

A circular stamp with the text "N.B. MUSEUM" around the perimeter. The stamp is partially obscured by the page fold and other markings.

[No. 944.]

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

New Moon, 7th Day, 2h. 19m. Morning.

PUBLISHED MAY 7th, 1804.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, MAYOR.

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
20th June, 1804.

For New-York,

Ja^s. Beatteay, *Master*;



WHO HAS FOR SALE.

SUPERFINE,
FINE,
MIDDLINGS, &
RYE } FLOUR, warranted fresh & good.

A L S O,

500 Bushels best Northern CORN;

50 Barrels Naval Stores.

 **WANTED**—5000 Smoaked Salmon, for which a generous price (and Cash if required) will be given. Apply as above.
St. John, 20th June, 1804.

WILLIAM GEORGE CODY,

MOST respectfully informs the Public, that he has taken the EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE in this City, where he purposes to establish a genteel House of Entertainment, in which line he offers his services, and hopes from his attention and desire to accommodate, he will receive the favors of his Friends and meet the approbation of the Public in general. He has provided himself with a Stock of the very best LIQUORS, and his Employers may depend that no exertions on his part will be wanting to merit their confidence and patronage.

Travellers and others may be accommodated with
Genteel Board on the most reasonable terms.
Also, Good STABLING for HORSES.

MOST respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their past favours in the line of his Business, and informs them that he still continues to carry on the same, in all its various branches, at his SHOP, next door to Major SANDS, in Prince William-Street; where Ladies and Gentlemen may be served with the newest fashion—shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

WANTED,

TWO good JOURNEMEN TAYLORS, who are expert at the Buſineſs, and may be depended upon in caſes of emergency.—ALSO WANTED, a ſmart active Boy, about 12 or 14 years old, of good connexions, as an Apprentice to the ſaid Buſineſs.—Apply as above.
SAINT JOHN, 26th November, 1803.

SEAMEN'S JOURNALS, neatly
printed and stitched in Marble covers
may be had at this Office.

IRISH ROMAN CATHOLICS.

LETTER I.

Lord Redesdale to the Earl of Fingall.

" Ely-Place, Dublin, 15th August, 1803.

"MY LORD,

“ According to your Lordship’s request I have signed, with pleasure, a warrant for your Lordship’s appointment to be Justice of the Peace for the County of Meath. At this moment, my Lord, it is peculiarly important that every person entrusted specially with the preservation of the public peace, should know, and conscientiously pursue the strict line of his duty. Your Lordship’s distinguished loyalty at all times and on all occasions, leaves me no room to doubt that you will exert yourself to the best of your judgment for this important purpose, and the same distinguished loyalty that marked your Lordship as one to whom nothing could be safely uttered, tending to demonstrate any disposition towards the rebellious outrages which have of late produced such dreadful effects, and excited so much alarm. But, I fear there have been too many in whose presence and hearing demonstrations have been made and uttered, which ought to have alarmed the minds of loyal men and induced them to communicate the ground of that alarm to those in authority under the Government, and especially to the Justices of the Peace in their several districts, but who have thought fit to retain the impression made on their minds within their own breasts, and to leave the chance of discovery to other means. The persons to whom I allude have principally been persons professing to hold the same religious faith with your Lordship—and over whom I most sincerely hope your Lordship’s high character may give that influence which justly belongs to it. It would be highly important, therefore, that your Lordship, in the discharge of your duty as a Magistrate, should take every opportunity of clearly stating, and most strongly inculcating and enforcing the great duty of allegiance, and that that duty is not confined to forbearance from open rebellion or even from acts tending towards rebellion, that true allegiance is an active duty, requiring every man not only to suppress rebellion when it shall shew itself in violence, but to disclose to that Government under which he lives, whether he be a natural born subject of that Government or sojourner only under its protection, every thing which can raise ground for suspicion of disloyalty in others; and it is particularly important that your Lordship should, as a Magistrate, state, and enforce, that persons knowing of a treasonable purpose who do not disclose it, are guilty in the eye of the law of that crime which has been denominated misprision of treason, and if they yield any kind of assent to the intended treason, they become traitors themselves. Your Lordship’s enlarged and liberal mind, distinguishing clearly between spiritual and temporal concerns, must feel that there can be no duty of religion contrary to the duty of allegiance, and indeed no man, however ignorant or prejudiced, can read the holy scriptures without finding that the duty of allegiance to a Pagan Government, was strongly and repeatedly enforced by Christ and his Apostles, and especially by the latter who found the Christians of their time too much disposed to consider their faith in Christ, as absolving them from their allegiance to the Country in which they lived. I am truly sorry to say, that I fear in this Country all who profess to be Ministers of the Gospel of Christ, do not teach Christ’s doctrine of allegiance to their flocks, and I particularly lament to find in the minds of men who assume the highest rank amongst the Ministers of the Roman persuasion, the frequent use of language tending to raise in the minds of the ignorant, an opinion that none are to be considered as members of the Catholic Church of Christ, that none are therefore to be esteemed as brethren in Christ, but those who profess adherence to the See of Rome. Until the minds of men are brought to a different temper—until the Priests of the Roman persuasion shall cease to inculcate to those under their instruction, doctrines so repugnant to their temporal allegiance—until they shall cease to inculcate that all who differ from them in religious opinions are to be considered as guilty of defection from the See of Rome—that is as guilty of rebellion, (including His Majesty’s sacred person in that description,) it cannot be expected that vulgar men should think themselves bound by any ties of allegiance to a King thus represented to them, as himself guilty of a breach of what is termed a higher duty of allegiance. That liberty of conscience which those of the Roman persuasion desire for themselves, they ought to allow to others, and they do not allow that liberty of conscience, but on the contrary sanction the worst of persecution, wherever they treat any man sincerely believing in Christ the redeemer of Mankind, as not a member of the Catholic or Universal Church founded by Christ and his Apostles, because that man does not believe all that they believe of the See of Rome and of the doctrines taught by it, *I can consider no man (whatever his profession of loyalty may be) as truly the loyal subject of a King whom he thus holds up to his people as the object of disaffection, nay of hatred, because that King holds a different opinion in matters of religion from those who adhere to the See of Rome, and because he*

refuses any obedience in matters temporal to that See. It will be your duty, my Lord, as a Justice of the Peace, with the most anxious attention, to respect no man whose conduct shall tend to disturb it; to exhort all men by patience and forbearance, as well as by exertion, to use their utmost endeavour to preserve it, and however anxiously they may wish for a change in the establishment provided for by the law of the land for the maintenance of religion, however, conscientiously, they may think that the end of religion would be better answered by putting those of the Romish persuasion in place of those of the Catholic faith, they cannot, consistently with the duty of their allegiance, pursue that purpose by abetting, or even by declining to resist and suppress the rebellious conspiracy formed for that purpose.

"I have no doubt that the firm and distinguished loyalty which has marked your Lordship's character in every other situation of life, will guide your steps in the discharge of your duties as a Magistrate.

“May God, to whom all our errors and imperfections are known, protect and guard you and lead you to that end which will most accord with the beneficent purposes for which the office of Magistracy were intended, and for which alone, I am persuaded, you prevail on yourself to undertake so arduous a charge under circumstances of so much difficulty.

" I have the honor to be, with the most sincere respect
and esteem, My Lord,

"Your Lordship's faithful humble servant,

LETTER II.

Answer to the above letter—from the Earl of Fingall.

"MY LORD,

"I have the honor to receive your Lordship's letter, and am much obliged to you for appointing me a Magistrate of the Country of Meath, at a time when the task is so arduous. I must beg leave to assure you, that nothing but my most anxious desire to be useful by every means in my power, would have induced me to solicit the Commission of the Peace. Permit me to return your Lordship my best thanks for the very able and excellent instructions contained in your letter—it shall be my unceasing endeavour to prove myself not unworthy the post of trust confided to me, for which I should feel myself very ill qualified if I did not understand the duties of active loyalty to be such as laid down by your Lordship. I have always been taught that that man was a traitor and violated his allegiance who concealed any plot against the State—to this opinion all those who profess the same religious faith that I do, are bound by the most solemn pledge. I am sorry any have deviated from it, they cannot be, I am persuaded, those remarkable for their religious and good conduct.

"It gives me much concern, and I should be very sorry it were generally conceived, that your Lordship, the person to whom the Catholics of another part of the United Kingdom never cease expressing their obligations; with your superior talents, enlightened and liberal mind: holding the high situation you do in this Country, with so much credit to yourself and advantage to the Public, should have any opinion in any degree unfavourable of the Irish Catholics. My Lord the Catholic religion is the same every where; I very reluctantly enter upon the subject. Religious disputes I have always considered the greatest misfortune any country could experience. I must, however, beg leave to state to your Lordship what I have always found to be the conduct and faith of the Catholic. I need not speak of his attachment to and respect for an oath; were he less delicate why should he labour under any exclusion now, or have suffered many years of penal restriction.—I must say I never heard a Catholic wish for the overthrow of the Protestant Establishment, and setting up in its place one of his own religion—this was not, as is well ascertained, the object of the promoter of the rebellion in 1798; nor do I believe it was of the ruffians and murderers who disgraced this Country on a late occasion.—The Catholic is ready at this moment to sacrifice his life, his property, every thing dear to him in support of the present Constitution, in defence of that beloved Sovereign to whom, your Lordship does not seem to think we look up with that veneration and gratitude which I assure you we do.

"The Catholic wishes no other family on the Throne, no other Constitution, but certainly wishes to be admitted, whenever it shall be deemed expedient, to a full share in the benefits and blessings of that happy Constitution under which we live—a participation which, I trust, we have and shall continue to prove ourselves not undeserving of Catholic loyalty and allegiance, I need not tell your Lordship, would oblige every one of that persuasion to resist or repel even the head of the See of Rome, were it possible to suppose that the usurper who now disturbs the peace of the world would send him here with his invading army. My Lord, the doctrine of allegiance is perfectly understood, and unceasingly preached by the Catholic Clergy. I have just seen an address in the newspapers, from Dr. Coppinger to his flock at Cloyne, in which Catholic principles and allegiance are much more fully explained and inculcated than I could attempt doing. The late exhortation of the Rev. Dr. Troy, in Dublin, your Lordship, has probably seen, and his character for distinguished loyalty is known to every one. In 1796, when Hoch's fleet were in Bantry-Bay, the Rev. Dr. Moylan published an address to the King, in which, had the French been victorious, he would have been crowned in Morocco, and gilt; Burns' Poem—with a variety of small books, &c.