unless they were given also an established church. Since then the system of concession must either come to a consequence that would be dangerous to our religion and constitution, or must be resisted in time, he thought that as a stop must be made, it might as well be made upon the present occasion. He did not so much object to the measure proposed this night as to the consequences which he saw would follow from them. He would rather that all the claims of the Catholics should come before parliament at once, than that their hopes should be perpetually fed by constantly making concessions. He thought that the noble lord was inconsistent in first saying, that the army and navy were at present filled with Irish catholics, and afterwards stating that this measure was necessary to get them into our armies. He must first declare, that if an invasion was attempted in Ireland, he would have by no means the same confidence in catholic captains and catholic crews, as he would on church of England officers and sailors, and for that reason he did not wish any alteration in the present regulations, but at the same time he must repeat, that his objection was not so much to the measure, as to the consequences that he expected to follow from it. Those consequences were, as he thought, so full of danger to our constitution and establishment, that it was necessary to alarm the house and the country, in order to avoid those dangers. It was merely for the purpose of calling the serious attention of the house to the subject that he had offered his observations in the first stage of the business.

Lord TEMPLE said, that he had not the satisfaction of being in the House when his noble friend (Lord Howick) had made his speech in introducing his motion; but he had the misfortune of hearing from the learned gentleman on the other side, a speech which he was astonished at hearing in the period in which we now live, and which he would have thought fitter for the dark ages. This learned gentleman, however, professed his love of toleration, and he only wished that he would in this respect have reduced his theory to practice. He had supposed, that if an invasion of Ireland were to take place, no dependence could be placed on Catholic officers or soldiers, and therefore wished to exclude them from what, upon general reasoning must be considered as their right.—To him it appeared that there could be nothing which was likely to operate so much to prevent the Catholics from joining the king's troops to repel invasion, as to tell them, that there was very little dependence upon them, and that on that account they were not considered as equal, fit to be trusted with the rest of his majesty's subjects. The hon. and learned gentleman had said, "if you don't give them the establishment, you are doing nothing, and they will not thank you." They, however, had expressly disclaimed any wish to disturb the church establishment. He could not conceive upon what system of reasoning or policy the hon. and learned gentleman's objections were founded; but he thought it sufficient to call the attention of the House to that which was now proposed; and which, so far from being (as he conceived) attended with danger, would be an effectual means of strengthening the loyalty and attachment of the Catholics of Ireland.

Mr. YORKE did not rise with an intention of giving opposition to the measure which had been proposed; but he considered that the noble lord (lord Temple) ought not to have been so much surprized at observing some jealousy in the House, when so great an innovation was proposed. As to the expression, "a speech fit for the dark ages," he thought that no one who knew the great talents and enlightened mind of his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Percival) could suppose that any speech of his could deserve such a description. Gentlemen might call the bill of rights, and the act of settlement, acts of "the dark ages;" but he hoped the House considered them with great respect. He could not forget the lamentable events of 1798—and he should have been much more ready to vote any boon to the Irish Catholics before that time than he was now. As for the English Catholics, they had undergone a long purgation, and their loyalty was well tried; he should, therefore, think that privileges might be extended to them, which could not safely be given to the Catholics of Ireland.

Mr. MONTAGUE spoke a considerable length against the motion. He supposed the case of Catholic priests being chaplains on board men of war, and religious controversies to take place among the sailors. He adverted to the riots of 1780, and called upon the noble lord (Howick) and the proposers of the bill, to take care that their houses were not pulled down, and their persons endangered by such another mob.

Mr. FREEMANTLE observed, that there never had been the least intention of introducing Catholic clergy on board the ships of war, and that therefore there was no likelihood of those religious controversies in the navy. This bill certainly would not militate either with the bill of rights, or the act of settlement.

Mr. CORRY observed, that the revolution had two distinct objects. Religion was one of them, but the maintenance of our civil and political liberties was another object fully as material. This latter object would always be kept in view by a British parliament, and watched with an eternal jealousy, for there was an eternal principle in the minds of men in power which would overbear the liberties of the country, if it were not perpetually checked by the proper and constitutional jealousy of that House. Whatever dangers there might be at the time of the revolution, of a popish family being placed upon the throne, and of popery being established as the religion of the country, no rational man could apprehend such danger now.

Mr. HAWKINS BROWNE was against farther concessions to the Irish Catholics, from whom nothing was now withheld except political power. He tho't the Catholics of England were at least entitled to all the advantages which those of Ireland now enjoy.

Lord HOWICK made a very animated reply. He was surprised at the course which had been taken by the gentlemen on the other side, and which was intended, by their own confession, merely to raise an alarm, which they hoped to spread over the House and the country. This alarm certainly could not be excited by any thing that was in the bill, but could only be raised by such inflammatory language as had been used that night. This bill was only a corollary which followed from the bill passed in the Irish Parliament in 1793, and the pledge at that time given to the catholics. As to the *law* of the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Percival) he must excuse him if he did not always subscribe to it, and particularly his opinion about the effect of compulsory services: for he recollected, that his opinion respecting the volunteers was different from the intentions of the legislators who brought it in, and from the true construction of the act as declared by the court of King's Bench. For his part, he doubted very much whether by law catholic officers were, even in Ireland, entitled to the same privileges that they were before the union. At that time, Ireland had an army of its own, for which the Irish Parliament could legislate; but since the union it had no separate army, and it appeared to him that it was very doubtful whether by law catholics could be officers even in Ireland. The learned gentleman, Mr Percival, had declared himself a friend to toleration, and from the goodness of his understanding and of his heart, he believed him sincere; but it was a very partial toleration whereby restraints or disqualifications were attached to the exercise of a particular form of religious worship. He was not afraid of the revival of the riots of 1780, or of his house or person being attacked; but if any thing could produce such an effect, it would be that spirit which had manifested itself in some part of the present discussion. It was a spirit of bigotry which produced the disgraceful scenes of 1780, and one of the disastrous consequences which had been predicted from concessions to the catholics, either here or in Ireland, had taken place. He did not, however, bring in this bill as a concession to the catholics, but as a thing good in itself, and likely to be serviceable to the army.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill, and lord Howick immediately brought it up. It was read a first time, and ordered to be printed, and read a second time this day se'nnight.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

It seems at length settled that we are to have a new administration, and that the duke of Portland has made great progress in, if not completely concluded, the new ministerial arrangement.

The dispatches which government received from Ireland on Saturday last, are stated to be of a very unfavorable nature; the counties in the North are in a state of awful discontent. Never indeed did the country require a more delicate management. And we must add, the duke of Bedford, who is about to be recalled, is stated to be as generally beloved as his eager attention to public affairs, and his exertions in the cause of Ireland, so well merit.

Dispatches from admiral Stirling, who commands in the River Plate, we understand, were received at the admiralty this morning. They are said to announce the arrival of the troops under sir Samuel Auchmuty.

Some scattered Dutch journals have reached town since our last, but their contents are not important. They state that the towns of Elbing, Marienburg and Marienwender have been again occupied by the French, who are also in possession of the whole of the coast along the gulf of Frischtraff; but no considerable body of troops had arrived in the suburbs of Dantzic for the purpose of commencing the siege of that city. The reduction of Graudentz was, it was understood, to be effected before regular approaches were made against Dantzic. A large detachment of the Bavarian army and a corps of 6000 Saxons, were on the point of marching to join the grand army in Poland. A great number of troops in Italy were on their march through the Tyrol, for the purpose of effecting a junction with the grand army.

Price of Stocks this day at 1 o'clock, Consols 62 1-4, Omnium 3 3-4 to 4.

TRUE WISDOM.

The Emperor of Russia has given a fresh instance of an enlightened mind, in an Ukase which has recently been issued at St. Petersburg, in favor of commerce. In order to give more consideration and diffusion to commercial pursuits, the Ukase recommends the establishment of commercial companies. It allows the nobility to become members of the first and second classes of merchants, it being the anxious wish of the Emperor to draw closer the ties between these two descriptions of his subjects. Wholesale merchants may even aspire to the first offices of the state, and are to have the privilege of appearing at court. Measures are also to be taken to preserve and perpetuate the names of the most eminent merchants, and transmit them with distinction to posterity.

BERLIN, MARCH 1.

Another hostile column having arrived as Peterwalde, on the 25th gen. Belliar attacked it, repulsed it, & took 400 prisoners, among whom was gen. Von Korff, his staff, and other officers. The enemy's party, at first consisting of 10 battalions, were reduced to about sixteen hundred.

General Dombrowski, in marching against Dantzic, met the Prussian garrison thereof near Dirschau, threw it into disorder, took 600 prisoners & 6 pieces of cannon; and pursued it several hours. Marshal Lefebre has joined with his corps, which with the Saxons, are destined to blockade Dantzic.

WARSAW, FEBRUARY 28.

According to the latest accounts, the Russian army still continues behind the Preges, where it has received a considerable reinforcement, and where they were throwing up entrenchments.—From the 12th to the 18th, the French army was observed to be in motion, which gave indications of another general battle; but we have since learnt, that it was only meant to reconnoitre the position of the enemy. The Russian general Benningsen, thinking that the French had weakened themselves on the Narew, to strengthen their grand army in East Prussian, gave orders to general Essen to make an attempt in that quarter, which, as is known, fell out to the disadvantage of the Russians near Ostrolenska.

The emperor Napoleon has ordered that the sieges of Dantzick, Colberg, and Graudentz, be carried on with all possible activity, to curb the numerous excursions which are made in the rear of the army. We hear that the operations against Dantzick & Graudentz have successfully commenced.

New engagements on the Narew took place on the 25th, if we may credit the intelligence of a courier who arrived here to day.

The baron St. Vincent is returned hither from Cracow, and has had constant interviews with the prince of Benevento ever since the 14th inst. Besides, couriers are daily dispatched to and received from Vienna.

FRONTIERS OF POMERANIA
MARCH 6.

To-day we heard a violent cannonade from the environs of Stralsund. It is said that the Swedes have made a powerful sortie from that citadel. A part of marshal Mortier's corps is at present at Grimme; and two regiments of it have already passed through Griefswald on their route to Friedland, &c.

63d BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Osterode, 24th Feb. 1807.

Captain Auzoni, of the imperial horse guards, mortally wounded in the battle of Eylau, was lying upon the field of battle. His comrades came to take him up and carry him to the hospital. He recovered his senses only to say to them:—"Let me alone, my friends; I die contented, since we have gained the day, and that I can die upon the bed of honor, surrounded by cannons taken from the enemy and the wrecks of their defeat. Tell the emperor that I have but one regret; which is, that in a few moments I shall be no longer able to do any thing for his service and the glory of our fine France—To her my last breath." The effort he made to utter these words, exhausted the little strength he had remaining.

All the reports we receive, agree in stating that the enemy lost at the battle of Eylau, twenty generals and 900 men killed and wounded, and upwards of 8000 men disabled.

At the engagement of Ostrolenka, of the 16th, two Russian generals were killed and three wounded.

His majesty has sent to Paris the 16 stands of colors taken at the battle of Eylau—All the cannon are already sent off to Thorn. His majesty has ordered that these cannons shall be melted down and made into a brazen statute of general Hautpoult, commander of the 2d division of curassiers, in his uniform of curiassier.

The army is concentrated in its cantonments behind the Passarge, with its left supported by Marienwerder the island of Nogat and Elbing, countries which afford resources.

Being informed that a Russian division had marched towards Braunsberg at the head of our cantonments, the emperor ordered it to be attacked.—The prince of Ponte Corvo assigned the expedition to gen. Dupont, an officer of great merit. On the 26th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon gen. Dupont presented himself before Braunsberg, attacked the enemy's division, 10,000 strong, overthrew it with fixed bayonets, drove it from the town and made it recross the Passarge, took from it 16 pieces of cannon, 2 stands of colors, and made 2000 prisoners. We had very few men killed.

On the side of Gustadt, general Leger Belair repaired to the village of Peterswalde at day break on the 25th upon receiving advice that a Russian column had arrived during the night at that village, overthrew it, took the general Baron de Korff who commanded it, his staff, several lieutenant colonels and officers, and 400 men. This brigade was composed of 10 battalions, which had suffered so much, that they formed only 1600 men under arms.

The emperor in testimony of his satisfaction to general Savary for the engagement of Ostrolenka, has granted him the grand insignia of the legion of honor, and called him about his person. His majesty has given the command of the 5th corps to marshal Massena, marshal Lannes continuing to be sick.

At the battle of Eylau, marshal Augereau overrun with rheumatic pains, was sick and hardly in his senses; but the cannon awakes the brave; he flew in full gallop to the head of his corps, after getting himself tied upon his horse. He was constantly exposed to the greatest fire, and was even slightly wounded. The emperor has just authorised him to return to France for the purpose of taking care of his health.

The garrison of Zulberg and Dantzick, availing themselves of the little attention paid to them, had encouraged themselves by different exertions. An advanced post of the Italian division was attacked on the 16th at Stargard, by a party of 800 men of the garrison of Colberg. General Bonsati had with him only a few companies of the first Italian regiment of the line, which took to their arms in time, marched with resolution against the enemy & routed him.

General Teuli, on his side, with the main body of the Italian division, the regiments of musketeers of the guards and the first company of gendarmes on duty, repaired to invest Colberg, on arriving at Naugarten, he found the enemy intrenched, occupying a fort beset with pieces of cannon. Colonel Boyer, of the musketeers of the guards, gave an assault. Captain Montmorency, of the company of gendarmes, made a successful charge. The fort was taken, 300 men made prisoners and six pieces of cannon carried off.—The enemy left 100 men on the field of battle.

Gen. Dombrowski marched against the garrison of Dantzic; he fell in with it at Dirsham, overthrew it, made 600 prisoners, took 7 pieces of cannon, and pursued it for several leagues at its heels. He was wounded with a musket ball. Marshal Lefebvre arrived in the mean time at the command of the 15th corps; he had been joined by the Saxons, and marched to invest Dantzick.

The weather is still changeable. It froze yesterday: it thaws to day. The whole winter has passed over in this manner. The thermometer has never been lower than 5 degrees.

A RUNAWAY,

On the 19th inst. a black man calling himself WATTS, was committed to the jail in this city, as a runaway. He at first said he was free; but has since confessed that he belongs to Wm. Penn of Montgomery county Maryland and that his right name is Isaac. He is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, has very thick lips, and had on when committed, an old gray great coat, kersey trowsers, white negro cloth jacket and an old black wool hat. No other clothing with him.

His owner is requested to release him or he will be sold for fees as the law directs.

CARTWRIGHT TIPPETT,
Keeper of the jail of Washington county district of Columbia.

April 29—w3t

By virtue of a decree of the hon. the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county for the county of Washington in the suit of

Charles Wadsworth—complainant,
versus
Owen Roberts and Jane his wife, George N. Lyles, Jno Harper and James Keith—defendants.

Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder on Saturday the 30th day of May next at Rhodes's hotel in the city of Washington, the eastermost part of Lot No. 18 in square number 168 in the said city of Washington, together with the two story Brick Dwelling House thereon erected, and other the improvements to the said part of a lot elonging or appertaining. The above house joins the one now in the occupation of Mr. White the teacher of the western school. Any person desirous of purchasing said property may be shewn it by applying at the Clerk's Office.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock precisely. The terms cash or money to be paid immediately on the sale's being ratified by the court.

LEWIS FORD, trustee.

April 29—w4t

CASH

WILL BE PAID FOR A FEW
CARGOES OF LUMBER.

Of the Usual descriptions, and of a good Quality, to be delivered at the mouth of the Tyber, as soon as possible.

Apply to
LEWIS MORAN, or
GEORGE MOORE,
Who are establishing a LUMBER YARD on the banks of the Tyber.

Washington city, April 15—

FOR RENT,

The House now occupied by Mr. Edward Jones—its advantageous situation to market and the many real and essential conveniences appertaining thereto, render it a very desirable residence for any genteel family to a person, who I can be satisfied will make a good tenant, a lease of years will be granted if required.

Possession can be given the first day of July next ensuing.

WM. STEUART.

Georgetown, April 20 2aw July.

WASHINGTON CITY,

MONDAY, MAY 4.

General John Smith is re-elected a representative in Congress for the state of Virginia.

Among our French papers we find a long account of the meeting of the *Grand Sandhedrim* at Paris, of which we have formed an abstract. The facility with which Napoleon has brought the Jews into a subordination to his views is not among the least extraordinary events of his reign.

On the 9th of February, the *Grand Sandhedrim* opened its sittings at Paris.

At 11 o'clock the members of the Sandhedrim went to the house of their chief, from whence they proceeded altogether to the grand synagogue, attended by the members of the first Jewish assembly. A prayer was offered up in the Temple in Hebrew and French, suitable to the circumstances; then was sung a Hebrew hymn and an Hebrew ode, translated into Italian and Latin. The President M. de Sentzheim, then pronounced a discourse in Hebrew, by which the assembly were much affected. After having quoted many sacred texts, the book of the law was drawn from the tabernacle, and the President blessed the assembly, at the same time making a most affecting prayer for the Emperor, for the glory of his arms and the return of peace. The temple resounded with cries of *long live the Emperor, the Empress, the imperial family, and the brave French army.* M. de Cologna pronounced a discourse in Italian, which produced the most lively emotion; it turned chiefly on the union between the religious and civil duties of man, the moral and political duties of the citizen and subject. The elegance and warmth of the style, the firm but persuasive tone of the orator raised a general enthusiasm in the hearers. The Rabbi Cracovia of Venice likewise composed a discourse, which contained an account of the history and origin of the Sandhedrim, and paid a tribute of homage to the Emperor, who had just renewed his existence in the midst of us. The temple was nobly and magnificently decorated.

This religious ceremony over, the procession proceeded to the Hotel-de-Ville, where a hall was prepared for their sittings, in conformity to the antient religious usage; after the transaction of other business, the President of the Sanhedrim ordered to be read, a discourse in French of his composition. This discourse, filled with liberal and religious ideas, was highly impressive; then was read the preamble and articles, containing the three first points of doctrine peculiar to the Sanhedrim, polygamy, divorce, and marriage; then a report concerning the most important considerations of morals, politics and religion.

A committee was then formed, to draw up an account of their proceedings, and to transmit the same to his excellency the minister of the interior, when the assembly adjourned to the 18th.

An admirable order reigned throughout the sitting of an assembly, the design of which is to restore to social happiness, a class of men so long persecuted and unhappy.

This ceremony excited general interest and anxiety, as much from its novelty as on account of the great man who has revived an assembly without example in the records of modern history.

A plan of religious government was adopted, by which a synagogue and consistory are ordered to be established in every department, in which are found 20,000 Jews; when that number is not found in one department, the jurisdiction of the synagogue and consistory will extend to any number of departments, necessary to make up the 20,000.

The functions of the consistory are to guard against the Rabbi giving any instruction, either in private or public, or any explanation of the law which shall be at variance with the answers of the assembly to the questions submitted to them by the grand Sanhedrim—2dly, to maintain order in the synagogues, to watch over the reception and distribution of sums, destined to pay the expenses of the divine service—3dly, to encourage all Jews within their jurisdiction, by every possible means, to the exercise of some useful occupation, and to make known to the public authority those who are destitute of the means of gaining an honest livelihood—4thly, to declare every year to the proper authority the number of conscript Jews within his arondisement.

The functions of the Rabbi are, 1st, to give religious instruction—2dly, to teach the precepts contained in the decisions of the grand Sanhedrim—3dly, to preach under all its relations obedience to the laws, and especially to those which concern the defence of the country. They shall more particularly attend to this at the annual period of the conscription, exhorting those under their charge to conform to this law—4thly, to represent to the Jews the military service as a sacred duty, and to explain to them that as long as they devote themselves to this service, the law will dispense with the usages and customs which are incompatible with it—5thly, to preach in the synagogues, and to recite prayers for the emperor and the imperial family.