

the House of Commons, or that Parliament were infallible; they might, then, by ordering the punishment of death, and by inflicting penalties on men for religious opinions, punish others for being better than themselves, or, at all events, for differing with them in their mode of worshipping God.—Knowing the necessity for compromising with men in power, when relief like the present was solicited, he said he should not press his intended amendment, if it appeared likely to impede the bill moved for; but he pledged himself, in such case, on a future opportunity, to bring in a bill for the repeal of those laws to which he had before objected. He was convinced that the time was near, when religious liberty would be held as essential as civil liberty, and to be enjoyed with safety to all governments. He was happy in being enabled to inform the House of the tolerant spirit of this country, as a proof of which he stated, that the Protestant Dissenters were unanimous in wishing their Catholic brethren to be relieved from the grievances they now laboured under. He said the same principles of persecution on which the acts against the Roman Catholics had been by some maintained, might be enforced also against the different Protestant Sectaries.

One sect, the Methodists, he was told, maintained, that some persons were reprobated, and some elect; he knew not whether such was their doctrine, but if it was, he knew it to be equally hostile to morality and good order, with the absolution of the Pope; but from this he meant not to argue that they ought to be deprived of toleration, or of seats in that or the other House; but he drew from it this conclusion, that they saw not the same evil consequences in their doctrine which he did, for he knew that among that sect there were as worthy, as good, and exemplary characters as ever lived; they denied, like the Catholics, the consequences you draw from their doctrines, and both are to be believed, for every man must know best what he himself considers to be the consequence of his religion—the laws therefore being directed against the Catholics, and not sifting into the doctrines of every sect, proved that they were not enacted for a check upon religious opinions, but that they were instruments of persecution and revenge;—they were made in the times of the most oppressive tyranny; the tyranny of many over a few; a tyranny that was incurable but by the operation of the principles of justice and humanity. He intreated the House to respect a course, but just adage, “As you are stout be merciful;” for in your strength you are bound by humanity, and by justice, not to tyrannize over a few. He concluded by moving as an amendment to add the

words “and others,” after the words “Protesting Catholic Dissenters.”

(To be continued.)

CHARLOTTE-TOWN.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

Last week arrived here, from Quebec, the schooner Betsey, Smith, master. By her we have received Quebec Papers to the 18th of August, which enable us, with supreme satisfaction, to announce the safe arrival of his Royal Highness Prince EDWARD, at that place, from Gibraltar.—His Royal Highness was accompanied by the 7th, or Royal Regiment of Fusileers, of which he is Colonel.

His Royal Highness and regiment came in his Majesty's ships, Ulysses and Resistance, and had a passage of seven weeks.

His Royal Highness, at the Castle of St. Lewis, received the respectful compliments of the garrison, civil and military, the clergy, merchants, citizens, &c. The Ladies of Quebec were likewise introduced to his Royal Highness.

The debarkation of the regiment took place on the beach in the lower town,—where, having formed, his Royal Highness, in compliment to the garrison, made them perform the usual evolutions of a salute, the drums beating and music playing *GOD SAVE THE KING*. After this they marched up to the parade before the castle, and in the presence of a great concourse of spectators, were viewed by his Excellency Lord Dorchester, and his Honour General Clarke; his Royal Highness commanding in person, in a manner that shewed the Prince not less than the soldier. From thence the regiment filed up Port Louis street, deposited the colours at his Highness' house, and marched to the block house at Cape Diamond.

The following Address was presented to his Royal Highness by the Citizens of Quebec:

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS  
PRINCE EDWARD, &c. &c. &c.

*The humble Address of the Inhabitants of the City of Quebec.*

*May it please your Royal Highness,*

TO permit his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects the Citizens of Quebec, to present to your Royal Highness their sincere congratulations on your safe arrival in this province, and to express their warmest gratitude to their beloved Sovereign for bestowing upon his faithful subjects of Canada the distinguished honour of receiving two Princes of the Royal Issue, who have condescended to visit this remote part of his dominions.

Deeply impressed with sentiments of the most inviolable attachment to all the branches of our Sovereign your royal father's House, we rejoice in the prospect that your Royal Highness's abode amongst us will afford you experience of the most unequivocal marks of the unshaken loyalty of all his

Majesty's subjects in this province to his sacred person and government.

The ~~time~~ of military service which your Royal Highness has made choice of, offers so noble a career for glorious ambition and fame, that we anticipate the period, when your Royal Highness, called forth to the service of your country, by an exertion of those heroic virtues which have distinguished your illustrious ancestors, shall become the pride and ornament of the British army and nation.

Truly sensible of his Majesty's paternal care in committing the government of this province to the noble Lord who has so long and ably presided over us and evinced his zeal for the advancement of its true interests, we cannot conceal our regret, even at his temporary absence from us.

May your Royal Highness's residence in Canada be long and happy! May the salubrity of its air conduce to your enjoyment of perfect health, and may his Most Gracious Majesty, your Royal Sire, continue long to reign in the hearts of all his subjects.—These, may it please your Royal Highness, are our unfeigned wishes and prayers.

Quebec, 16th August, 1791.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I REQUEST you will be fully convinced how grateful I must feel myself for the very flattering sentiments you have expressed towards my person.

I am anxious that during my residence in this country, my conduct may prove that I am deserving of them.

Nothing will give me greater pleasure than, if I should be fortunate enough, to find an opportunity of being personally serviceable to you: Till then, Gentlemen, I request you will remain fully persuaded of my gratitude and esteem.

The master of the Betsey informs, That the Chiefs of thirty nations of Indians, about two hundred in number, had an interview with Lord Dorchester, before his Lordship's departure for England, requesting succour against the Americans, who were coming in force upon them.

Last Friday arrived here from Halifax, his Majesty's sloop of war the Rattler, Capt. Hughes, son to his Excellency Admiral Hughes, with despatches, it is said, to Capt. Linzee, of his Majesty's ship Penelope, then lying in this harbour—and on Saturday morning she sailed again for Halifax, followed in the evening by the Penelope. The Rattler was only 44 hours from Halifax to this place.

The brigs, Queen and Mally, left this harbour also on Saturday, bound for Newfoundland.

The Equinoxial Gales, though violent, have not been productive of any damage that we have heard of.

BIRTHS.—Mrs. Clark, of a daughter—Mrs. Thomas Webster, of a son.