

THE SAINT JOHN GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



[Vol. XV.]

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1800.

[No. 67.—TOTAL 736.]

ST. JOHN: PRINTED by JACOB S. MOTT, at his Printing-Office in Prince William-Street, where Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received.

Measure of Bread,

ESTABLISHED JULY 1, 1800.
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf } lbs. oz.
to weigh - - - - - } 1 11
Ditto Rye - - - - - } 2 8
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

Corporation Lands.

ON SATURDAY the 12th day of JULY next, will be Leased at Public Auction, at the City-Hall, in separate Lots for twenty-one years.—The Corporation Ground situate on the West side of the Harbour, ranging along the water front from the Market-Place to the Neck of Land, or Old Fort. The plan and conditions will be shown at the time of Sale.

Also, at the same time will be Leased for twenty-one years.—The Beach or Flats in front of Lot No. 1119, in Queen's Ward.

WILLIAM CLARKE, }
OLIVER BOURDETT, }
GEORGE GARDNER, }
27th June. } Committee.

LUDLOW, FRASER

AND
ROBINSON,
HAVE RECEIVED
By the *Britannia*, Capt. Cowan,
from Greenock,
A General Assortment of
Dry Goods & Groceries,
Which they will sell on very
reasonable terms either by
Wholesale or Retail.

HUGH JOHNSTON, HAS IMPORTED

In the *Ship America*, Captain
Mackie, from Liverpool, and
Brig Britannia, Capt. Cowan,
from Greenock,
From the different Manufactories
in England and Scotland,
A handsome Assortment of
English and Scotch
GOODS,

For Sale on the most reasonable
terms, at his Store on the
North side of the Market-
Square, for Cash, good Bills,
or Country Produce.
16th May, 1800.

JOHN BLACK, & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED
By the *Ship America* from Liverpool,
and *Brig Britannia*
from Greenock,
A full and extensive Assortment
of all kinds of
BRITISH GOODS,
Suitable for this Country, which
are now opening, and will be offered
for Sale on the most reasonable
terms.

—A L S O—

Salt, coarse and fine,
Porter in bog heads & barrels,
Port, Sherry & Lisbon Wine,
Jamaica Spirits,
Brandy.

16th May, 1800. 2M.

EDWARD SANDS,

Has just received by the Ship *Foster*
Barham, Captain *Robertson*, from
London,
Hyson, Souchong & Bobea TEA,
Irish Linens and Calicos;
With a variety of other Articles suitable
for the Season.
St. John, June 27, 1800.

Donaldson & Hendricks,

RESPECTFULLY
Inform their Friends and the
Public, that they have Im-
ported in the *Brig Bri-*
tannia, Capt. Cowan,
from Glasgow,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
British Merchandize,
Which they are now opening
for Sale, at their Store, at the
corner of the Coffee-House,
fronting the Market-Square—
together with their Stock on
hand, forms a very extensive
and handsome assortment of
GOODS, which will be dis-
posed of exceeding low, and
upon accommodating terms.
SEA STORES put up at the
shortest notice.
St. John, May 16, 1800.

THE Owners of the Ship
AMERICA, beg leave to take this
opportunity of expressing their gratitude
and thanks to all those Gentlemen who
went to that Ship's assistance on Wed-
nesday last, in her distressed and danger-
ous situation, and for their very prompt
and spirited exertions, by which she
was got off the rocks and brought into
the Harbour.

JOHN BLACK, & Co.
Friday, 20th June, 1800.
N. B.—As there were many on board
who it is not expected could conveniently
lose their time, they will please to
call on Captain MACKIE, who will sat-
isfy them for their trouble.

Matthew Partelow, TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER,

Prince William-Street,
MOST respectfully acknowledges
the favors he has received from
his Friends and Customers, in the line
of his business, and hopes still to meet
with their patronage.
As he is desirous of giving satisfaction
to his Employers, he has provided him-
self with patterns of the latest and most
fashionable dresses, and has arranged the
business of his shop in such order, as to
be regularly furnished with the same.—
He therefore begs leave to offer his ser-
vices to the Public in general, and as-
sures them his exertions shall not be
wanting to please those who may favor
him with their commands—and is bold
to assert, that they shall be served in the
neatest and best manner, and on such
terms as cannot fail of being satisfactory
to his customers.

N. B. Ready made Cloths of all kinds
may be had, and all orders in his line
shall be answered shortly after notice.

WANTED,
Two or three Journeymen Tailors,
who understand their business perfectly
and may be depended upon—none need
apply, unless they can be well recom-
mended. Enquire as above.

Rags! Rags! Rags!
CASH or BOOKS given for clean
Linen and Cotton RAGS, at this
Office. June 27, 1800.

British Parliament.

HOUSE OF PEERS,
Wednesday, April 30.
SCOTCH APPEAL.

Right Hon. the Earl of Galloway and
John Gordon, Esq. v. the Lords Com-
missioners of the Treasury.

Counsel were heard in continuation
at very great length relative to this Ap-
peal, in the course of which was Mr.
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S Speech, the
leading Counsel for the Respondents.
The further hearing was then post-
poned.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DISABILITIES.
As soon as Counsel had withdrawn
from the Bar,

Lord HOLLAND rose to bring for-
ward his Proposition on the above sub-
ject, to which he had alluded on a for-
mer evening. He abruptly entered up-
on the subject, and stated, that his Pro-
position would go to the omission of
certain Oaths and Declarations now pre-
scribed by Law, which operate to the
exclusion of Roman Catholics from seats
in Parliament. With respect to the
kingdom of Ireland, setting aside the
general wisdom and justice of the Pro-
position as applying to the Empire at
large, he conceived it to be absolutely
necessary—when their Lordships con-
sidered the very great proportion which
they formed of the Population of that
Country; when they considered the fer-
ment that prevailed there for years past
respecting their well founded claims, he
thought they must agree with him, that
at least the Catholics should have some
sort of pledge, or certainty from Parlia-
ment when they could count upon,
and that their case should not be wholly
neglected. With respect to the general
question of the Catholic claim, differ-
ent ways had been suggested as proper
modes for introducing their considera-
tion—whether through the medium of
a Bill for the Repeal of their Disabili-
ties in the way of Resolutions, or this,
which he preferred, for the reasons
stated by him on a former evening,
namely, moving an Instruction to the
Committee on the Resolutions of the
Irish Parliament respecting an Union
with this Country. To this option he
was determined by certain words of the
4th Resolution, of the following tenor,
“That every one of the Lords of the
Parliament of the United Kingdom, and
every Member of the House of Com-
mons of the United Kingdom, in the
first and all succeeding Parliaments,
shall, until the Parliament of the United
Kingdom shall otherwise provide, take
the Oaths, and make and subscribe the
Declarations which are now required
to be made, subscribed, and taken by
the Parliament of Great-Britain.” This
he thought furnished them with a regu-
lar opportunity, the wording of the
Clause implied the contingency he al-
luded to, as not improbable. The wis-
dom and justice of what he should pro-
pose, could, he thought, hardly be de-
nied. The period of carrying it into
effect with security, would, he imagin-
ed, form the principal question. On
this, however, he had made up his mind.
He was convinced it was more manly
and ingenious, and of course more con-
sonant to sound a vigorous policy, to
carry it into effect before the comple-
tion of the measure of Legislative Uni-
on.—The Parliamentary regulations to
which he alluded, were generally classed
under three heads:—First, The
Oath of Allegiance, which no person
sincerely wishing well to the British
Constitution could possibly object to:—
That of Supremacy was the second,
which originally referred to the Supre-
macy of the King in Spiritual Affairs—
That operation of it was, however, done
away by the wisdom of Parliament in
the early part of King William's reign:—
it now principally referred to an sug-

mentation of the Pope's authority in
Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Affairs in
this Realm—and the third head regard-
ed these declarations, which decided-
ly go to the exclusion of Catholics from
participating in the Legislature. These
principally had their rise from the Act
of the 6th Ch. II. which he particu-
larly had in contemplation, and which
has since been continued in violation
of every true principle of justice or po-
licy. This exclusion of Catholics had
not been suggested throughout the whole
period in which they were particularly
objects of fear and hatred, in the whole
code of these sanguinary laws, which na-
turally resulted from such feelings, their
right of sitting in Parliament was un-
touched; this finishing stroke to a sys-
tem of persecution was reserved to the
latter end of the reign of CHARLES II.
That being clear, it would be proper to
consider the causes which led to this
exclusion, and to consider whether or
not the same still existed; the intent
was obviously to exclude Catholics
from the Government in both Church
and State, the grand object in which
was to cut off the succession of JAMES
II. (then Duke of YORK, who was
known to be a rigid Catholic); that
these were its objects the declaration
spoke for itself—no one point in it was
political—the whole was controversial
—not a particular of it referred to the
Constitution in State—the subscribers
to it were required to reprobate the
doctrine of Transubstantiation—of the
invocation and adoration of Saints, as
taught by the Church of Rome—and of
other points of a similar nature. In
short, the whole was pointed at a par-
ticular party, at a particular time; the
Catholic faction at that time being head-
ed by a Prince of the Blood. But he
would ask, were such dangers now in
existence?—Did the same cause for Ca-
tholic persecution continue to operate?
That was the true point in issue, and the
simple question which their Lordships
would have to decide was, what were
now the principles and opinions of the
Catholics, were they held to be, gene-
rally speaking hostile to the existing or-
der of things in this Country. He be-
lieved this might be answered in the ne-
gative; and on that principle a wise
and benevolent policy, during the pre-
sent reign, suggested the removal of ma-
ny of the Catholic Disabilities. Were
the noxious parts of the declarations, to
which he alluded, removed, scarce ten
Catholics in this Country would refuse
to subscribe the rest. The degree of
danger likely to arise from the tenets
and opinions of the Catholics, was, he
insisted, the only question now to be
considered, and on this head it would
be an idle waste of time to expatiate.
The Papal Power, (which now existed
not) was for a long time past known to
be a mere bugbear—its influence on
either Church or State in these Realms
to be a mere non-entry—the power of
the Bishop of Rome was long laughed
at—his temporal power was at an end,
as he was not vested with the tempo-
ralities of that see, or possessed of that
dominion of which he considered him-
self the lawful Sovereign. With re-
gard to the particular mode by which
Catholics may be admitted into the Uni-
ted Parliament, he said that there could
exist little difference of opinion—but
to their present circumstances and situa-
tion he meant to call their Lordships
attention. In the minds of liberal men
there could not be two opinions upon
it; their exclusion certainly implied a
stigma upon them:—but with respect
to the Irish Catholics, the question as-
sumed a more serious consideration; not
only wisdom and sound policy dictated
attention to their claims, but in the pre-
sent critical situation of that Country,
he thought absolute necessity required
it.—It involved the internal tranquillity
of that part of the Empire. A great
authority in that House had recently
declared that Peace and tranquillity