

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

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

A SHORT REPLY TO DR. PRIESTLEY.

SIR,

You have appealed to the public in vindication of your conduct, and lamented your losses with the feeling of a man; they are great because in one respect irreparably.

But whilst I join with the public in regretting the destruction of your philosophical property, it pains me to aver that you have not proved your political innocence.

You and your friends have been charged as enemies to the present system of Government: let us examine how you attempt to disprove that assertion.

You say, that your friends met to express their joy at the French Revolution, and to intimate a desire that an improvement should take place in our Constitution.

Does the inference to be drawn from this, prove you and those of your persuasion, to be friends to the present established Government?—Surely not.

you give your sanction to the system adopted in that country. If you did not sanction, you would not celebrate: and by desiring an improvement, at the same moment, in the British Constitution, you declare yourself inimical to our Government in its present form.

He who is inimical to any matter, cannot be a friend; and the opposite to that character is, of course, an enemy.

Your letter has afforded me these premises, and the conclusion is fairly drawn from that which is fully established.

It is not your religious, but your political sentiments which are thought dangerous to the state. The Presbyterians certainly approve the conduct of that usurped authority which decolated the unhappy Charles.

Our Constitution considers that bloody act of common wealth tyranny to be a martyrdom. The difference in the political sentiment on this great point, can therefore never be reconciled. It is as opposite as Monarchy and Republicanism can make it.

\* Occasioned by his Address to the Inhabitants of Birmingham, which see in our paper Number X.

Were I to ask you, if the doctrine laid down by Mr. Pain in his rights of man, coincided with your principles?—you would certainly say that "it does." You cannot successfully controvert that assertion.

New Sir, this publication of Mr. Pain's is a gross libel upon the spirit and letter of the British constitution, and as it is received into your community as a political truth, and that approving such doctrine, you and your friends cannot disapprove the French Revolution, I wish to know what sort of amendment you would make to the British Government?

You have made a distinction between the constitutional subjects of Great Britain, and your sect. You divide them by saying, "our cause," and "your cause."

The constitutional subjects' cause is the present Government in Church and State—your cause must be the opposite to that; and therefore it is some other kind of Government in Church and State: and though you have not directly said that you ever attacked the State, you fairly acknowledge to have given our country a blow.—Your words are, "The Church of England, which you now think you are supporting, has received a greater blow by this conduct, than I and all my friends have ever aimed at it." This is a direct avowal that you and your friends have aimed a blow at our religious rights.

Do you call this peaceably following your studies as a minister of the Gospel and a Philosopher?—No, Mr. Priestley, it is such kind of turbulent conduct that has brought you and your friends into the present situation.

Had you Sir, and those of your persuasion, quietly attended to the duties of your respective stations, and left the Protestant Church and the British Government to the care of those who are appointed by the Constitution, as Representatives of the people, to guard and protect them; you might have enjoyed that ease, happiness and peace which every good subject is entitled to expect from the excellence of our laws, and the honour and integrity of those men who compose the three branches of the Legislature.

JOHN CHURCHMAN.

JULY 20, 1791.

Imported from London,

In the PROSPERITY, Captain W. M. BAKER AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE

By John Brecken, And Company,

At their Store in CHARLOTTE TOWN, A very general and elegant Assortment of

Fashionable Merchandise,

Adapted to the present and approaching Seasons,—Consisting of

Linen and Woollen DRESSING, Silk and Stuff MERCHANT,

HABERDASHERY, HOSE, &c. &c.

Purchased directly from the respective Manufactories.—Also a general

Assortment of Stationary,

Ironmongery, Tin Ware, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold very low for Cash, Good Bills of Exchange, Furs, Skins, or Peltries of all kinds, FISH AND OIL.

Charlotte Town, May 28, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given,

To the LOYALISTS, and disbanded OFFICERS and SOLDIERS, to give in their names either to Thomas Hassard, Esquire, at New London, Licut. John McDonald, West River, Mr. James Frazer, at Charlotte Town, or any other member of the Board, by the last day of June, instant, so as there may be a distribution of some MONEY that has been received for them, and after that there will none be received by the Board of Loyalists.

THOMAS HASSARD, Chairman. Charlotte Town, June 2, 1792.

The Subscriber,

INTENDING to leave this Island, requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment; and all those who have any just demands against him to bring in their accounts, and they shall be paid by

JAMES FRAZER, Charlotte Town, May 24, 1792.