

supposed, besides carrying the election, they have cleared more money than will pay the expense of the scrutiny.

Our wretched ministers, and their more wretched tools, are determined, by every means in their power, to make Mr. Wilkes still more popular than ever. It is supposed that the late demand of a scrutiny has gained him a thousand additional friends.

We are assured by a person who took the poll, that the scrutiny will turn out to Mr. Wilkes's advantage, his voters on the whole being plain, decent men; while Court candidates, amidst a few rich, polled the very ragged also.

Oct. 14. A star of a very uncommon aspect has made its appearance in our hemisphere; it is somewhat larger than our last comet, has no tail, but emits blazes of fire; it rises between four and five in the morning, east of London; it travels with such surprising velocity, that it sets before the sun rises.

Oct. 16. They write from the North of Ireland, that the insurrections formed by the Hearts of Steel are now happily suppressed, and that every thing is again in a state of tranquillity. But the same accounts add, that emigrations to America were never so frequent, and that the principal gentlemen are using every possible means to keep their tenants resident on their estates.

Oct. 17. Tuesday.—At three in the afternoon, died at his seat at Bagshot park, the Right Hon. George Keppel, Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Bury, a Lieut. General, Col. of the third or King's own regiment of Dragoons, and Governor of Jersey.

CHARLES-TOWN (in South-Carolina) Nov. 18.

The Reply of RAWLINS LOWNDES, Esq; Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly of South-Carolina, to some reflections upon his conduct, in the Governor's Speech, of the 10th instant.

Mr. POWELL,

HIS Excellency the Governor having been pleased, in the most publick manner, before the General Assembly, in his speech at the dissolution, to arraign my conduct, as Speaker of the Commons House, without hearing what might be said in my behalf, it becomes necessary for me to apply to your paper, in order to vindicate myself from the imputation of "having acted in an unprecedented manner," which his Excellency lays to my charge.

I mean not to enter into a discussion of the point, whether "the Commander in Chief of this Province, has a right, at all times, to inspect the Journals of the General Assembly."—The Governor thinking proper to say so, does by no means ascertain the right, or make it indisputable: But, however that may be, surely, it does not preclude the Speaker of the House from perusing and inspecting the Journals also; they are properly and necessarily under his direction, to correct errors, supply omissions, and prevent mistakes: Besides, it is absolutely incumbent on him, to be particularly attentive to the course and different stages of the several matters depending before the House, that he might, with more clearness and regularity, in their due order, lay them before the House.—The necessity therefore, of a frequent perusal of the Journals, is apparent to every man of consideration. I had been but two days in the Chair, at the time the Governor refers to. It was proper for me, at my first entrance into office, to obtain all the helps I could, towards enabling me to discharge my duty: The possession therefore of the Journals, for one afternoon only, surely, cannot be deemed to high an offence, as to operate and contribute to the dissolution of the General Assembly.

That my conduct was not either improper or unreasonable in taking with me the Journals, after the House had adjourned for the remainder of the day, for the purposes above-mentioned, need not, I think, to be further insisted upon.—That it was "unprecedented," (as charged upon me by the Governor) I absolutely deny. During my being Speaker formerly, I frequently did it; and, I presume, every Speaker before, and since that time, has done the same.—I do not see how he can qualify himself for the duty of his station, when a variety of business is depending, without a very close and frequent reference to the Journals.

That the Governor "wrote to me, to demand the Journals, and could not procure them until the next day;" a few circumstances explained will exculpate me, I hope, from any blame on this head also.—When the Governor's note was left at my house, I was from home; it was brought me by my servant, at a friend's house (where I was engaged for the evening) pretty late, I believe nine o'clock, just going to supper; too late, I apprehend, for an immediate compliance with his Excellency's demand: I must have returned home, and then carried the Journals myself to him, not having any other proper means of conveyance. The next morning I rose early, purposely sooner than usual, carried the Journals myself to the Clerk's house, and desired they might be sent to the Governor. The Clerk was ill in bed; and I suppose it was from that accident the Journals were not sooner conveyed to his Excellency. These facts and observations, properly attended to. I flatter myself, will shew that the Governor's censure of me was misapplied. My ideas, and my sentiments are known to many gentlemen, that if the Governor has a right to inspect the Journals, it is below the dignity of the House, or its Speaker, to use any shifts or evasions to keep them from him; if he has no right, his claim ought to be disputed upon its proper grounds. What I did, was of my own mere motion; I had no authority or sanction of the House for it. I am,

Your humble Servant,

RAWLINS LOWNDES.

BOSTON, December 19.

The Julius Caesar tender, with volunteer seamen for his Majesty's ships at Plymouth, was lost in Bristol

Channel the 8th of October last, and 30 men were drowned.

We hear from Springfield, that two lads about 10 years of age, playing with a loaded gun, one of them shot the other in the groin, and mortally wounded him, so that he died within two hours after.

Dec. 14. Last Thursday evening an express came to town from New-York (which left that place the Sunday morning before) with dispatches brought thither by the Cruizer sloop of war, Capt. Howe, who sailed from England the beginning of September, destined to this port; but meeting with bad weather, &c. was obliged to put away for South-Carolina, where she arrived the 10th of November, and has since got to New-York. In consequence of the above dispatches, the Lizard frigate, Capt. Inglis, with some of the armed schooners, which lay unrigged in this harbour, received orders from the admiral on Saturday morning to be immediately fitted for the sea, and accordingly before night were equipped ready for sailing, with a design (as we are told) to repair to Lord Hillsborough's loyal colony of Rhode-Island. The same morning an express set off from hence for New-York, with like orders for the Arethusa to sail for the same place, and letters to Gen. Gage and Governor Tryon. Another express was sent to Capt. Keeler, commander of the Mercury frigate at Newport: but the consequence of this unexpected naval manœuvre we must leave for time to discover; though should any thing of importance transpire, further than that his Majesty's ships lay this winter in the harbour of Newport with the same security from storms and tempests that they have hitherto done in that of Boston, we shall not fail of informing our readers thereof.

It is also further said, that two regiments are to be sent to Rhode-Island from New-York; and that a motion was intended to be made at the next session of Parliament to have the charter of that colony vacated.

NEW-YORK, December 21.

By a gentleman from Albany we learn, that the Court was opened there on Friday the 11th instant, for the trial of the money makers confined in jail at that place; and that on the night of Wednesday the 9th, the said prisoners intended to have had a general jail delivery, having nearly effected an escape by breaking out of the prison near the chimney, but being heard by the guard that has been kept over the jail ever since their being committed, they were prevented, and more closely confined.

We hear the Arethusa frigate, Capt. Hammond, sails this day.

ANNAPOLIS, DECEMBER 31.

Capt. Hyndman, of the Paisley, lately arrived in Patuxent River from Clyde, in Latitude 32: 20 North, and Longitude 69: 49 West, took up from a small Boat, Ezekiel Blant, with Six People; they had left a Brig which foundered at Sea on the 26th of November, bound from St. Eustatia to Philadelphia.

SAMUEL CHASE } ESQRS.
AND
WILLIAM P. A. C. A. }

GENTLEMEN:

TO my very great surprize, I have been informed you still continue to act as vestrymen of St. Anne's parish; and that you went so far as to concur with others of your brethren in a petition to the county court, dated November 10th 1772, for an ASSESSMENT of 5 lb. of tobacco per poll, on the taxable inhabitants of the said parish!—As this appears to many others, as well as myself, a very extraordinary measure in Gentlemen of your principles, you'll be glad, no doubt, of the opportunity I now give you of explaining and reconciling your proceedings to the publick. You will, therefore, I trust, take in good part a few questions I shall take the liberty of subjoining for your consideration; which will comprehend the principal objections I have heard started against the integrity and candor of the general tenor of your conduct, with regard to the act for the establishment of religious worship, &c.

Query 1st. By what authority do you act as vestrymen?

Query 2d. Is there any law to give a sanction to your power?

Query 3d. Can you pretend to derive it from the act of 1702 for the establishment of religious worship, &c. or any of its supplements, when you have publickly avowed your opinions, that none such ever existed?—If you have any other ground, point it out precisely to the publick.

Query 4th. Is it not an essential and fundamental maxim in our constitution, that the people are not to be taxed WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT?

Query 5th. Have you not, then, been guilty of an high infringement of this great constitutional right, of all others perhaps the most inestimable, in thus usurping the power of taxing the people, without the consent of their representatives in assembly convened; if, as you affect to believe, the said act of 1702 is void?

Query 6th. Why are you so clamorous against the proclamation?—Is not this the avowed principle of your opposition, that it is a tax on the people WITHOUT LAW?

Query 7th. Have you any powers or prerogatives which even the supreme magistrate must not be allowed to exercise; and whence are they derived?—Can you, hereafter, presume to place yourselves in an higher rank of patriotism than those members who voted for the proclamation; you who have thus been the arbitrary instruments of an unconstitutional tax on the people—than those, whose only object was, to rescue them from the extortion of officers?—Men who needed such a restraint; if, as you have repeatedly declared, they are nothing better than harpies and publick plunderers.

Query 8th. Is the memory of the great Hampden revered to this hour, and justly distinguished by the sa-

cred character of patriotism, because he chose rather to be confined to a loathsome jail, than pay one shilling without authority of parliament; and can you, gentlemen, aspire to the same honourable distinction, when you pursue a contrary conduct—the conduct even of his oppressors, by being the immediate agents of fixing on the necks of a free people that odious badge of slavery, taxation without their consent, taxation without the least pretence of law?—And now, gentlemen, if I have not been already too impertinent with my questions, permit me to press one or two more, and I have done for the present.

Query 9th. Where a tax is constitutionally imposed, is there not a mode of enforcing the payment of it, if it be withheld?

Query 10th. Suppose, then, that the parishioners of St. Anne's should be so rebellious as to refuse the payment of this same 5 lb. of tobacco imposed upon their polls, by the plenitude even of your ample powers; what is the sheriff to do? Is he to execute? Is he to file a bill in chancery against every individual of them; or what course is he to take to make them do so? Will you be so good, gentlemen, as to point out THE LAW, which gives the remedy in such a case?

To obviate misconstructions, I would here just intimate that I argue with you on your own principles. Abstractedly considered, I condemn not the measure. I think it most clearly warranted by a law of the province; but your tax on the people cannot be justified on that foundation; because you deny the existence of any such law. The publick voice arraigns you of duplicity, of acting in direct opposition to the principles you avow, of loose and fluctuating counsels—the usual effects of artifice and insincerity.—Whereas steadiness and uniformity are generally the fruits of a sound heart; which makes truth the pole-star of all its motions and operations.

I am your humble Servant,

JONATHAN BOUCHER.

P. S. I have been informed, that the above-mentioned petition was actually presented to the court; and that they accordingly assented the tobacco, without the least scruple or hesitation—an indubitable proof of their opinion upon a point, which hath, of late, thrown this once happy country into such dreadful convulsions!—Lawyers may chauce or temporize, as their present interest, or other passions dictate; but from the publick dispensers of justice, acting under the sacred tie of an oath, a conduct agreeable to the strict rules of rectitude, is to be expected.—It is presumed, that they never engage in a measure, affecting the property of their fellow-subjects, without the firmest persuasion, that they derive their authority from some standing law of the province. J. B.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Colonel William Young, late of Baltimore County, deceased, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are desired to make immediate Payment, and those who have any Claim against said Estate, are desired to send them in duly attested, that they may be adjusted, by

CLARE YOUNG, Executrix.

December 19, 1772.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Piscataway, in Prince-George's County, some Time in September last, a Negro Man, named Jack, a stout well set Fellow, about Five Feet Six or Seven Inches high, and Twenty-five Years of Age, he has a stubborn Countenance at any Time when closely examined, but is otherwise a sprightly Fellow, and generally calls himself John Gladding, so that it is likely that he may now pass by that Name, and it is probable that he may have changed it, as he has frequently done before; he carried away with him such wearing Apparel as Plantation Negroes generally have, but it is supposed that they have long since been quite worn out, and that he has got supplied with Cloaths that cannot be particularized here. I have Reason to think he is concealed in Virginia, some where in the Neighbourhood of Sbandannoe, as he pretended to have Relations living thereabouts.

Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and will deliver him to Mr. Thomas Clagitt in Piscataway, shall have a Reward of Forty Shillings, if he is taken within Forty Miles from home, besides what the Law allows, and Five Pounds if taken at a greater Distance, and delivered as aforesaid, including what is allowed by Law: Or I will give Forty Shillings for securing him in any Jail, so that I get him again.

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BENJAMIN HARRIS.

THERE is at the Plantation Joseph Adams, living near Port-Tobacco, a bright bay Stray Gelding, about Thirteen Hands and an Half high, with a hanging Mane and switch Tail, marked with a Snip, Three white Feet: He has also Two Three white Spots on the off Side, which appear have been occasioned by ill Usage, he is unbranded. The Owner may have him again, proving property and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Elick Suray living near Lewington's Mill, at 8 Years Mare, about 13 Hands high, and a: Had on old, branded on the near Buttock with a small Bell, tied with a Saddle Strapping Proper. The Owner may have her again, proving property and paying Charges.

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RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Piscataway, in Prince-George's County, some Time in September last, a Negro Man, named Jack, a stout well set Fellow, about Five Feet Six or Seven Inches high, and Twenty-five Years of Age, he has a stubborn Countenance at any Time when closely examined, but is otherwise a sprightly Fellow, and generally calls himself John Gladding, so that it is likely that he may now pass by that Name, and it is probable that he may have changed it, as he has frequently done before; he carried away with him such wearing Apparel as Plantation Negroes generally have, but it is supposed that they have long since been quite worn out, and that he has got supplied with Cloaths that cannot be particularized here. I have Reason to think he is concealed in Virginia, some where in the Neighbourhood of Sbandannoe, as he pretended to have Relations living thereabouts.

COMMITTEE on the petition of Mrs. E. about 16 Miles young Fellow, in a dark jacket and B. Worsted Stock Hat, bound

THE OWNERS him away and

HEREWARD, Stray Mare, branded with a S. The Owners and paying

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