

offences done principally to the King, "as for libels, seditious words, riots, false news, extortions, nuisances (as in not repairing highways, &c.) CONTEMPTS, as in departing from the Parliament without the King's licence, disobeying his writs, &c. And in general, any other offences against the public good, or against the first and obvious principles of justice and common honesty."

Laws New-Brunswick, p. 314. "To Colin Campbell, Esq. for his past services, as Clerk of the Crown office, £50."

And did you expect, Sir, to alarm and inflame the minds of His Majesty's loyal subjects, by this attack upon the Government, so totally without foundation? Let me advise you to confess your ignorance, to avoid, if possible, the imputation of a criminal intention.

The people of this Province I know, are in general, as loyal and virtuous as any set of men in His Majesty's dominions; and if left to themselves, will not go astray; but the misfortune is, their eyes are blinded, and minds poisoned, by attempts similar to the one I have at present in hand.—That they may not be deluded and deceived into the wrong path, is the sincere and ardent wish of

A FREEHOLDER.

8th September, 1802.

FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

MR. RYAN,

IN the laborious publications with which the newspapers of this City have been lately crowded, the writers on both sides seem to have lost sight of one great fact, which is, that the subjects of their controversy are of no consequence to the public. Both parties agree that the Act passed during the latter days of the last General Assembly, is as valid as if the same had been passed in a full House. If that is the case, it furnishes a ready answer to the first question which has been put by a softly writer in your paper of the first instant, who has slid into the dispute under the signature of *Plain-Truth*.

The answer will be—

That we are peculiarly favored by what he calls the *innovation*, because by that measure, the benefits of a Revenue were secured to the inhabitants of the Province.

In answer to his 2d and 3d questions, I must concisely observe, that the arguments relative to the expediency of exercising the prerogative of the Crown, in the appointment of a Clerk to the House of Assembly, are before the public; but that to the inhabitants at large, it is a matter of perfect indifference, whether the name of Denny Street, Esq. or that of Dicky Doubt, Esq. be put into the Revenue Bill; or whether there be any name at all in it.

To the 4th question, I beg leave to answer, that the sittings of the Supreme Court are fixed and determined by that authority, which has a right to controul and regulate them, and that the present arrangement is as convenient for the country as any that can possibly be adopted, unless he would have their honors the Judges, travel round like razor-grinders, for the purpose of literally carrying justice to every man's door. The Judges do now hold Circuit Courts in all the Counties, maritime and inland, whenever there is a single cause to be tried in them, civil or criminal; and he knows that the Bills he speaks of, did not respect any County but St. John, and had for their object the ridiculous innovation of multiplying the offices in which the records should be kept, so that no man would know where to look for the information he might want respecting judgment incumbrances upon real property, or any other matter of record in the Court.

5. The House of Assembly have nothing to do with the Fees. The power of regulating them is given to the Governor and Council, by the *Magna Charta* of the Province, the Governor's commission and instructions.

6. The Crown office is as old as the British Constitution itself, and so is the method of proceeding by information instead of indictment; and the office was established originally with our Supreme Court, as a necessary and inseparable appendage to it.

The manner in which these questions have been stated to the public, has afforded me much satisfaction, because when a very cunning gentleman, like him, is compelled to descend to imaginary grievances, it is a pretty plain proof that no real ones exist; I am gratified in another respect, as I think this statement shows more plainly than any thing

I have yet seen—the latent design of "*Plain-Truth*," and his adherents.

One of them has lately called for a truce, and I verily believe all the people complied with his wish, by crying amen!—I'll go a step further and propose a coalition, and I recommend that we come out fairly together, and that we unite in a great Petition to the King—the outlines of which shall be as follows:—

To His MAJESTY, &c.

The Petition of the subscribers, natives of New-England, most humbly shews,

That our forefathers and foremothers, for reasons best known to themselves, came to a howling wilderness on this side the Atlantic, near two centuries ago, and that from some of your Majesty's Royal predecessors, (as well as from the Lord Protector Cromwell) they obtained Charters and Constitutions, Rights, Liberties, Privileges and Immunities, and among the number was, that unalienable, indefatigable, indefeasible, unprofitable, and indescribable privilege, of complaining against the said Constitutions and Charters, whenever they thought proper, and against the Governors who were appointed to preside over them. And that our forefathers and foremothers aforesaid, and their posterity, did continue to exercise the said darling privilege, through the successive administrations of the several Governors from the commencement of the institution, until they obtained the supreme felicity of Independence, under which they enjoy the agreeable confusion of making Governors and unmaking them at pleasure. That we, their descendants, together with divers subjects of your Majesty, emigrants from a part of your Majesty's European dominions, who completed their education with us, and imbibed a full portion of the spirit aforesaid, do derived to us from our progenitors aforesaid, and who are closely linked and associated with us, although by a concurrence of accidents, we are now separated from the inhabitants of the said land of our nativity, do undoubtedly inherit the same disposition, and do with our associates aforesaid, entertain the same sentiments respecting the high importance of the said privilege; but that your Majesty has completely debarred us from the exercise of the same privilege in New-Brunswick, by giving us a Constitution with which the most penetrating of us cannot find fault, and by sending us a Governor, whose public conduct has been invariably just and impartial, and whose private life is without a blemish.

In this provoking situation, may it please your Majesty, we now remain, "all the energies of our minds paralyzed," and "all our talents laying dormant," (except a little indulgence once in seven years.) Wherefore we pray, &c.

I leave the prayer to be agreed upon and settled at a full meeting. When it's finished, I propose that the paper be sent round like Buonaparte's Life Election roll, and as soon as there is a sufficient number of signers, I would call a "*grand caucus*," to consist of thirteen, agreeably to ancient usage. I would there pass a resolution in the first place, that "a subsequent affirmative should never be allowed to preponderate against a previous negative." I would then recommend, that a committee be raised to present the said Memorial to the King, and that the same may be as respectable as possible, I would advise that there should be put upon it—

One Judge of the Supreme Court, who should represent the Council—also

One great Law officer, on behalf of the Court, Bar &c.—and

(In order that the Democratic branch may secure that ascendancy which, from their numbers, &c. they of right, ought to have and maintain.) I propose that there should be, besides the said great Law officer, six Members of the House of Assembly, five being an unlawful number.

Note. It is not intended that this nomination shall be confined to New-England Members, there being a few gentlemen from another country, who are equally intitled to such a mark of our attention.

If this project suits you gentlemen, you will have the goodness to make the necessary arrangements, and you may depend upon the most punctual attendance on the part of your petitioner in affliction. ICHABOD.

These are modern American phrases.

FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

MR. RYAN,

I was in the gallery during the sitting of the last Sessions of the General Assembly, and with great satisfaction, heard a certain Law character give his opinion in support of the prerogative, as to the appointment of the Clerk of the House of Assembly, but was not a little astonished to hear him do away the whole of his argument the moment after, by asserting that Mr. Street, as a Member of the House, had a right to vote, when he knew that Mr. Street's vote would decide the question against the Governor's patent Clerk; and he also knew that there was a standing order of the House, that "no Member shall vote in a question, wherein he is directly or indirectly concerned."

The consequence of which was, that Mr. Street's own vote, put into his pocket a salary of fifty pounds, and ten shillings per diem, during the sitting of the House, and the Governor's prerogative most shamefully resisted.

I beg leave, through your paper, to ask Mr. Street, how he could, with any degree of propriety, vote in a question wherein he was so immediately concerned? I would also ask Mr. Street, if he did not go to his Excellency the Governor, and solicit the appointment? He cannot deny it!—Did he not then acknowledge the right of appointment to be in the Governor? Most certainly—how then could he resist the Governor's patent in the manner he did?

A LOYALIST.

August 10th, 1802.

Late European Intelligence.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The principal objects that attract our attention abroad are, the Pirates of Barbary, and the Turkish Empire. By several articles, and in particular that taken from the French Mail of to day, it will be seen that the audacity and insolence of the corsairs have gone beyond all bounds; they meditate nothing less than the destruction of the whole Commerce of Europe. Their late conduct, however, is about to draw down on them a signal vengeance for their numberless crimes; and the French Government in particular is taking active measures to chastise them in such a manner as to prevent them from any longer infesting the seas, to the loss and disgrace of Europe.

The details of the Turkish Empire, from their confusion and contradictory nature, are an emblem of the present distracted state of that country. It is stated in the Dutch Papers, but upon what authority we know not, that the Sultan has fallen a sacrifice to rebellion in his capital.

From the FRENCH PAPERS, arrived this day.

Naples, June 12. If we are to credit our last letters from Algiers, the Dey is preparing to declare war against all Europe; but it is principally against Spain, England and France, that he affects to contend. The capture of the Portuguese frigate by boarding, whose crew of 312 men, have been put in slavery, has raised every crest. The Chief of the Regency, who is naturally inclined to consider himself the most powerful Prince upon earth, now sets no bounds to his audacity.

We have already mentioned the unexampled outrages which two English Captains have experienced; but we have omitted to report what was added by the Dey, after having treated the Agent of this country in the most injurious manner. "God, (said he) has placed me upon the Throne of Algiers, to revenge the True Believers against the Infidels: I have cannon and men, and if the powerful attack me, God will assist me."

The strange arrangement which Spain has just made, in sending six armed vessels to reclaim three captured ones, and finishing, by consenting to pay a further sum of 60,000 piastrres, has carried to madness the opinion this barbarian had of his power. He has just broken, in the most flagrant manner, the newly concluded Treaty with France. Eighty French vessels, furnished with the necessary papers, repaired to the coast of Africa, to pursue the Coral Fishery. On their arrival at Bonne, the Governor refused permission to fish, under pretence that he had no orders from the Bey of Constantine, and the vessels

were obliged to return. Captain Joseph Monti, of Bonifacio, in Corsica, commanding the Conception Gondola, had already begun to fish, being furnished with regular passports. On the second day of his station he was boarded by a Felucca, of Bonne; the Captain, persuaded he was taken for a Neapolitan, declared himself to be French, but he was nevertheless attacked by these barbarians, and wounded, with three of his sailors; they then destroyed, and threw into the sea, the nets and colours of the vessel, which they carried into Bonne. She was then entirely stripped of her rigging; and notwithstanding the reclamation of the Spanish Consul, the Captain and crew were carried to Algiers. Orders were immediately issued by the Dey to equip his vessels of war, and to arm his fortresses, and the barbarians are employed night and day in their preparations.

Escape of HADFIELD from Bedlam.

Wednesday se'nnight, Hadfield, who made an attempt on his Majesty's life, and Dunlop, who was taken up on suspicion of similar intentions, effected their escape together, from Bethlehem Hospital. Of this event we had immediate information, but refrained from giving it to the public, through a fear of alarming those Royal Personages, who were so much interested in the consequences.

This circumstance now no longer imposes silence on us, as we have the satisfaction to state, that these maniacs were on Friday night apprehended at Deal, and are now in safe custody. Their intention was to have gone to France, but the want of money prevented them from procuring a passage.

Upon their examination the next morning, it was evident from the ingenuity of these people in effecting their escape, that there was much method in their madness: They not only cut through immense partitions of solid oak, but formed pick-lock keys by sawing perfect ones into skeleton keys—they contrived to get out of a window by means of their blankets, and afterwards ascended the high outward wall by a table which they found in an out-house. In their descent, Hadfield hurt his leg.

Hadfield seemed much affected at his re-capture: he said he wished to be transported any where out of the way, but not to be confined. He observed he had avoided approaching Weymouth in his flight, for fear of giving fresh suspicions.

When we reflect that Margaret Nicholson also, who was confined in this Hospital for similar intentions, was able to effect her escape; we cannot forbear to warn the Keepers, that they are in danger of giving occasion to a great national calamity, and to put them upon their utmost caution, to prevent future accidents of such a nature.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, that

DON PEDRO CLORISO, is arrived in this City, and will perform his surprising Feats on the

WIRE and ROPE.

LIKEWISE—his Extraordinary

BALANCING,

And Manly Feats of TUMBLING. The particulars are in Hand-Bills which expresses every Manœuvre that is performed.

The performance will be on MONDAY'S, WEDNESDAY'S, and SATURDAY Evenings.

ADMITTANCE, Pit 2/6.

Gallery 1/3.—Children admitted into the Pit 1/3.

Assize of Bread.

PUBLISHED August 14th, 1802.
The Sixpenny Wheat Loaf } lbs. 92.
to weigh - - - } 2 4
Ditto Rye - - - } 3 4
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately, THE HOUSE near the corner of St. James and Germain Streets, at a low Rent, by the Subscriber.—Inquire of Mr. Ryan. JOSHUA UPHAM. St. JOHN, 15th September, 1802.