

STATE GAZETTE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

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The following ADDRESS of the ROMAN CATHOLICS of DUBLIN, to Mr. GRATTAN, and his REPLY, extracted from the *Edentonian Journal* of the 18th March, explain more fully than anything which has yet appeared, the causes of the late political differences in Ireland.

WE are instructed by the Catholics of Dublin, to offer you their humble thanks and gratitude, as well for the eminent services which you have rendered to this Kingdom, on various occasions, as for your able and generous exertions in their cause. It is not easy to do justice to the merits of a man, whose name is connected with the most brilliant events of his time; and who has already obtained the highest of all titles, *the Deliverer of his country*: But though it is impossible to add to your fame, by any terms we can employ, it must be grateful to you to learn that you have a place, not only in the admiration, but in the affection of your countrymen.

To be thus loved and admired is surely an enviable distinction. It may not, perhaps, be sufficient to preserve or purchase station or power; but to a well formed mind it is a source of purer satisfaction, than the favour and promotion even of monarchs or their ministers. Few men have had it in their power to do so much for their native land, as you have done for Ireland. When you first entered into public life, garrison habits, and provincial prejudices, were opposed to Irish interests and feelings; and what was still more discouraging, the different descriptions of people in this country, far from being ready to meet in a common point for their mutual advantage, were kept aunder by perverse and unintelligible antipathies of a religious nature. Into this chaos of contradictions, you infused your spirit, and brought order in some measure out of confusion.

The first effort of your eloquence was to rouse the Irish Parliament to assert its own independence; and notwithstanding the habits of submission which particular causes had induced, you were successful. At present you are engaged in a pursuit equally honourable to your head, and still more to your heart. As mover of the Catholic Bill, you are endeavouring to inculcate the necessity of moderation and justice, where you before inspired courage, and urging men who triumphed over foreign supremacy, to an act of much greater dignity and difficulty, a sacrifice of the prejudices of their youth and education.

In this work, so full of genius and public spirit, and which goes to the creation of a people, as your former exertions went to the forming of a constitution, you have already made considerable progress; and when you and your illustrious friends were called to the councils of a virtuous viceroy, we looked forward with confidence to the accomplishment of your patriotic intentions.

Some enemy, however, to the King and to the people, has interposed his malignant and wicked suggestions, and endeavoured to throw obstacles in the way of our total emancipation. But we are far from giving way to sentiments of dependency and alarm. We feel the justice of our pretensions, and we are persuaded that what is just will prevail over the arts of perfidy and falsehood.

What gives us the most sensible satisfaction is, the general union of sentiment that pervades all ranks and descriptions of Irishmen on the present occasion. Never before did Ireland speak with a voice so unanimous. Protestants and Catholics are at this moment united, and seem to have no other contest but who shall resent most the outrage that has been offered to Irish pride in the intended removal of a patriotic viceroy from the government—and you and your friends from the councils of this kingdom.

For our own part, it shall be our study to cultivate an union so happily begun. We have no selfish or narrow views. We do not wish to acquire privileges for ourselves, in order to abridge the privileges of others; for we know

that, in matters of liberty and constitution, to give is to gain.

With regard to the men who may have the hardihood to take the situations which you and your friends are about to lay down, if, unfortunately for this country, such an event should happen, we shall only say that we do not envy them, the tentations which they must take up at the same time. That man's temper must be of steel, who can hold up his head amidst the hisses of a betrayed and irritated nation.

As to you and your friends, your departure from power will not disturb the serenity of your minds. The veneration and gratitude of the people will attend you in retirement, and will preserve you from reflections which must be the portion of those who may be your dismal and melancholy successors.

Signed by order,
THOMAS BRAUGHALL, Ch.
JOHN SWEETMAN, Sec'y.

To which Mr. GRATTAN was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

IN supporting you, I support the Protestant. We have but one interest and one honour; and whoever gives privileges to you gives vigour to all. The Protestant already begins to perceive it. A late attack has rallied the scattered spirits of the country, from the folly of religious schism, to the recollection of national honour; and a Nation's feuds are lost in a Nation's resentment. Your emancipation will pass; rely on it, your emancipation must pass. It may be death to one viceroy: It will be the peace offering of another. And the laurel may be torn from the dead brow of our Governor, to be craftily converted into the olive of his successor.

Let me advise you, by no means to postpone the consideration of your fortunes, until after the war. Rather let Britain receive the benefit of your zeal, during the exigency which demands it; and you yourselves, while you are fighting to preserve the blessings of a constitution, have really and *bona fide* those blessings.

My wish is, that you should be free NOW. There is no other policy, which is not low and little. Let us, at once, instantly embrace, and greatly emancipate.

On this principle I mean to introduce your bill, with your permission, immediately after the recess.

You are pleased to speak of the confidence and power with which, for a moment, I was supposed to have been possessed.

When his Majesty's ministers were pleased to resort to our support, they took us with the incumbrance of our reputation, and with all our debts and mortgages which we owed to our country.

To have accepted a share of confidence and council, without a view to private advantage, will not meet, I hope, the disapprobation of my country; but to have accepted that share without a view to public advantage, would have been refinement on the folly of ambition. Measures, therefore, public measures and arrangements, and that which is now disputed, were stipulated by us, were promised in one quarter, and with assurances they were not re-litigated in another.

In the service of government, under his Excellency's administration, we directed our attention to two great objects, the kingdom and the Empire. We obtained certain beneficial laws, the discovery and reformation of certain abuses, and were in progress to reform more; we obtained a great force, and a great supply, with the consent and confidence of the people. These were not the measures of courtiers, they were the measures of Ministers.

His Excellency Lord Fitzwilliam may boast that he offered to the Empire the affections of millions; a better aid to the war than his enemies can furnish, who have forfeited those affections, and put themselves in their place.

So decidedly have the measures of Ireland served the Empire, that those who were concerned in them might appeal from the cabals of the British Cabinet, to the sense of the British nation. I know of no cause afforded for

the displeasure of the English Cabinet; but, if services done to Ireland are crimes, which cannot be atoned for by exertions for the Empire, I must lament the gloomy prospects of both kingdoms, and receive a discharge from the service of government as the only honour an English minister can confer on an Irish subject.

I conceive the continuance of Lord Fitzwilliam as necessary for the prosperity of this kingdom; his firm integrity is formed to correct, his mild manners to reconcile, and his private example to discountenance, a progress of vulgar and rapid pollution; if he is to retire, I condole with my country; for myself, the pang, on that occasion I should feel on rendering up my small portion of ministerial breath, would be little, were it not for the gloomy prospects afforded by those dreadful guardians which are likely to succeed. I tremble at the return to power of your old task masters; that combination which galled the country with its tyranny, insulted her by its manners, exhausted her by its rapacity, and slandered her by its malice; should such a combination, at once inflamed as it must be now by the favour of the British Court, and by the reprobation of the Irish people, return to power, I have no hesitation to say, that they will extinguish Ireland, or Ireland must remove them; it is not your case only, but that of the nation. I find the country already committed in the struggle; I beg to be committed along with her, and to abide the issue of her fortunes.

I should have expected that there had been a wisdom and faith in some quarter of another country that would have prevented such a catastrophe; but I know it is no proof of that wisdom to take the taxes, continue the abuses, damp the zeal, and dash away the affection of so important a member of the Empire as the people of Ireland; and when this country came forward, cordial and confident, with the offering of her treasure and blood, and resolute to stand or fall with the British nation, it is, I say, no proof of wisdom nor generosity to select that moment to plant a dagger in her heart.

But, whatsoever shall be the event, I will adhere to her interests to the last moment of my life.

THOMAS B. LITTLEJOHN, and Co.
Have for SALE,

A QUANTITY of Turk's Island SALT, of an excellent quality;—Also a quantity of HERRINGS, and 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. cut NAILS; which they will sell on low terms.
Edenton, May 27, 1795.

The subscriber, having qualified as administrator to the estate of JONATHAN HEARRING, dec. at the County Court of Camden, in May term last, requests all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred of recovery; and those indebted, will be pleased to make payment without delay.
B. JONES, Administrator.

NOTICE.
The Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of 1791, for the repairs of the Court-House of this district, are requested to attend at Edenton, on the 18th day of July next, to receive the same, as they are compleated agreeable to contract. The Counties in arrears are requested to come forward and settle up their respective balances, and much oblige their humble servant,
WILLIAM LEWIS.
Edenton, June 24, 1795.

LAWS of the UNITED STATES,
For Sale at this office.