

Contemporary Printed Pamphlet Md.Hist.Soc.

ment, that, as a private man, I am not accountable to the greatest man in the state for my actions; but the greatest man in the state, in a public station, is accountable to me," &c.

This sounds great, but the dictum of the polemical writer quoted, must have been, I presume, with proviso, that such writers keep strictly within the bounds of truth and justice; if not, he is absolutely accountable, especially to the greatest man in the state, for falsity and calumny dispersed, and for any injury done thereby, either to the community in general, or any individual member thereof.

The writer has here and there interspersed in his work, some seemingly curious and interesting particulars respecting the constitution of the Province. Such as really are of any moment, I shall endeavour to take the proper notice of; the others I consider as phantoms of the author's brain, or already refuted by my answer  
p. 29 to the Querist, the common father of both the brats. Truth, founded upon facts alledged and referred to, is the only engine I make use of to batter down all his works of idle conceptions, false assertions, and most vile aspersions, and personal reflections.

You will observe, that the chief points run upon the conduct of the two houses of assembly, relative to a supply bill for his Majesty's service, and the utility of a provincial agent or agents, as plaintiff and defendant, as the means for a fair determination by our Sovereign Lord the King in council, to whom all appeal of contest of this kind properly appertains.

The remarker says, page 28 to 30: [pp. 386-387]

"The charge then of the Lower House against the Upper House, that they had sent up the same bill (that is, the assessment bill, or supply bill, for his Majesty's service) nine times, does, in my apprehension, retort strongly upon their Honours, because it has been owing entirely to them, that the disputes between the two houses  
p. 30 were not settled long before this time by his Majesty; that the breach between them is as wide now, as it was several years ago, and the prospect of an agreement as remote as ever;" so that in the language of the Upper House, "the second and third meetings in assembly, for the like purpose, influenced by the like earnest desire for his Majesty's service, produced the like bill in the Lower House, which from the Upper House met with the like fate. Let their Honours remember, that in the beginning of the war, the Lower House sent up a bill for the support of an agent in London, which they were pleased to reject, and that sundry succeeding meetings produced in the Lower House a like bill for the like purpose, which the Upper House, influenced by the like earnest desire to submit all disputes to his Majesty, though fit to treat in the like manner; and while their honours continue to entertain a like confidence in the