

# Royal Gazette, and Miscellany of the Island of Saint John.

PUBLISHED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

CHARLOTTE TOWN: PRINTED BY WILLIAM A. RIND, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

## LICENSES.

WHEREAS the LICENSES to sell LIQUORS by Retail, in this Island, have heretofore been granted for one Year only,—AND WHEREAS many of those holding such Licenses have neglected to renew the same: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Persons selling spirituous or fermented Liquors by Retail to apply to the Subscriber for new Licenses, before the fifteenth Day of October next, otherwise they will be considered as Selling without License, and prosecuted as the Law directs.

ROBERT GRAY,

Charlotte Town, 15 Sept. 1791.

## To be Sold, A Tract of Land, Containing two hundred Acres,

A considerable part of which is clear, with a HOUSE twenty two feet by sixteen, and a good stone chimney; the whole situate at the mouth of Oyster Cove and on the West River, not above four miles from Charlotte-Town. For Terms apply to Peter M'Mahon, or Dennis Kelf, of Charlotte Town.

September 12, 1791.

## Public Notice

Is hereby given, That the Amount of the Executions against the Subscriber, formerly advertised in this paper, and extended on the Lands of Fullerton's Marsh, Ellen's Grove, a Farm on the North River, and the Township in Richmond Bay, Lot Number Fourteen, are satisfied, and payment made.

Given under my hand at Charlotte Town, Island of Saint John, the 6th day of October, 1791.

THO. DESBRISAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 1.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. BURKE seconded the motion, and said he agreed with his Right Hon. Friend in most of his principles, and in all his policy; for he should consider it to be unwise, by pressing the amendment, to prevent the obtaining a small benefit, in attempting a greater; he approved of remedying grievances moderately, little by little, rather than at once; for by degrees the prejudice of the people might be done away, which by one attempt might be strengthened. He did not agree with his Rt. Hon. Friend, that a State had nothing to do with the opinions of men, for opinions influenced the passions, passions governed man,—and so long as opinions had such an operation, it was the duty of every government to enquire into them, for on the opinion of men in office rested the safety, the prosperity, and the good morals of the people.

After dwelling for some time on this point, he observed that by the preamble of the first Act of Queen Elisabeth, against the Roman Catholics, it would be found to have been made, not for any religious or moral purpose, but solely for the suppression of a faction in the state, and he was ready to say, for such a purpose, he should at any time give his assent to restrictions proposed by a government; but no man would now say, that danger existed to this country from the machinations of the Pope; why then should the danger be pretended for the purpose of continuing a persecution. The Pope

was not now preparing a crusade against us, nor was he now the chief of Revolutions and Rebellions; he did not think that his Holiness had any share in the rebellions of America, or in the late revolutions on the continent. He never, from the many books he had read, ever considered this country to have been in danger from popery—it had been from Jacobitism, but the Pretender was now dead; and Jacobitism was at an end; the Pope was as politically dead as the Pretender, and both as Julius Cæsar. Why then should persecution be suffered to survive? The Rt. Hon. Gentleman here entered into a statement of several of the penalties of the acts against the Roman Catholics, and dwelt upon that which makes it high treason for any person celebrating Mass; imprisonment to have a Mass-Book in your possession, and an enormous penalty for reading or hearing Mass: He contended that such laws were not made for the safety of the state, but for the purposes of civil tyranny; they enabled men to oppress their neighbours, and to rob them of their goods; they were calculated to make a man not love his neighbour, and he who loved not his neighbour, would not love his State. It was the duty of every government to make the people happy, but they could not be happy when every Justice of the Peace was an Inquisitor, and a man, for worshipping God in his own way, might be condemned for high treason.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER wished the motion to stand as it had been originally proposed, but not for the purpose of precluding