

To "NO INNOVATOR."

IN the Gazette of the United States of Wednesday last, you have a number of observations upon the new philosophy, which you denominate illuminatism, and amidst your animadversions on the evils attending it, you single out the author of an essay on the amusements and punishments proper for schools, whom you affect to consider as a disciple of the "new philosophy," and abuse accordingly.

It is not from a desire to vindicate this gentleman that I take notice of your essay, for I am not so much concerned with such childish malignity and so little meaning, can hurt no man, however vulnerable he may be to the shafts of true satire; but I think nevertheless that a little advice may not be improperly bestowed upon you.

Give me leave first to tell you, that whatever may be the errors of this gentleman, you have not the talents to set him right. I do not know you, but I judge from your essay, which is a jumble of nonsense as well as gross inconsistency. This I will undertake to prove to your own understanding. In the first place you say that he is one of those proud disciples of the new philosophy whose impudence and dauntless exceeds their nonsense and impiety, and immediately you subjoin in a note that he is a "meek" man. Now search your dictionary and tell us if you can reconcile these expressions.

Again, in speaking in defence of religion, and against the doctrine of materialism, you say in one place that the great bulk of our citizens still reverence the religion of our forefathers, and afterwards you are of quite the contrary opinion, and assert that "the factions in this country," as well as the wars in Europe are owing to a sickly taste for novelty and paradox; that there is "a general corruption of manners and principles;" and that a rage for innovation infects both public and private life. These words I quote from you, Sir, to shew your foolish inconsistency; but you folly appears in another light, distant from this. Here, it is in your manner of handling the subject; but it was further, a folly in you to handle it at all. The cause of religion is only injured, when such bunglers as you attempt to defend it. You only bring the principles of its enemies into notice, without the ability to treat them as they deserve. You provoke the wild beast which you have not strength to destroy.

After this, Mr. No-innovator, let me ask you one question. Your piece contains a general discussion of subjects, into which you contrive to ing some sneers against a particular person. Now which was your motive for writing, the consideration of the subject, or the personal abuse? And, if the latter, in what character do you oppose him, as a man who is very insignificant, and whose errors are therefore material to be corrected, or as one against whom you have some latent reason for dislike, and whose opinions you attack, not because you disapprove them, but because he is their author?

I do not suppose you will answer this question, nor that you can answer it fairly, without betraying your depravity. You may suppose from the spirit of it, that he who puts it is some friend of the man you decry, but I solemnly declare I have no personal acquaintance with him. My regard for him arises only from my knowledge of his character, and of those benevolent actions of his which during various seasons of public calamity have deserved the thanks of man and woman. By those actions he has merited the praises and prayers of every man, and that any should be found to withhold them, is not his reproach, but theirs.

JUSTICE.

POLITICAL.

From the Connecticut Courant.

No. 11.

To the People of the United States.

THE first proposition which I have to propose, is—Mr. Jefferson has long felt a spirit of deadly hostility against the Federal Constitution, and in conjunction with his party, has become steadily plotting its destruction.

To support this proposition, I shall resort to various sources for evidence and argument.

1. Mr. Jefferson's writings furnish strong proof, that he dislikes all government, which is capable of affording protection and security to those who live under it. About 12 or 15 years ago, Mr. Jefferson published his "Notes on Virginia." The edition which I have was published in London, in 1787. At that period it was fashionable, especially in this country, to theorize about government. Elevated with the success of our struggle for independence, we were in our own opinions, very wise. All the ideas which were derived from experience, were hooted at, and every chamber politician was able to plan, and erect systems of government, competent for all the exigencies of a large and increasing nation. That Mr. Jefferson ranks high in this class of government-makers, is now generally acknowledged. In addition to his native stock of visionary nonsense, he had imbibed in his European visit, large supplies from the French school, which was then plotting the overthrow of their government, and lighting the torches of that dreadful fire, which has laid waste nearly half the civilized globe. A

few expressions from this book of Mr. Jefferson, will shew what his ideas on this subject were. Writing on the subject of universal toleration, and attempting to prove that one kind of religion is as good as another, Mr. Jefferson says—"The legitimate powers of government extend to such acts only, as are injurious to others. But, it does me no injury for my neighbour to say there are twenty gods, or no god. It neither picks my pocket, nor breaks my leg."

By this passage, we are plainly taught this lesson—that morals are no object for the attention, or care of government; that all we have to trouble ourselves about, is, the conduct of the individuals of the community—a lesson which is fraught with all the mischiefs which are now exhibiting, and which have for years been practised by the abettors of the French Revolution. The doctrine is this—that if a man believes in the rectitude of murder, atheism, rape, adultery, &c. it is of no importance, because it neither breaks our legs, nor picks our pockets; and as long as our pockets and legs are safe, government is satisfied. Let us then picture to ourselves a community, composed of such individuals; for, if it is improper to control, or restrain one man, in the free exercise of his opinions, it is equally improper to control, or restrain any number of men. We will then view a nation, whose laws suffer the free propagation of sentiments like these—viz.—That it is just to commit murder, violate female chastity, deny the existence of God, &c. According to Mr. Jefferson's ideas of legitimate government, this is just and ought to be tolerated, and no notice can be taken of it, until men actually do commit murder, rape, &c. But, if it is proper to preach these doctrines, why is it not to practise them? It certainly is; unless it is proper to introduce a system of lying into a community.

However, it is fair to acknowledge, that Mr. Jefferson implies in his reasoning, that tho' the sentiments do no real mischief, yet the practice of them would. Let us see if the practice will not necessarily follow the precept. According to the doctrine, men have an uncontrollable right to believe, and to inculcate what moral or religious sentiments they please, provided they do not practise them. Will not men generally practise what they believe, provided they are secure from legal punishment? Mr. Jefferson's murderers, atheists, &c. have nothing further to do, than to spread their doctrines, until a majority of the community shall become profelytes to the faith, and then the laws against the practice of murder, rape, robbery, &c. will be repealed, and the wholesome practice introduced in its fullest latitude.

I trust I am addressing those, who, generally, still believe in the existence of a God, of truth and justice, the momentous truths of Religion, and the hopes and fears of a future life, who are not yet prepared to part with their Bible, their morals, or their God. If so, let them seriously consider the extent of the sentiment of Mr. Jefferson which I am considering. I have but just touched upon it; the rest must be left for the more sober reflection of those who are interested in the fate of their country.

Mr. Jefferson sets up a claim to be our leader, our head; to fill the seat which once contained a Washington. I have brought this particular sentiment into view, as containing the seeds of those opinions, which have since sprung up in the life and writings of Mr. Jefferson, taking it for granted that he, like all other men, will endeavour as far as possible to introduce into practice, his favorite sentiments. His sentiments are, that a man has an uncontrollable right to believe what he pleases—mine are, that when a man can do it with safety, he will forever practise what he believes. The result is too obvious to be mistaken. I shall pursue this subject in my next, by examining other passages in the same book.

BURLEIGH.

Notes on Virginia, page 265

To Printers.

WANTED—in Exchange, A POUND of Long Primer, weighing 6 or 700 lb. or upwards, and a Pound of Brevier weighing 300 lbs. or upwards—they must not be much worn—Any person having types of the above description and disposed to Exchange them for other printing materials; or will sell cheap, may apply at the Office of the Gazette of the United States. July 12.

WHEREAS,

An attachment was lately issued out of the inferior court of common pleas of the county of Essex, in the state of New Jersey, directed to the sheriff of the said county, against the rights, credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Cleves Symmes on the suit of William Wells, in a plea of trespass on the case to his damage three thousand dollars;—

And whereas, the said sheriff did, at the term of June last past, return to the said court that he had attached the defendant by a certain bond given by Matthias Denman and Samuel Mecker to the said defendant, to the amount of near two thousand dollars, and also by sixty land warrants;—

Now therefore, unless the said John Cleves Symmes shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered against him, and his property herein attached, will be sold agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

Aaron Ogden, Clerk, &c. Elizabeth-town, July 8, 1799 (11) 1aw:2m

A PARTNERSHIP.

A PERSON possessing some capital, a considerable share of industry, and desirous of engaging as a partner in a lucrative business, may hear of a situation. All proposals on this subject to be in writing, sealed and directed to W. R. J. New York, and left with the printer of the Gazette of the United States, will be attended to.

A Printer would find it to his advantage June 5.



Laws of the United States.

By Authority.

Sixth Congress of the United States

At the First Session, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

AN ACT,

An act making appropriations for the military establishment of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred.

Section 1.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred, the pay and subsistence of the officers and men, bounties and premiums, the clothing, hospital, ordnance, quarter-masters and Indian departments, the defensive protection of the frontiers, the contingent expenses of the War Department, for the fabrication of cannon and arms, and purchase of ammunition; and for the payment of military pensions, the sum of three millions forty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars and thirty-five cents, be, and is hereby appropriated, that it is to be—

For the pay of the army of the United States, one million eighteen thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

For the subsistence of the army, seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty-five cents.

For forage, the sum of thirty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars.

For horses to replace those which may die or become unfit for service, the sum of five thousand dollars.

For clothing, the sum of two hundred and fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For bounties and premiums, the sum of fourteen thousand dollars.

For the hospital department, the sum of fifty-one thousand dollars.

For the ordnance department, the sum of one hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars.

For the quarter-master's department, the sum of five hundred and twenty-eight thousand and sixty-five dollars.

For paying annuities to the following nations of Indians in pursuance of treaties: to the six nations, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Creeks, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

For promoting civilization among the Indian tribes, and pay of temporary agents, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

For expense attending the running of the line of demarkation between the Indian territory of the United States, including the pay of commissioners, surveyors, and assistants, the sum of four thousand dollars.

For the defensive protection of the frontiers of the United States, including the erection and repairs of forts and fortifications, the sum of sixty thousand dollars.

For loss of stores, allowances to officers on being ordered to distant commands, and for special purposes, advertising and apprehending deserters, printing, purchasing maps, and other contingencies the sum of forty thousand dollars.

For the annual allowance to the invalids of the United States, for their pensions, from the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred, to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, the sum of ninety-three thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the fabrication of cannon and arms, and the purchase of ammunition for the army and navy, and for the militia of the United States, in addition to the sums expended of the appropriations made by the acts of Congress of the fourth of May and first of July seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, the sum of two hundred and sixty-thousand dollars shall be, and hereby is appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing appropriations shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, May 10, A. D. 1800.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

AN ACT

To ascertain the compensation of Public Ministers.

Section 1.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That exclusive of an outfit which shall in no case exceed the amount of one year's full salary to any Minister-plenipotentiary or Charge des Affairs, to whom the same may be allowed, the President of the United States shall not allow to any Minister-plenipotentiary a greater sum than at the rate of nine thousand dollars per annum, as a compensation for all his personal services and expenses: nor a greater sum for the same than four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to a Charge des Affairs: nor a greater sum for the same than one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars per annum to the Secretary of any Minister-plenipotentiary.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That where any sum or sums of money shall be drawn from the Treasury under any law making appropriation for the contingent expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, the President shall be, and he hereby is authorized to cause the same to be duly settled annually with the accounting officers of the Treasury in manner following, that is to say—by causing the same to be accounted for specially in all instances wherein the expenditure thereof may in his judgment be made public, and by making a certificate of the amount of such expenditures as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum or sums therein expressed to have been expended.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, May 10, A. D. 1800.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

HEALTH-OFFICE,

July 9th, 1800.

The Governor having politely granted the Board of Health a superior accommodation than where the office has been lately kept, the public are informed that after the 10th instant, the Health-Office will be removed to the State-House; where those who have any thing to send their connexions performing quarantine, will please to forward before 8 o'clock, at which time there will punctually be a conveyance 6 days in each week to the vessels detained by law.

By order of the Board,

Wm. ALLEN, Health-Officer.

WAYNE COUNTY TAXES.

THE owners of unimproved lands in Wayne County, are hereby notified, that Taxes are become payable thereon for the years 1799 and 1800. Those who have not already paid their taxes, are hereby required to discharge the same to JOHN BRINK, Esquire, Treasurer of said County at Millford, within three months from this date, otherwise proceedings to sale, according to the act of Assembly in such case provided, will be had by the Commissioners for the said county.

Asa Stenton, John Carsin, Johannes Van Etten, Commissioners

Attch. E. KELLOGG, Clk. July 9, 1800 d 907

FOR BRISTOL,

The SHIP

Roebuck,

Bernard Rafer, Master;

Has a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, and will sail with all expedition.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, or to THOMAS & JOHN CLIFFORD. July 12. end 31

For Charter,

THE SHIP

ABIGAIL,

A good stout vessel, burthen about 2000 barrels.

Apply to MOORE WHARTON. July 14. drw

Thespian Society.

THE members of the Thespian Society are requested to attend a special meeting at the Circus in Fifth Street, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, on business of importance. By order of the President. July 14.

AN APPRENTICE

WANTED,

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

March 12, 1800.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of October, 1800, to the 30th day of September, 1801, both days inclusive, at the places and within the two districts hereinafter first mentioned; and also that separate proposals will be received at the said office until the expiration of the 25th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required as aforesaid, from the 1st day of January in the year 1801, to the 31st day of December in the same year, both days inclusive, at the place and within the several states hereinafter mentioned, viz.

First. Proposals to supply all rations, that may be required, at Oswego; at Niagara; at Pittsburgh; at Presqu'ile; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Beauf; at Cincinnati; at Pique Town, and Laramies stores; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami river to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox, and Ouatouon on the river Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the river Mississippi, above the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.

Second. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the southern boundary of the state of Kentucky and within the said state; at Knoxville; at all posts and places within the state of Tennessee; at South West Point; at

Tellico Block House; at St. Stevens, or other fort or post on the rivers Mobile or Tombigby, and any place or places within the Cherokee boundaries; below the northern boundary of the state of Tennessee and within the boundary of the United States.

Third. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at Point Peire; at Coleraine, at Savannah, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia; at all forts or stations on the Oconee and Altamaha, and at all other places in the Creek nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be stationed.

Fourth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnston, at Fort Pinckney, at Charleston, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the state of South-Carolina.

Fifth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at the Fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at Beacon Island, Ocracoke; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville; at Salisbury, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the state of North-Carolina.

Sixth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Norfolk, at Portsmouth, at Kempville, at Charlotteville, at Winchester, at Staunton, at Richmond, at Alexandria, at Leesburg, at Fredericksburg, at Carterville, at Harper's ferry, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, in the state of Virginia.

Seventh. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Mifflin, at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Frederick town, at Leonardtown, at Hagers town, at Bladensburg, at Georgetown, at Balltown, at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Maryland.

Eighth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Mifflin, at Philadelphia, at Darby, at Lancaster, at Wilkesbarre, at Reading, at Bristol, at York town, at Carlisle, at Lewisdown (Mifflin county) at Bedford, at Greensburg at Washington, at Eastown, at Wilmington, at Christiana, at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, except the posts within the state of Pennsylvania, enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.

Ninth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hackensack, at Elizabethtown, at New-Brunswick, at Burlington, at Woodbury, at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Jersey.

Tenth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at New-York, at West Point, at Flushing, at Haerlem, at West Chester, at Poughkepie, at Konderhook, at Stillwater, at Newburg, at Albany, at Conjasarie, at Cherry Valley, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of New-York, except the posts within the state enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.

Eleventh. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New-London, at Brooklyn, at Wyndham, at Litchfield, at Guilford, at New-Haven, at Fairfield, at Danbury, at Middletown, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Connecticut.

Twelfth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Brantons Point, at Newport, at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Rhode-Island.

Thirteenth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portland in the District of Maine, Gloucester, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boston, at Uxbridge, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Massachusetts.

Fourteenth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portsmouth, at Exeter, at Windsor, at Bennington, at Rutland, or at any fort, place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of New Hampshire and Vermont.

The rations to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz. eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of sifted or bolted Indian meal, one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or one pound of salted beef, or when quarters of a pound of salted pork, and three fresh meat is issued, salt, at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; soap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the proposal will also extend to the supply of rum, whisky, or other ardent spirits at the rate of half a gill per ration, and vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The proposals will specify the price of the several component parts of the ration as well as those of substitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as shall be required at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara and Oswego, for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or posts, to call for as many rations as the same can be transported, or at any time in the case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and at all losses, sustained, by the deprivations of an enemy, or by the means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the article captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles, for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is to be understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring, that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under contracts now in force have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the Sea-board or Indian frontiers, not exceeding three months.

JAMES M'HENRY,

Secretary of War.

March 24

1799 July