and worship. Need we appeal to what is fresh in the recollection of every enlightened man—to the memorable act of the Virginia legislature penned by the most distinguished republican in the union? Need we appeal to the enlightened principles of a Franklin and a Rittenhouse, the illustrious coadjutors of a Penn. Need we appeal to the constitution of the United States, free from the reproach of a religious test, in the formation of which a Madison so largely participated? These are positive, irrefragable proofs that the most distinguished disciples of repullicanism are the firm friends of religious liberty.

Contemplate the opposite side of the picture; and you behold whatever remains in our political institutions, or habits, that partakes of the spirit of bigotry, or ecclesiastical establishment, under the special guardianship of federalism. In New England, until lately entirely under the rod of fedealism, and part of it still remaining in is fetters, there still exists a religious establishment. We say a religious establishment. For, however accommodating the spirit that upholds such an institution may be to the temper of the times, there cannot exist a doubt that the principle of an establishment is still retained, which may hereafter, as circumstances shall justify it, be exemplified in the rage of intollerance and persecution. *There a man is compelled to pay a tax for the support of religious worship.* So far the act is coercive. So far the civil power maintains an ecclesiastical establishment. This is undeniable. A man, whose temple is his own conscience, who cannot, among the various existing sects, find one congenial to his own sentiments, is constrained to contribute towards the maintainance of an establishment, to which he is in his conscience opposed. Here then is a palpable violation of conscience, of one of the great principles of the revolution. This despotism over the conscience, for it deserves not a milder name, is maintained by federalists. Republicans disclaim it, and deem it a reproach.—In the republican states such a principle does not exist, and would not be tolerated. It will be observed that these last remarks are not intended to be applied to those states in New England, 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 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 occasions 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 & 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 citizens 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 withstand such temptations, 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 falacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty, because he being of course judge of that tendency, will make his opinions the rule of judgement, 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, that the rights hereby asserted are of the natural rights of mankind, & 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 principles, have surrounded property with so many barriers, as to render it exceedingly difficult to dispossess the fradulent in favor of the rightful owner. But just in the degree in which we admire that system 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 oppossed 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 disorganisers and anarchists; and prove that those who the most clamorously urge them, are themselves the greatest disorganisers and anarchists.

A great bargain.

I WILL sell at vendue, on Monday the 15th day of June next, my *Grist and Saw Mills*, as they now lie, broke with the late rain, with the lots and lands belonging, supposed to contain about sixty acres. This property is situate in Kent county, Maryland, and on Pricklepair creek, near a good landing on Chester River, navigable at all times, and is a desirable situation for the manufacturing of Wheat for Baltimore market. The Saw Mill is newly built, and the Grist Mill underwent a thorough repair last spring, and is completely rigged for merchant work. Terms, three equal and annual payments, with interest. I will also sell on said day, to the purchaser of the above property, the LOG WAGGON, Gears and OXEN, at a valuation. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

WM. THOMAS.

May 19, 1807. 3

The Public

ARE requested to suspend their opinion of a publication over the signature of *Samuel Black*, until next week, when I pledge myself to prove him a base Lyar by indubitable testimony—I have been for some time in Somerset county, which has precluded me from obtaining the necessary documents for publication this week.

RICHARD HULL.

Easton, May 19 1807.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Mary Airey*, late of Dorchester 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 20th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1807. 3

THOMAS HARRIS, *Ex'or.*

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Thomas Hamilton*, Esq. late of Somerset county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, to

WILLIAM COTTMAN, }
JOHN STEWART, } *Ex'ors.*