

due. If we do, all succeed. I Meeting without Saint John.

manner in which settle the dispute forward in my of Mr. Munday had thought further upon 2 fore them, if the ed to this Pro- wn, to make it o take off any be made by a such marks of ch prevent any d mind. The unday in Mr. arbitrators, in d with the re- given his assent Bond into the e little reason City, he either n overpowered and take the ates, and leave- ure. Had he till now sup- his life before d have had an- forced to such ay charges me- ntages of him. have already mition of that e recovery of e Bond, as I any, and the arbitrators had ment having nday himself ne, that Mr. ditional quan-

e arbitrators, of the same h an addition, 86 : 5 : 0— med only ten that he had p- cipal, the

5 was made a year before the reference to Mr. Nasse, whose decision is acknowledged on all hands to be the ground of the claim of the ten per cent.— There is no accounting at this day, for the transactions in business, which have escaped the recollection of all parties concerned, but upon the supposition that Mr. Munday have in some way paid £ 13 : 15, part of the principal of the Bond, before any indorsement of interest was made upon it.

Mr. Munday, under an influence that must have been unaccountably overbearing, proceeds to say that, to the trouble of drawing the Bond and Mortgage over it, it was agreed that an indorsement should be made on the Bond, which to the best of his recollection, was in the following words: "The within Bond is settled at eighty pounds five shillings," and signed John Coffin; and this indorsement was made in his presence, and what he barely ventures to say was only to the best of his recollection. He in his affidavit, has the hardihood to swear to the following words: "that he saw Col. John Coffin indorse the mentioned words 'on the Bond, and that he the said John Coffin did sign the same.'" And all this after he declared before the arbitrators, which they are ready to say, that he had no claim to any further reduction of the principal, than ten per cent. which would make it £ 90, and he had no recollection whatever, of having ever paid part of the principal of the Bond.

That a Man, who could not recollect any part of any transaction that could account for such a reduction of the principal as he swears to; who is proved to have been mistaken in all the facts upon which he grounds even claim to the ten per cent. that he insists upon, should undertake to swear positively to particular words indorsed on a Bond eleven years ago, and this after seeing and examining the Bond, and satisfying himself that no erasure had been made upon it, is a circumstance, that can only be accounted for upon a supposition that he has been early and artfully provoked, and wrought upon by some malignant spirit, some diabolical Assassin, who has overpowered his understanding with a design to make him an instrument to wound my character, which I trust has through life,erto, stood too high to fear contamination from any such attempts, however maliciously designed, however deeply executed, or cunningly executed.—In saying this, I acquit Mr. Munday of all suspicion of his being concerned in a transaction so infamous, and I will add that, under such professions as must have been made upon his mind upon Mr. Munday's statement and Affidavit, I can easily account for the language he has made use of, in the state of mind he was in; and as I cannot fear any injury from a freely forgive him.—My resentments will be directed to the just object of them.—In the mean time, I cannot but regret that political subjects, and the party spirit roused by hostile interests at an election, should so debate the human character, as to destroy it in every principle of rectitude, every sense of the ties, by which Mankind are held together in civil society.

Mr. Munday, upon an half sheet of paper, and no suspicion has ever been intimated, even by Mr. Munday, that any erasure was ever made upon it: indeed the Bond speaks for itself, and precludes, from the circumstances in which it appears, all possibility of anything of this kind. The only question then that could arise, was, whether the Bond was originally written upon an half sheet; and here fortunately for me, as if a gracious Providence had interposed to defeat the machinations of the wicked, I have evidence of a nature more satisfactory than I could have expected. Mr. Nasse wrote the Bond, and wrote another for himself on the other half of the same sheet, which, though it has been long cancelled, providentially for me, he has preserved. His testimony, and the certificate of the respectable Gentlemen who have examined and compared both Bonds, will be subjoined, to which I will only add one circumstance, that will not otherwise appear, that the Bond is written upon the inner page of the half sheet having the margin upon the cut edge of the paper, and written thence in lines directed to the side where the sheet was separated, which renders it to the last degree, improbable that the Bond could have been written upon a whole sheet.

JOHN COFFIN.

Saint John, 22d September, 1802.

HENRY NASSE being sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, to make true answers to such questions, as should be asked of him, and being asked, at the request of Mr. Munday—whether he wrote the Bond given by Mr. Nathaniel Munday to Colonel Coffin, and the Bond shewn to him—Answers, that he did write the Bond produced to him—and that, to the best of his recollection, he wrote it on only a half sheet of Paper.—That he wrote one for himself, at the same time to Colonel Coffin, and has since taken up his own Bond, which is now, and always was, on a half sheet, and that he thinks it most probable, that he wrote his own and Mr. Munday's Bond on the two halves of the same sheet of Paper. On being further asked, if the Bond had been written on a whole sheet of Paper, whether the indorsement,

NATHANIEL MUNDAY,

To

JOHN COFFIN,

could have been made where it now is, he answered no, but that it must have been on the opposite half sheet, so that on which the Bond was written, and he further said, the said indorsement is in the hand writing of him the said Henry Nasse, and that it was made by him, at the time of making the Bond; and has not been in his hands, until this day.

HENRY NASSE.

Sworn before Us, this 20th September, 1802.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Justice of Peace.

WE, the above named Magistrates, do certify that the Bond mentioned by Mr. Nasse, to have been given by him to Col. Coffin, at the same time with that given by Mr. Munday, both of which were written by Mr. Nasse,

were both produced to us at the time of the foregoing examination, and that upon comparing the same we found them to be so alike in size, quality and wire marks of the paper, and in every other respect, that there is the strongest reason, in our opinions, to suppose, and we do believe, that the two Bonds were written upon separate halves of the same sheet, more especially as the marks of separation exactly correspond upon their being placed together.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Justice of Peace.

WE do certify that we were present at the examination of Mr. Nasse, and concur in the above opinion.

JOHN ROBINSON,

JOHN BLACK,

CHARLES I. PETERS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

A decree of the Executive Government of France has regulated the Administration of the Island of Tobago, which is to preserve its Civil and Criminal Laws, the constitution of its Tribunals and Legislative Bodies. In cases of appeal, the decision of the Council and Council of State at Paris is final. There is to be also a Captain General and a Colonel Prefect in the Colony. The former to be invested with a whole military force, and with the provisional appointment of all officers under the rank of Colonel, and he will be authorized to propose to the Minister of the Colonies all persons of superior rank. In short, he is invested with the former authority of the ancient Governors, excepting that his decrees may be revoked by the Supreme Executive Government. The Colonial Prefect appears to be in the situation of a Counsellor of State to the Captain General; he has also the sole administration of the Fiscal Department, of liberty of worship, of the use of the Press, and of the prisons. All the civil Agents are at his disposition, and the Tribunals can in no degree interfere with his functions. He is, *ex officio*, the President of the Upper House, and has a casting voice in case of an equality of votes. In case of the Governor's decease, or absence, the Prefect is to take place, and on the decease or absence of the Prefect, the next superior Officer will assume his office, *pro tempore*.

Such are the general distribution of the Civil and Military Administration of Tobago, the result of which cannot fail to prove highly interesting to our countrymen, the greater part of whom hold possessions in that Island. It seems there is to be no change in the established laws and organization of the Colony, nor any alterations in the Legislative Body. The only difference which this Edict must cause, will be in the constitution of the Executive Power, which seems to be curiously balanced between the Captain General and the Colonial Prefect, each of whom, according to the present arrangement seems destined to act as a Spy on the other. This the French call *Re-union*, or *Balance*; but under whatever appellation it may be distinguished, we fear it will spoil business and lead to the excitement of Party and Division.

AERIAL EXCURSION.

Mr. Locker's Account of the Voyage of Monday.

MR. EDITOR,

Although the world has been already presented with an account of a late aerial excursion, I flatter myself so much interest is still entertained by the Public for the safety of Mr. Garnerin that the following particulars of his second ascent will prove acceptable to them. The very unfavourable weather, attended with a heavy gale at South and S.W. induced Mr. Garnerin to give up his intention of ascending to display the promised experiment of the parachute. In this event it had been arranged that M. Sowden should once more accompany him; but some misunderstanding having taken place between those gentlemen, and having had some previous conversation on the preceding day, with M. Garnerin on the subject, I ascended with him yesterday afternoon at ten minutes before five o'clock, according to my watch, from Lord's Cricket-ground. The strong assurances of my companion, added to what I had read on the science of aeronauts, had so fully persuaded me of my perfect security, that I enjoyed the wonderful and enchanting prospect which now presented itself with un-mixed pleasure.—Although the dense state of the atmosphere obstructed distant objects in so great a degree, that our horizon was somewhat limited, the unusual concourse of spectators, which gradually diminished to an undistinguished mass, and the view of great part of the metropolis, together with the surrounding country, fludded with houses, and enlivened by the inhabitants moving in every direction, afforded me an entertainment well worth the purchase of any supposed danger. After throwing out some part of our ballast, we ascended very rapidly, and by the intervention of some thick clouds, (which had much the appearance of a sea of cotton beneath us, as described by Mr. Baldwin, of Chester,) we entirely lost sight of the earth. We moved with much rapidity, although our motion was to me perfectly imperceptible, and at length the clouds dispersing, we again saw the country below us. I attempted in vain to ascertain our situation, by calling to my recollection the appearance of the country, which appeared to me more like a prospect seen in a camera, when placed in a very elevated situation, than any thing to which I could compare it; I think a map is an incorrect comparison, as the various objects are not, as in nature, delineated with sufficient minuteness to bear with a resemblance. About this time M. Garnerin looked at his watch, and observing we had been five minutes on our voyage, proposed to descend in about the same time. The perusal of Mr. Sowden's narrative led me to observe, with much attention, the power of hearing noises below; neither Mr. Garnerin nor myself could distinguish sounds above the elevation of 4000 feet, though M. Garnerin imagines a very confused sound, but totally undistinguishable, may be heard considerably higher. We never attained a greater height, this, by M. Garnerin's computation, than about 1200 French toises, or 7800 feet, as M. Garnerin being desirous to return the same evening to town, did not chuse to lose a

favourable opportunity of descending. At length we saw at a distance what proved afterwards to be Epping Forest, with a range of distant hills beyond, and observing an open champagne country, M. Garnerin opened the valve, and we began to descend. He directed me to call to some persons employed in a field, as we approached the ground, to take hold of the ropes, which we had thrown out for that purpose, and recommended me to hold fast by the cords, to avoid the shock on the balloon's first touching the earth.— This precaution proved very necessary, as the force with which he descended was very considerable, occasioned by the force of the wind, rather than by our specific gravity, and the rebound bore us up again with velocity to the height of 150 or 200 feet. In redescending, we struck against a tree, the shock of which gave M. Garnerin a severe blow on the back, and he observed, that this was the only occasion, during a period of twelve years, in which he had been in the habit of aërostation, and the 27th time he had ascended, that he ever suffered such an inconvenience. Several of the peasantry being now at hand, we were secured from any further ascent, and alighted from the car with perfect safety. We immediately enquired our situation, and found we had fallen into a field of Mr. Owen's, at Chingford, in Essex, and, referring to our watches, observed we had made our voyage exactly in one quarter of an hour. We dispatched a messenger to Woodford for a post-chaise, and the inflammable air having evaporated, packed the balloon in the car, and had it conveyed to a small inn at Chingford Green, adjoining which we had descended, from whence, after a slight repast on some provisions we had brought with us, we set off for London, and arrived at M. Garnerin's, in Poland-street, a quarter after nine in the evening.

Although the mob, which surrounded us on our descent, were, as usual, both troublesome and officiously impertinent, we received great attention and assistance from Mr. Hughes, of the Stamp Office, London, and several other Gentlemen, who beheld our arrival. Attention would have been, however, insured to us, if necessary by the paper put into the hands of M. Garnerin, signed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Devonshire, Lords Bessborough Cathcart, and other persons of distinction, who witnessed our ascension at Lord's Cricket Ground. I am, &c.

EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 10.

The general election is now going forward in all parts of the kingdom with the utmost expedition; and in the course of another week, it is supposed, the greater part of the Members of the new Parliament will be returned. It is believed, that there are now a greater number of contested elections than there were either in the year 1796 or 1793, and a considerable proportion of the new Members, as far as the elections have yet been terminated, are in the whig or independent interest. It is probable, that the minister will have a greater majority in the new Parliament, than he even had in the last, for several Members of the new opposition, as it was called, have already lost their election.

The severest contest which has yet taken place, has been at the city of Norwich, in which Mr. Windham has lost his election, after a most arduous struggle.

of applause or disapprobation, excepting that once or twice a few cried out, "No Albion Mills!"—"No barley bread?" They were carried round the market once only. A very good practice is pursued at Norwich, the market place is divided by a chain, and the Candidates are chained round their party only; this saves a deal of confusion, though some of those who trespass on their opponents' side frequently pay for it by the loss of their cockades.