# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

# WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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*FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.*

"United we stand, divided we fall."

That a *schism* has taken place among the Republicans, in certain parts of the union, is a fact too well known to admit of the least doubt. The writer of this will not enter into an examination of the causes which have produced this unfortunate event. He will leave to those, who are versed in *state politics*, the patriotic task of exposing hypocrisy and of denouncing ambition.—He cannot, however, refrain from making a few remarks on the dangerous tendency of these divisions.

It has ever been the fate of republics to be cursed with a number of intriguing and unprincipled characters, who not content with enjoying a share of public patronage, have arrogantly claimed the exclusive right of governing the commonwealth, or in the language of Mr. Adams, wished to be "*put into a hole by themselves*"—To effect which, they have invariably excited *divisions* among the friends of liberty; and during the agitated state of the public mind, some one, more daring than the rest, has seized the reins of government, and the people were made to believe that "*the calm of despotism*" was preferable to "*the tempestuous sea of liberty.*"

Although but little more than thirty years have elapsed since we assumed the rank of an independent nation, attempts have already been made to subvert our liberties—as a proof of which, witness the arbitrary and unconstitutional measures which were pursued by the late administration. It is unnecessary to enter into a detail of them. They are still recent in the public mind, and will not soon be forgotten.—The attempt however was found to be rather premature. The American people were not prepared to wear the fetters which were forging for them.—They exercised their constitutional right of dismissing from their service men who no longer enjoyed their confidence, and placed in their stead a band of patriots, who have not ceased to deserve well of their country.

Although "*the well born*" were compelled by the indignant voice of a much injured and insulted people to abandon the helm of state, they were nevertheless sanguine in their expectations of soon regaining their lost authority and influence. It was however considered necessary to resort to *calumny* and *misrepresentation*, for the purpose of destroying the characters of those whom the people delighted to honor, and in particular that of the President. But the arrows of calumny, (though dipped in wormwood and gall, and stained with malice and slander) have been hurled at them in vain. The *name* of *Jefferson* is still dear to the American people, and his memory will be adored as long as virtue, patriotism and talents shall have votaries. The opposition party have been equally unsuccessful in their attempts to render the measures of government unpopular. The citizens of this country (at least nine tenths of them) have unequivocally approved of the measures which have been adopted since the change of administration, persuaded (as they are) that they have promoted the happiness and prosperity of our country. Republicans—although the dangerous machinations of our political opponents have been hitherto counteracted, it is chimerical to suppose that they have abandoned their liberticide projects.—They have, however, in some measure, changed their mode of warfare. Instead of confining themselves to calumny and misrepresentation, they have for some time past been industriously employed in *fomenting divisions among the friends of the administration*. In this *laudable* pursuit, in this *Macedonian policy* they have met with some success. Persons who still assume the garb of republicanism; who still call themselves the friends of the President, openly *advocate an union with the sworn enemies of Democracy*, and the *calumniators* of the virtuous and patriotic *Jefferson*—Republicans, be vigilant—regard with a jealous eye those who are the advocates for so hateful an union—for should this ever take place, we may put on the mantle of mourning, and bid adieu to the constitution and liberties of our country.

CATO.


The thorough Bred Horse

MONTICELLO,

NOW IN HIGH ORDER,

WILL be Let to Mares the ensuing season, to commence the first of April, at my seat, near Georgetown, at FIFTEEN DOLLARS, per Mare, for which a note must be sent payable the first of September, and one dollar to the groom; or in lieu thereof, ELEVEN DOLLARS in money.

Good and extensive pasturage, well enclosed, at 50 cents per week, and the mare fed, if required, at the market price, for which the money must be sent. The greatest care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible for either.

JOHN THRELKELD.

March 23—tf


## HOUSE OF COMMONS,

*Thursday, March 5.*

### CATHOLICS.

Lord Howick rose, for the purpose, he said, of bringing in a bill, pursuant to the notice he had given, for securing to all classes of his majesty's subjects the privilege of serving in the navy and army, and the free exercise of their religion while therein employed. The only condition which he should propose to be annexed to this, was the security of an oath; and thus protected, he could not imagine that any objections could be made to the measure he intended to submit to the House. The object of the bill, in short, which he meant to propose, was to unite the whole of the empire in its defence, and to prevent any portion of its population from being excluded from that honorable privilege, at a time when we were liable to be attacked by a power which had overwhelmed the greatest part of Europe. It was not his business or intention, at present, to discuss the propriety of the laws which excluded numerous classes of the subjects of this realm from certain places of trust and profit, or to question the right of every government to enact such laws. The subject would always be a question of expediency. It was generally supposed that religious and political opinions were identified with each other, and it was upon this mistaken notion that the principle of exclusion had been so long justified. It was upon this principle that it was supported by Dr. Paley, than whom perhaps there never existed a more enlightened man, or one whose opinions were more liberal in other respects. If, however, it should be found that this identification of religious and political opinion had long since ceased to exist, he trusted the House would agree with him that it was time the restriction to which the existence or suspicion of it had given rise, should be done away. If what he stated should be made out to the satisfaction of the House, as he trusted it would, this consequence would follow, that it would be highly unjust to exclude the Catholics of Ireland and England, who contributed one fourth of the population of the empire, from the privilege of serving it. He was relieved from much of the difficulty incidental to this subject, by circumstances which he would state to the House. A majority of the army and navy, and particularly of the latter, was at this very moment composed of Catholics. At this moment, too, by a law passed in the Irish parliament, in 1793, Catholics have a privilege of holding commissions in that country. The object of the bill which he meant to propose was, to extend this privilege generally, and to persons of all religious persuasions, subject to the oath which he should annex to it. The attention of his majesty's government was first drawn to this subject, by the extreme hardship of the case, and the strange anomaly of a law having force in one part of the empire, which was not recognised in the other. By the act of 1793, persons of the Catholic persuasion were at liberty to enter into the army, to advance and obtain rank in it, subject only to the following restrictions, that they could neither fill the office of commander in chief, master general of the ordnance, or general on the staff. To all other military employments and offices whatever they were eligible. This act gave rise to one of the most striking incongruities which could occur in any country. By this act, an officer could head his battalion or regiment in Ireland, but if an invasion of this country, a rebellion, or any other circumstance, should render in necessary for him to come to this country the moment that he set his foot on British ground he became disqualified: he must either renounce his profession and his rank, the scanty remuneration for hard and various service, or remain in it, subject to the anxiety and uneasiness to which he must continue exposed as long as the present prohibitory law was in force. He was persuaded that he had only to mention this difficulty to the House to induce it to correct the inconvenience produced by it. This absurdity was strongly felt in Ireland at the time, and the then Secretary of State in that country (Lord Buckingham) pledged himself in the commons, as did Lord Clare in the Irish House of Lords, that a bill should be brought into the English parliament to remove this inconsistency. It was for the purpose of putting an end to this anomaly, and redeeming that pledge, that he would offer to the House the bill of which he had given notice. He wished the act of 1793, or at least the principle of it, to be extended to this part of the empire. This was not the proper time for him to expatiate on the merits of the Catholic officers, or to lay before the House the eminent services which they had rendered to their country on the shores of Egypt and Calabria. In another stage of the bill, he would have much to say on the gallantry, the skill, the loyalty, and the spirit which they displayed every where, and on every service in which they had been employed. These would be the subject of the approbation and gratitude not of him alone, but he trusted, of every man in the House capable of appreciating eminent services rendered to his country. His object was to do that generally for persons of all religious persuasions, which was at present permitted in Ireland, and to extend to every one the privilege of defending his country. To this, as far as the general feeling of this country went, he thought there could be no objection. (*Hear, Hear!*) The difference between the Irish act and the bill which he intended to offer to the House, was this. In the Irish act, this privilege, or right, as he should rather call it, was applicable to the army alone, and for this reason, that Ireland had no navy. The present bill would allow persons of all religions to serve both in the army and navy. In the propriety of this, he was persuaded the House would agree with him. If Catholics were allowed to serve in the army, he was at a loss to discover any reasonable grounds for objecting to their serving in the navy also. If any possible danger could arise from allowing Catholics to serve in the army, that danger must be greatest when they were serving in a Catholic country; and yet, by a strange inconsistency, they were allowed to serve in Ireland where there were 3,000,000 of Catholic population, and they were prohibited from serving in England, where the persons professing the Catholic religion did not constitute a greater proportion than one in twenty of the other religious persuasions. In the bill which he should propose, it was not his intention to continue the restrictions of the Irish act. He saw no good reason why an officer, professing the catholic religion, should not be eligible to the offices from which he was excluded by the provisions of that act. For his part, he saw no danger in it. He would propose that they should be admitted generally, and without restriction, both in the army and navy. This he would propose on the same principles that the laws of both countries were assimilated. It was unnecessary for him to point out to the House the inconvenience arising from the existing restrictions. As the law stood at present, an officer might serve with distinction and pre-eminence as a major or a colonel, but the moment he attained to a higher rank, his country became deprived of the benefit of his services. The restriction was a disadvantage to the country and the service. As a security, no person could suppose for a moment, that it was worth any thing. It would always be in the discretion of the executive government to employ whom it pleased. The restriction, in fact, could tend to no good effect whatever, and might possibly give rise to much discontent. It would be the object of the bill, not only to open the army and navy to persons of all religions, but to secure to those who were already employed the same privilege.—It might be objected to him, that provision might be made for this in another way. He would be told, perhaps, that this free exercise of religion practically exists. To this, he would answer, that he was afraid it was not always so. He had become acquainted with some instances, in which no liberality of this kind was displayed. The effect of these instances was to excite discontent, to prevent people from engaging in the army and navy, and to diffuse general suspicion and apprehension of insecurity. To prevent the possibility of the recurrence of any such vexations for the future, was a chief motive with him for bringing in the present bill. He did not suppose, that much objection could be made to it in the first stage, particularly when its object was of so liberal a nature, as to provide that dissenters of any kind shall not be interrupted in the exercise of their religion. It would, perhaps, be a satisfaction to those who might not be very cordial in their approbation of the principle of this bill, to learn, that it was not intended that any religious establishment should be connected with it. It would require neither priests nor chaplains. He hoped, when the subject was cooly and dispassionately considered, that there would be no objection to the bill. He would not enter further into the question at present, but reserve himself for the arguments which might be offered against it. His lordship concluded with moving, for leave to bring in a bill to allow persons of all religious persuasions to enter into the army and navy, and to secure to them the free exercise of their religion, &c. &c.

MARCH 19.

Lord Howick.—Mr. Speaker, since I had the honor of introducing to this house a bill for enabling his majesty to avail himself of the services of all his liege subjects, in his naval and military forces, circumstances have occurred which induced me twice to postpone the second reading of the bill. The second reading was fixed for to-morrow, it is my duty now to state to the house, that those circumstances still continue, and that I shall not to-morrow move for the second reading of that bill. It is also my duty to state, that I cannot precisely say when I can make that motion. I am perfectly aware, sir, that the statement I have made may excite much general observation, and cannot satisfy it.

It is not for me, however, to explain that statement. I rely confidently upon the indulgence of the house, and am sure that that indulgence will not prejudge it. I could not enter into that explanation without being authorised, the house will think me justified in withholding it. I can only say, sir, that when the opportunity shall arrive, I shall willingly embrace it, in the hope of giving to the house that satisfaction and decisive communication, which urgent necessity, in the present instance, compels me to withhold.


Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday the 13th of May next if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, the Real Estate of Henry Addison, late of Prince George's county, deceased lying and being in the county aforesaid, and containing 500 acres of Land. This Land will either be sold entire, subject to the Dower of the widow, or two thirds of it will be exposed to sale free from all incumbrances, as may best suit the convenience of the purchaser. The terms of sale are, the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, to the Trustee for paying the purchase money—one half within nine months, and the other half in eighteen months, with interest on each, from the day of sale.

THOMAS G. ADDISON, Trustee.

April 20, 1807—tf

N. B. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the deceased, to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, within four months from the time of sale.

THO'S G. ADDISON, Trustee.

CHARLES H. VARDEN,

Merchant Taylor

*New Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol.*

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of the district of Columbia, he has imported by ship Eliza ANN lately arrived at Philadelphia,

A choice assortment

Of Extra Superfine cloths, Bennets Velvets, and Cords, Cassimeres, single and double milled Sattin cloths, fashionable Spanish Orleans and Toilenets, rich silk Moleskin velvets, silk and sattin Florentines, with a variety of other articles suitable for the season.

N. B. Ladies habits, regimentals and navy uniforms made in the first stile of fashion.

Richard Harwell's celebrated patent parallel suspenders, can be had on the same terms as at his manufactory.

November 12—tf

HENRY HIORT,

*ATTORNEY AT LAW.*

Has an Office in Mr. INGLE'S Brick House, on the Capitol Hill, where he gives constant attendance, and may be consulted on any subject within the line of his profession.

Washington city, April 13—1m

Bank of Columbia,

*March 19th, 1807.*

THE Board of Directors having this day declared a dividend for the half year ending the 20th inst. at the rate of Eight per cent per annum—the same will be paid to the Stockholders or their Representatives at any time after this day.

WILLIAM WHANN, Cashier.

Georgetown March 20—ep6w

By virtue of a decree of the hon. the circuit court of the district of Columbia for Washington county, will be Sold at

PUBLIC SALE

on Wednesday the 20th of May next, all the right and title of Jacob Gross, Bernard French and John Threlkeld in and to Lot No. 100 in Threlkeld's addition to Georgetown, with the improvements thereon. The terms of sale will be on a credit of 9 months the purchaser giving bond with approved security with interest from the date, and the sale at Mr Anthony Gaslers near the premises at 3 o'clock P. M. Conveyance will be made on receipt of the purchase money, and the sale being ratified by the court.

D. BUSSARD, Trustee.

The creditors of the said Jacob Gross are hereby notified to bring into the said court their claims against the said Jacob Gross with the vouchers thereof within two months from the day of sale aforesaid.

D. B. Trustee.

Georgetown, April 23—3w

FOR SALE.

A handsome, dark bay, well gaited, saddle or gig HORSE, eight years of age. Apply to

[illegible] W. GOLDSBOROUGH.

April 29—3t


*National Intelligencer.*

*Biography of John Wilkes, concluded.*

Mr. Wilkes, on the 22d, a week previous to the day of election for Middlesex, wrote to the solicitor of the treasury, intimating his intention, in the ensuing term, to appear personally in the court of king's bench. Mr. Wilkes fulfilled his engagement, and no sooner had finished the address in which he surrendered himself up to the discretion of the court, than the attorney general moved for his instant commitment upon the outlawry Mr. attorney general (Thurlow) was replied to by Mr. serjeant Glynn and other counsel, who moved, on their part, for a writ of error: it had before then been demanded of the law-officers of the crown and had been refused. Lord Mansfield and the rest of the judges concurred in opinion that they could not commit upon a voluntary appearance. "The attorney general could not with the least appearance of reason or law move for the commitment of a person who was not legally before them; nor had the counsel for the defendant any better plea for their motion in favor of a man who appeared in court gratis." Both parties were dismissed. On the 27th at noon, Mr. Wilkes was served with a writ of *capias utlagatum*, and in about a week after writs of error were allowed. Bail, offered on behalf of Mr. W. was rejected by the attorney general, and he consequently ordered to the king's bench prison. The uproar of the multitude during these events, and the armed preparation and military precaution of the ministry, are well known. Mr. W's letter of thanks to the electors of Middlesex on his being chosen their representative, was written to them from prison, on the 5th of May. The argument upon the outlawry was heard upon the 7th of the same month, and on the 8th of June, in the following term, it was finally reversed.

The outlawry reversed, objections were next taken to the verdicts found against him. Amongst others, one was vehemently urged on the ground of the informations having been altered by lord Mansfield, without the consent of the solicitor of the defendant, the evening previous to the trial. The word tenor was substituted for purport. That it was altered without the consent of the defendant's agent is true; but in none but a political cause would a practitioner of experience have withheld his consent.

The objections were over ruled; and he was sentenced, for re-printing and publishing the North Briton, No. 45, to pay a fine of 500l. and (having already been imprisoned two) to a confinement of ten months longer. For publishing the Essay on Woman his sentence was to pay a second fine of 500l. and to be imprisoned for another twelvemonth. He was at the expiration of these terms to find securities for his future conduct during seven years, himself under a penalty of 1000l. his sureties in 500l. each. This judgment was far milder than had been expected by the public: and it is said indeed that Mr. Wilkes might, had he chosen so to do, have certainly made at this period his peace with government. A negotiation was opened with him upon the subject, with the knowledge of the duke of Grafton (the prime minister), and one condition only was proposed to him, in which he refused to concur. Mr. Wilkes declared, on the 3d of November, to the freeholders of Middlesex, that he should shortly present to the House of Commons a petition relative to his case, upon which he should demand their decision. This, administration foresaw, would necessarily involve in its discussion all the transactions of the late Parliament. The condition therefore proposed, upon which he was to take his seat unimpeded, was, that this petition should not be presented. A pledge, however, he conceived had been given to the contrary, & from this public pledge he resolved not to withdraw. The petition was laid before the House on the following day by Sir J. Mawbey. It was received as the declaration of a second war.

On the 10th of May the populace had assembled in great numbers about the neighborhood of the King's Bench prison, where Mr. Wilkes was in confinement. The riot act was read by the justices of Surrey, and the mob not dispersing, the military was imprudently ordered to fire: several persons were slightly wounded, some more seriously, and one was killed on the spot. Lord Weymouth, the secretary of state, had written to the magistrates a letter dated April 17, exhorting them to firmness in the suppression of any popular tumult which might arise: and lord Barrington, the secretary at war, returned written thanks after the fatal 10th of May, in the name of his majesty, to the officers and soldiers of this regiment of guards which had been employed upon the occasion. These two letters were transmitted to the newspapers by Mr. Wilkes, accompanied with some prefatory remarks, in which he termed the unhappy transaction a massacre. Of these remarks he avowed himself, as