

is true affect my Reputation, as the I hum-  
Pop: of Rome. How natural it is, for  
as just lifted up his Head from obscurity  
of Himself! Is it not amazing Presump-  
- thou Pink of Modesty:—Should Trum-  
that pure and immaculate Fountain of Truth  
OTH! That you are one of the BETTERS  
n, but a few Years ago, your sole De-  
blister Pipe, and your Situation that only  
driven from Home by Poverty to seek for  
And Thou deep Politician! How prudent  
itted the difficult Study of Hippocrates and  
agreeable Administration of the Glisten Pipe  
ked in the more profitable and honourable Em-  
ing Attendance, and Fawning upon the  
adapted to this prudent Scheme of Life  
m, great Gravity, and low, deliberate Voice  
d, played off your Address, and nature  
at Advantage:—yet in your most joyou  
counting up the exorbitant Profits of you  
of the Upper-House of Assembly, of his  
and Examiner General of the Province—  
poignant Compunction for the Prostitution  
for dirty Gold? does injured Liberty never  
ad awfully reproach you? But, Sir, with all  
u are a wretched Dependant: Your Name  
the Gazette: It was the Command of your  
of Compassion to the miserable Abilities of  
ommenced your Patron and Penman.—  
ces of a bad Life, Mr. Macnemara, which  
to a servile Dependency, prevent many Ob-  
your Conduct. Are you too, Sir, among  
to proclaim Me, " unworthy of every Kind of  
certainly that Man, who can discard the Trust  
rothel, can have as little Merit for the pub-  
And do you too, Sir, infamously Charge  
Virtue and Integrity? And with a Versailles of  
it is with Pain, I remind you of the unhappy  
your Children, reduced to Beggary, by  
ound of Vice, and Folly, Drunkenness and De-  
from the Bosom of that Parent, who, from  
re, should nourish and support them, they  
nder the Roof of the charitable Stranger! Is  
ity, or a Versailles of Principles, that have ex-  
elings of Nature, and deadened all the Sen-  
ther? What pleasures, can You find in the  
s, to induce you to fling from your Arms  
strefs, and weeping at the Feet of Charity  
Heart, if Peace can find Existence there.  
Gentlemen, shew the real Motives of your  
e, I shall beg your Patience, while I apply  
charge of Ingratitude, and what you mention  
" a LATE celebrated Speech I made, respect  
t.  
men, confers, I am truly confounded at the  
rice, with which, you have published to the  
palpable Falsity, you could possibly invent  
appointment I was for some Years indebted  
read": And equally false, and malicious, is  
ernion, that " like the Viper I would Sting  
which had warmed Me into Life." Surely, this  
is the most despicable Meanness of Heart, which  
turns of Gratitude, for a reluctant, insignificant  
that must be the Composition of the Soul  
no boasts a Benefaction, in the Doing of it  
without Choice, or the most distant Intention  
Profit? I admit Gentlemen, that to your Ap-  
Indebted for the Prosecutor's Place of the  
of this City, — and do you, for this, assume the  
of Benefactors, and affect the Parent—Bosom  
Nutriment to my Existence? When you con-  
e, that honourable Appointment, did Bene-  
nder Solitude for my Happiness suggest the  
Necessity induce the Act? Let the Fact be  
I qualified in the Mayor's Court, the Be-  
of three Practitioners, Messrs. William Pa-  
and Myself, all of Us Students of the Law  
n of this City, who qualified merely for the  
hout the remotest View of Profit: The Be-  
was vacant, at the Time of my Qualification  
an ordinary Keeper! Who filed that lucrative an

important Station! The Place  
refused to accept of it: The Place was offered to Mr. Bricc,  
and he also refused to accept of it: Then, and not before me,  
able Benefactor! Your Bosoms glow'd with Compassion for  
Me! — And is it your bosom benevolence? What Man, that  
possesses the Feeling of a Man, would not blush, to found  
a Claim to *Utrastate* upon an Act of *Necessity*? The Intention  
only gives Virtue to the Action: And upon that Principle,  
Gentlemen, you are not entitled, even to my Thanks for  
your Appointment. But what are the Profits of this lucrative  
Office? What *Bread* have I got from the Possession of it?  
What Person, that knows the short Extent of this City, the  
small Number of its Inhabitants, and the general Circumstances  
of Offenders, will credit the mean Insinuation, and palpable  
Falsity, that I am indebted to you, for " my best Bread." I  
have held the Office of Prosecutor for five years—and don't  
you think that the Publick will laugh at you, and entertain  
proper Sentiments of your Worth, when I solemnly declare,  
that the whole Amount of the Monies, I have received,  
during that Time, is short of FORTY POUNDS: And,  
but for the general Deception of the Citizens, who acted in  
Consequence thereof, without any Restraint from the By-  
Laws, apprehending an End of the Corporation as a Body  
politick, from the Neglect of the Mayor's Court, for the  
Space of two Years, *to sit and do Business*, the profit of my  
very lucrative Station would have fallen short, even of TEN  
POUNDS Current Money: Which is about the Balance left  
for my five Years Practice, after deducting the Harvest of that  
memorable Court, when you suddenly resumed the Reins of  
Authority, and enforced the Bye-Laws. Such Gentlemen, is  
your *Benevolence*? Such the *Bread* I have taken at your Hands:  
and such your Pretensions to my Gratitude! But when you speak  
of my Bread, perhaps you hint at the Difference of our Cir-  
cumstances.—in Comparison with the Fortunes of some of  
you, my *Porte* is very small — but, Gentlemen, you know  
very well—and it is your *Mortification* and my *Pride* — that  
my Practice in the Courts.—not your contemptible Mayor's  
Court.—furnishes Me with such a genteel and independant  
Living, that without fear of *bread*, or *uneasy apprehensions* I can  
treat with Contempt the FAT PIMP, and give him sneer  
for sneer.  
But I am charged as a Favourer of the Stamp-Act, and  
in proof is urged an Extract from a late celebrated Speech I made.  
What Falsity, Gentlemen, can be too big for your Utterance?  
Did you think, that the Publick would credit such a flagrant  
Lie? What has been the constant Tenor of my Conduct from  
the first News of the passage of the Stamp Act? Who burnt  
in Effigy, the Stamp.—Distributor for this Province? I appeal  
to them for my Opinion of the Parliamentary Right.—Who  
continued their Practice in *Frederick County Court*, without  
 REGARD to the Stamp-Act? I appeal to them, and the Bench for  
my Opinion of the Parliamentary Right.—And for the Fines  
incurred by my Practice during that Time.— who opened  
the publick Offices of this City, and obliged the Officers to  
proceed in the Execution of their Offices? I appeal to them  
for my Opinion of the Parliamentary Right. And for once  
Mr. Bricc, and Doctor Stewart—if Justice for an Individual,  
extend that Justice to Me: What were my Sentiments of the  
Parliamentary Right, when I applied with the Sons of Liberty  
to the Provincial Bench, to open the Provincial Office, and  
proceed to Business? Did I not publicly deny the Authority  
of Parliament to Tax the Colonies? Why, then, shamefully  
Abandoning the Truth, do you lend your Names to give  
Sanction to that false Assertion, that " upon proper Considerations  
I would most dutifully defend the Stamp Act, as a regular and  
constitutional Exercise of Parliamentary Power?"—What  
Act have I done — point it out — that will justify such Sentiments  
of Me? But my celebrated Speech is urged in Proof. Permit  
Me, Gentlemen to explain that celebrated Speech, and convict  
you of the foulest Partiality, and the most rankled Malice,  
that ever possess the Human Heart.  
At the Session in May last on the second Reading of the  
Bill Entitled an Act for Reviving and Continuing of Actions  
and Process in the several Courts of Law of this Province"  
Question was put, " That the Sheriffs be nor answerable or  
further amerced, for not bringing Defendants into Court,  
in Actions wherein Amerciaments were entered at August  
Court, where the Defendants have run away or absconded  
out of their Counties, after the first Day of November last,  
and before the making of this Act." And after Debate it

was resolved by 22 against 14, that " The Sheriffs be an-  
swerable."  
It was contended by the Gentlemen on the Affirmative Side,  
that as a Loss must happen, by a Revival of the Suits, it would  
fall more equitably upon the Sheriffs, who had incurred the  
Amerciaments from a Neglect of Duty to bring in the  
Defendants, according to the Return of their Writs, than  
upon the Plaintiffs, who had been Guilty of no Laches; and  
that the Sheriffs might take their Remedy upon the Bail Bonds.  
I differed in Opinion, and argued, that the special Bails in  
Court, and Securities upon Bail Bonds, should not be dis-  
tinguished, when under like Circumstances: That as the spe-  
cial Bails in Court had been relieved by a Proviso, in the Act,  
so I contended the same Provision should be made for the  
Sheriffs, and Securities in Bail Bonds, tho' taken for the Ap-  
pearance of Defendants to Court. I urged it would be  
hard to burthen the Sheriffs with the Debts and Coits: For  
after the Acceptance of a Bail Bond, and which the Sheriffs  
are obliged to accept, if sufficient, the Defendant is discharged  
from Custody, and the Sheriff cannot afterwards apprehend  
and force him into Court, but is left to his Remedy upon the  
Bail Bond; and that moreover, the November Courts being  
shut up, they could not bring the Defendants in: I urged it  
was equally hard upon the Securities in Bail Bonds, to be left  
open to the Sheriffs: For it is the Practice with Us, upon the  
Non-appearance of a Defendant, to enter a small Amerciament  
upon the Sheriff, conditional to have the Defendant the next  
Court, and then the Securities upon the Bail Bonds either  
bring him into Court, Or become his special Bail, and make  
a surrender at a succeeding Court, if they think proper:  
And therefore, that they should be provided for equally with  
special Bails, as they were stript of the Benefit of becoming Bail,  
and making that Surrender by the Stamp-Act, and Occlusion  
of the Courts. I then argued, to call upon the Sheriffs for  
the Debts and Coits, or to force them upon the Securities in  
the Bail Bonds, where the Appearance of the Defendant, or  
his Securities becoming Bail for him, and afterwards making  
a surrender at a succeeding Court, had been rendered im-  
practicable, was to insist upon the Stamp Act, which had  
created that Impracticability, and therefore " that the SHERIFFS  
upon Suits against them for the Debts and Coits for which  
they were amerced, to prevent a perpetual Imprisonment of  
their Persons, and to save their Families from Beggary and  
Ruin, would in such peculiar Circumstances be justified in availing  
themselves of the Stamp Act; that a Lawyer in such peculiar  
Circumstances would be justified in pleading of it, and that no  
Court would refuse the Plea." — upon the Principle, that as  
the Plaintiff made his Claim, from the Necessities introduced  
by the Stamp-Act, the Sheriffs would only be put upon an  
equal Footing, in being admitted the plea of the Stamp-Act,  
to shew the Impossibility of bringing the Defendants into  
Court, when shut up; and the Insufficiency of their Remedy  
upon the Bail Bonds rendered void, from the Impossibility,  
that the Securities could become special Bail at the November  
Court, and make a Surrender at the succeeding Court, pur-  
suant to the Practice established among Us. This I do most  
solemnly declare to be the Substance of that celebrated Speech I  
made; and I appeal for the Truth of it to the Members of  
the Lower House then present; and from the Nature of the  
Point in Question, and the Tendency of the Arguments, I  
submit to every impartial Man, whether I could mean a De-  
fence of the Stamp Act " as a regular and Constitutional Ex-  
ercise of Parliamentary power!"—What Candor, Gentlemen,  
prevented your Discovery of the real Occasion of my ce-  
lebrated Speech, or what Malice recommended a Concealment  
of it? Surely you will stick at NOTHING to perpetrate  
your Schemes of Revenge.  
But, Gentlemen, before you cast Reflections, pull the  
Mote out of your own Eyes. Did not you, Doctor Scot,  
openly assert the Parliamentary Right, and urge the Stamp  
Act as a beneficial Law? Did you not, every Day, combat in  
Argument, the Opposition made to the Parliamentary Right?  
Why then do you object this, as criminal in Me, which you  
have adopted as justifiable in yourself? But you may answer,  
you have changed your Sentiments: Strange! That you should  
Curse that to Day, which but Yesterday received your Bene-  
diction! What, Sir, brought about this prudent Change of  
Mind?—You saw the universal Opposition — the Fate of those  
Miscreants, who accepted the Stamp Offices. — but what was  
an irresistible Proof of your Error in Judgment you saw the  
Pamphlet Entitled *The Considerations*, &c. and you knew