an end, and the Throne vacant, it was *necessary* that the Clerk should be appointed by the House.

This exception then will not afford a precedent for us, because there was *no King at the time*, and the supreme or Kingly power was in the hands of the Convention Parliament.

You cannot Sir, find another exception, and let me then ask you if the *general rule* must not prevail.

Alfred has said, "Seven of them (the Clerks) viz. Mr. "Seymour, Mr. Ewens, Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. Stable, "Mr. Harding, Mr. *Dyson* and Mr. *Tyrwhitt*, severally "appeared to have held the Office, but whether by ap-"pointment of the House, or by *Patent*, we are not in-"formed, *and the presumption is as favourable to one as* "*the other*." I have faithfully copied this from Alfred's Letter, to save it as much as possible, from sinking into oblivion; that my brother Freeholders may, from this specimen, form an opinion not only of his mode of reasoning but of the man. When the *general rule* is established (by the best authority) to be, that the *Office of Clerk* is granted by *the King*; would any little school-boy have disgraced himself by such logic as Alfred uses? But how will he find an excuse, for his mistatement with respect to Mr. Dyson? Hatsell's precedents, page 182—"On the 10th "Feb. 1747—The Speaker acquaints the House with a "letter he had received from N. Harding, Esqr. Clerk, "in which he informs him, that he had resigned the Of-"fice; Mr. Speaker also acquaints the House that *His* "*Majesty* will in a few days *appoint* another person to "succeed Mr. Harding, and on the 15th Feb. Mr. *Dy-*"*son* being *appointed* is called in, and takes his seat at "the table."

By whom was Mr. Dyson appointed?

Please answer me Mr. Creon. Have you any doubt?

His *Majesty* will *appoint*, and *five* days after Mr. *Dyson* appears to be appointed. Let us look a little further into Mr. Hatsell's precedents, page 192. "The reason "why the *appointment* of the Clerk is sometimes entered "in the Journal, at other times not, is according to the "time at which the event happens; if it is during the sit-"ting of Parliament, as in the case of Mr. *Dyson*, the "transaction is entered in the Journal; if it is *during a* "*prorogation or adjournment*, as was the case *both of* "*Mr. Tyrwhitt and myself*, no notice is taken of it."

Mr. Tyrwhitt and Mr. Hatsell were both *appointed during a prorogation* or *adjournment*. Now Mr. Creon, by whom were they appointed? Is it even *possible*, that either could have been *appointed*, or even *recommended* by the House? They must then have been *appointed* by the *King* without any interference of the House—Look at page 207 of the same book, and you will there read as follows—"In the *Letters Patent* by which the Office of "*under Clerk of the Parliaments*" (or Clerk of the House of Commons) "is granted *by the King*, and which have "been *copied* one *from another ever since the separation* "*of the two Houses*" (viz. 12th March, 1332) "there "is a grant of ten pounds of lawful money of Great-Bri-"tain, payable half yearly [illegible] the Exchequer together "with, &c."

You see that this Office of Clerk is a very ancient Office, always in the gift of the King, (when there has been a King upon the Throne,) and a certain salary annexed to the Office, payable half yearly, without the interference of the House of Commons. I need not inform you that 10*l.* in those days was a very large sum, and there always have been fees taken to a very great amount. You find also by this last extract, that although Mr. Seymour, who was Clerk in the reign of Edward VI, viz. in the year 1542, is "the first Clerk which appears upon the Journal" (see 2d Hatsell, page 185)—Yet that the Office had been constantly granted by the *King* for at least *two hundred and ten years before*, viz. from the 12th March, 1332, with a fixed salary.

It is admitted, that in our sister Province, the House has been in the practice of choosing the Clerk, but the Office has ever been granted by Letters Patent in this Province, conformably to the usage in the mother Country; and we have by our Representatives pledged ourselves "*never to* "*deviate from those usages*, but in cases where our local "circumstances and subordinate condition as a Province "may render it necessary."—See Journal, page 288—This solemn pledge must ever bind us, and in all cases where the usage of the parent state, and any other of her Colonies differ, oblige us to follow the former, unless compelled to deviate therefrom by the supreme law of *necessity*.

Farewell, A FREEHOLDER.

9th September, 1802.

LONDON, July 9.

The Mail which arrived yesterday, states, that the Chief Consul will set out for Brussels and Antwerp on the 24th. He is to be accompanied by General Berthier, and Adjutant General Duroc.

It is stated that the Russian troops have entered Persia, where the Babie Khan is on the Throne, and have advanced into the Province of Ghitan, beyond Derbent.

Notwithstanding the large importations of corn into France, the price of bread has not experienced any considerable dimunition at Paris, though hopes are entertained that such a desirable event will shortly take place.

The Fete of the 14th of July engrosses the attention of the Parisians, ever pleased with show and gaiety. Numbers of persons from this country have gone to witness it. Some people still expect that considerable changes in the French Constitution will be announced on that day. If such should be the case, there can be no difficulty in foreseeing, that whatever is done will be for the purpose of lavishing higher honors, and offering more incense, to their present idol Bonaparte.

Bonaparte persists in accomplishing his plan of a Legion of Honour, notwithstanding the opposition made, and the ridicule attempted to be thrown on it.

The disturbances in Swisserland still continue, with as much violence as ever. The new Constitution, however, seems likely to be adopted by a considerable majority.

General Andreossi is gone to his country seat, where he proposes stopping near a month, previous to his departure for England.

Letters from Constantinople state, that the Turkish troops are at present prevented from making any exertions against the Beys, by the dreadful ravages of the plague. The disorder, by the latest accounts, had not in the least degree abated of its virulence.

The King of Prussia has lent a certain number of troops to the Prince of Orange, till his own shall arrive from England.

Letters from Italy mention that the King of Sardinia has fallen into a state of complete imbecility. He has laid aside every symbol of Royalty, and has taken up his residence in the Abbey of Subbacin, where he proposes to spend the remainder of his life. This Abbey is situated in the Papal Territory, near the Neapolitan Frontiers.

Mr. Mott,

HAVING been informed by my friend and agent, Mr. George M'Call, of the ungentlemanly proceedings and publications of Colonel Coffin, with respect to his (Mr. M'Call's) conduct in my affairs, and thereby endeavouring (but I trust in vain) to injure the reputation of an honest and worthy character, who was acting not "*impertinently interfering*," agreeable to my instructions. I must, Sir, request your indulgence and that of the public, while I candidly lay the whole business before you, not doubting, but you will thereby readily perceive how cruelly I have been used, and what unwarrantable advantages the Colonel has endeavoured to take during my absence, on His Majesty's service, with a view of depriving me of my property, from which service, (I think his conduct fully justifies the assertion) he supposed, and perhaps hoped, I should never return.

Permit me then to acquain[illegible] that so long ago as the year 1784, I purchased a tract [illegible] of Colonel Coffin, which land was then surveyed, and staked out to me as 150 acres, more or less, and which I improved, till the year 1791, until when he was unable to give me a Deed for it, as the property had till then been held by himself on a very precarious tenure. The Manor being now secure to him, he caused my tract to be re-surveyed by Mr. William Hazen, who made it to contain 200 neat acres. This tract, as before stated, was allotted to me as 150 acres, more or less, and as such I had an undoubted right to hold it without any further survey. Yet supposing the possibility of an error in the first survey, and spurning at the idea of any advantage, should such be the case, I made but little difficulty in consenting to this admeasurement, but at the same time insisted, that as the Colonel [illegible] the customary allowance made him for road, br[illegible] waste lands, that I was justly entitled to the sa[illegible] as the cause of some altercation between [illegible] to leave it to the det[illegible] LING, [illegible] ten [illegible] not [illegible] unless that [illegible] Previou[illegible] consent, the bo[illegible] by Mr. Nase, for £100 [illegible] IN's directions, and to save the trouble of doing [illegible] over again, it was agreed that an indorsement [illegible] made on the bond, which to the best of my recolle[illegible] was in the following words: "The within bond is settled at eighty-six pounds five shillings," and signed John Coffin, and which endorsement he made in my presence, (of which I have left an affidavit in Mr. M'Call's hands.) But strange as it may appear, there is not the least vestige of such an endorsement now to be seen on the bond; what has become of it, will remain with the Colonel to point out. Now this 86*l.* 5*s.* was the very sum which my worthy agent contended, was the sum to be considered as the principal of the bond, and the justice of which claim, I am happy to have it in my power to state, has (since my return to this Province) been fully confirmed by the award of two very respectable gentlemen in this city, of which the following is an exact copy, as far as related to the principal:—

"We do award, that the principal of the within bond "be considered at eighty-six pounds five shillings "only." "St. John, 31st August, 1802."

(Signed) "JOHN ROBINSON,"
"JOHN BLACK."

Having thus briefly laid the business before you and the public, Sir, and I hope fully cleared my agent from the imputation of "unwarrantable and impertinent interfer-"ence;" I shall leave it to the world to determine whether the abuse, of which the Colonel has been so exceeding liberal, through the channel of the Royal Gazette, is justly the portion of Mr. M'Call or not.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

NATH. MUNDAY.

P. S. It may not perhaps be amiss, to acquaint you, that a loose receipt wrote and signed by the Colonel was produced to the above gentlemen arbitrators in this affair, wherein he acknowledges the principal of the bond to be 86l. 5s.—This receipt remains with Mr. M'Call.

City of Saint John, September 4th, 1802.

PERSONALLY appeared before me *Nathaniel Munday* late of King's County, Esq. and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, deposeth and saith—That he saw Colonel *John Coffin* indorse on the Bond he had against him, for the payment of the consideration money of a Farm he purchased of him the said *John Coffin*. "The within Bond is settled at *Eighty-six* "*Pounds Five Shillings*," and that he the said *John Coffin* did sign the same; and the said *Nathaniel Munday* further deposeth and saith, that he has now taken up the said Bond, and that there is no such indorsement thereon, and further the deponent saith not.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1802.

HUGH JOHNSTON, Justice of Peace.

Mr. Mott,

AFTER the above full statement given by Mr. *Munday*, of the rise, progress and determination of the dispute between Colonel *Coffin* and himself; any further comment by me on that gentleman's conduct, would be superfluous; the more so, as I am thoroughly persuaded that any thing that *John Coffin* has published or said, or may hereafter publish or say, neither can or will ever operate to the prejudice of my character, with a candid and discerning public.

I shall therefore take my leave of the Colonel with offering him a little friendly advice, namely, that he would in future, endeavor strongly to impress the old adage on his mind, that "honesty is the best policy."

GEORGE M'CALL.

WE the Subscribers having been the Arbitrators who settled the disputed Account between Mr. *Nathaniel Munday*, and Colonel *Coffin*, think it our duty to declare, that upon a careful examination of the Bond from Mr. *Munday* to Colonel *Coffin*, we were fully satisfied that no indorsement had ever been made on the said Bond, except those that appeared on it at the time it was exhibited to us; And that our Award was founded on the annual receipts for Interest, which were regularly entered on the Bond, all of which appeared to be calculated upon a principal of *Eighty Six Pounds Five Shillings* only, and one loose receipt mentioned that sum as the principal, though neither of the parties could account to us why a greater deduction had been made from the original amount of the Bond, than the ten per cent claimed by Mr. *Munday*; they both declaring in answer to our inquiries on that head, that they had no recollection, the one of ever having paid, nor the other of ever having received any part of the principal previous to Mr. *Munday's* departure from the Province. St. John, September 10th, 1802.

JOHN ROBINSON,
JOHN BLACK.

☞ *We are desired by a Friend of Colonel Coffin to add, that he left this City before Mr. Ryan's last Paper was published, in which Mr. Munday's and Mr. M'Call's foregoing publications first appeared, and that he has not been in the City since.*

(NEW-BRUNSWICK.)

ST. JOHN, SEPTEMBER 11, 1802.

Tuesday last arrived here the Brig Friends, Captain Wells, in 14 days from Newfoundland.

Yesterday sailed the Schooner Argonaut, Capt. Ketchum for New-York.

DIED] *At Maugerville, on the 20th ult. Captain* [illegible]

A SCHOOL

WILL be Opened on Monday next, the 13th instant, at Mrs. *Mitchell's*, on York Point, where Children will be Taught Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, by MICHAEL BARRY.

N. B. A Night School will also be opened for the accommodation of those whose business will not permit to attend in the Day—from 6 to 9 of the Clock.

St. John, 10th September, 1802.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR "COBBETT's WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER" will be received at this Office; where Subscribers may have complete Copies to No. 11 inclusive, and the remainder regularly either by the Mail, or Vessels as they may require.

Saint John, 5th June, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against *Samuel Whitney*, are requested to present their Accounts for payment; and all those indebted either by Book, Note or Bond, are requested to make immediate payment to save trouble.—He has on hand, for Sale at reduced prices, a handsome assortment of Goods.—Also, a House, Store and Wharf, with the Ground on which the House, Store and Wharf stands on, running to low Water mark; and Also, a Farm at the Portage, about seven miles from this City, containing Two Hundred Acres, formerly known by the name of Vorce's Tavern, supposed to be the best stand in the Province for a Winter Tavern, where the whole Country must pass that way to and from St. John: The above will be Sold low, and the payment made easy to the purchaser.—For particulars inquire of

SAMUEL WHITNEY.

St. John, 4th September, 1802.

TIMOTHY PERRY,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he intends to continue the *Public Business* the ensuing Season, at his House in Kingston.

He returns his most unfeigned thanks for their past favors, and assures them, that he will give great attention (as usual) to merit their lasting approbation, and at all times endeavor to render satisfaction, with genteel accommodations. *Kingston, 26th August, 1802.*

THE Office of this Gazette, is removed to One Door North of the Stone House, in Prince William-Street, opposite the Market-Square.