



2

Kingston, Dec. 28, 1789. To the FREEHOLDERS of the Town and Parish of KINGSTON.

Gentlemen, WE beg leave to solicit the favour of your votes and interest at the next general election, for Robert Hibbert, Esq. one of our late Representatives now off the Island, but shortly expected to return. With respect we remain, Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble Servants; Cha. Hall, Charles Fuhr.

Kingston, Dec. 25, 1789. To the FREEHOLDERS and INHABITANTS of the Town and Parish of KINGSTON.

GENTLEMEN, THE DISSOLUTION of the House of Assembly having taken place in the absence of my Brother, Mr. John M'Lean (one of your late Representatives), who has been under the necessity of taking a short trip to America for the benefit of his health. Permitted me to solicit the favor of your votes and interest at the ensuing Election in his behalf. I should be proud to be one of the objects of your choice, I am well persuaded that his utmost abilities will be exerted in the faithful discharge of his duty, by supporting upon all occasions the interest of the Island at large, and the rights of his Constituents in particular. I have the honour to be, with great respect Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servant, HUGH M'LEAN.

Kingston, Dec. 22, 1789. To the FREEHOLDERS of the Town and Parish of KINGSTON:

GENTLEMEN, THE Assembly being dissolved I again solicit your votes and interest to become one of your Representatives. Should I succeed in being chosen, my honest endeavours and best exertions shall be faithfully employed in the discharge of the duties of so important a trust, by an unremitting attention to the true interests of the Island in general, and those of our parish in particular. I have the honour to be, with due respect, Gentlemen, Your most obedient, and faithful Humble Servant, A. GALBRAITH.

To the FREEHOLDERS of the Town and Parish of PORT-ROYAL:

Gentlemen, BEING conscious of having acted with the best intentions towards the public in general, and the parish of Port-Royal in particular, we are encouraged to ask a renewal of the honour of representing you in the House of Assembly, and to solicit your votes in our behalf at the ensuing election. MATHEW WALLEN ARCH. THOMSON J. H. FRASER.

Kingston, Dec. 23, 1789. To the FREEHOLDERS of the Parish of ST. ANDREW.

Gentlemen, THE late Assembly having been dissolved, I beg leave again to request the honour of representing you in Assembly, whenever the opportunity shall offer. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Gentlemen, Your obliged servant, THO. COCKBURN.

Spanish Town, 24th Dec. 1789. To the FREEHOLDERS of the Parish of ST. THOMAS in the VALE.

Gentlemen, I TAKE the liberty of offering myself a Candidate to represent you in the next Assembly. My family having long held possessions in your parish, and resided among you, will, I trust, induce you not to consider me a mere stranger. Should I be successful, you may depend on my utmost exertions to promote the interests of a country, to which I am attached by every possible tie. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient, and faithful Servant, SAMUEL WHITEHORNE. N. B. My attendance on the Cornwall Office Court, renders personal applications at present impracticable; but which I shall have recourse to on the moment of my return.

December 29, 1789. To the Freeholders of the Parish of St. David,

Gentlemen, THE Assembly having been dissolved; I take the liberty of offering my services to become one of your representatives, and I do so from the honor you have repeatedly conferred upon me, that I may again flatter myself with your suffrages upon this occasion. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble servant Benjamin Allen.

December 22, 1789. To the FREEHOLDERS of St. MARY'S:

Gentlemen, THE House of Assembly having been this day dissolved, we beg leave to embrace the earliest opportunity of again tendering you our services, and of assuring you, that if we are favoured with your approbation at the next election, you may rely on a continuance of our zeal for the welfare of your parish, and in support of the constitutional rights of the people. We have the honour to be, with great respect, Gentlemen, Your faithful and devoted humble servants, Thomas Murphy. Cha. Grant.

To the Gentlemen who have Freeholds in the Parish of St. George,

Gentlemen, THE Assembly being dissolved I beg leave to offer myself at the ensuing election to be one of the Representatives of your parish, in which I have had the honor to hold an office for more than forty years. I am more induced to offer myself on this occasion, as one of your late members did, as I am well informed, pledge himself to resign the seat some time ago, in case you did not approve of his conduct in a certain question (which I believe he never thought fit to consult you on) and which I know the greatest of you disapprove. I therefore enclose, in decency, he will not offend himself again, or if he does; that you will recollect him. A late matter having happened to me in the courts, which has deprived me, and two other Gentlemen, of our liberty, and in which the property and personal freedom of every man in this island is involved. I mean to bring this affair before the public, in order to guard them against the like calamity; and I flatter myself I shall have your approbation and the support of every good man. Permit me also to assure you that my best endeavours shall continually be used for the good of your parish, and the island in general. I am, with the greatest respect and esteem, Gentlemen, Your faithful and obliged humble servant, Nathaniel Bayly.

Spanish Town, Dec 22 1789.

December 26, 1789. To the worthy and independent Freeholders of the Parish of Port-And.

Gentlemen, THE Assembly having been dissolved on the 22d instant, I am rejoiced to be able to inform you that I have received from many respectable Gentlemen of your parish, as well as a request to me to re-ascend, to offer you my humble service on the present; and to assure you that should I be honored by your choice, it shall be my constant duty to discharge the sacred trust with zeal and fidelity. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Gentlemen, Your obliged and faithful servant E. Jordan.

December 28, 1789. To the FREEHOLDERS of the Parish of ST. THOMAS in the EAST.

Gentlemen, DISSOLUTION of the Assembly having taken place, I beg leave in the confidence that my conduct has hitherto met your approbation, to offer you my services again, and request the favour of your votes and interest at the ensuing General Election. I need not, I trust, assure you, that should I a second time have the honour of being returned your Representative, you will find me actuated by the same zeal for the welfare of the Island in general, and of this parish in particular, which has hitherto ever guided, Gentlemen, Your faithful, And much obliged humble servant, Thomas Champneys.

Spanish Town, Dec. 23, 1789. To the Freeholders of Trelawny.

Gentlemen, THE Assembly being dissolved, I take the liberty once in re to offer myself a Candidate for the honor of serving as one of your Representatives. A dissolution so sudden and unexpected naturally excites an enquiry into the causes of it; and having attended my duty from the first to the last day, I consider it incumbent on me to give you the fullest information in my power. It appearing from the accounts of the Receiver-General, said before the House, that there remained in his hands the sum of 7690l. arising from the duty on gunpowder, the House was moved to insert a clause in the public tax bill, directing that sum to be carried to the contingencies of the current year, in aid of the annual funds; and a clause to that effect was accordingly inserted in the bill. On the third reading it was observed, that the insertion of this clause would probably be objectionable to the Council, with whom we had obtained a great sum of money, and induce them to reject the bill, and there were good reasons to justify them in so doing; and because the clause was evidently in a parliamentary language is called a rack, viz. matter foreign to the scope and tenor of the bill; and because it might be deemed an encroachment on the standing revenue of 3000l. per annum, granted by the law of 1728, and which gave us cannot sometimes be raised (as was the case in 1746) without assistance from the government; and because the sum of the gunpowder duty being made applicable thereto; and because the clause itself was a together unnecessary. The Receiver-General being already obliged by law, to carry the surplus of every branch of the revenue to aid the public funds. The Receiver-General being already obliged by law, to carry the surplus of every branch of the revenue to aid the public funds. The Receiver-General being already obliged by law, to carry the surplus of every branch of the revenue to aid the public funds.

It is surely unnecessary to point out to your Gentlemen; the unconditional and illegal tendency of this proceeding. If the Lieutenant-Governor acted properly in offering to grant such permission, he must have been told that he had a right to refuse permission in the "Affiance". And if the House had accepted the offer, they must have admitted that his previous consent was necessary. This conclusion, I think, is inevitable; and thus the inestimable privilege, which Englishmen have obtained at the price of the best blood of their ancestors, of being masters of their own property, and of contributing according to their own judgment, to the public burthens, would have been cut up by the roots. After this, it was very probable that any amendments, either public or private, would be received as a money bill; and it therefore lay either with the Council to recede, or with his Honour to prorogue or dissolve the Assembly. He has chosen the latter alternative. The Council, it seems, have passed sundry Resolutions in justification of their conduct; which they presented to the Lieutenant-Governor before the dissolution. It argues, I think, no great confidence in the soundness of their cause, that they did not communicate them likewise to the House. If they shall be published, the public will judge of them;—but I will venture to pronounce, that though their Honours may tell the truth, they will not tell the whole truth. I suspect they will neither touch upon their public message, nor upon the disagreeable situation to which they reduced the Lieutenant-Governor, by advice which the House unanimously voted UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND ILL-GAL.

Gentlemen, if my conduct, through a close and arduous attendance of nine weeks, has merited your approbation, you will kindly express your sense of it by voting in me a second time the same honorable trust which I so lately possessed. That I have not been an inactive Member, the Miracles of the House will demonstrate; and my conscience tells me I have served you with fidelity and honor. I remain with real affection and gratitude, Gentlemen your faithful and devoted Servant, B. Edwards.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE; TO OCTOBER 30, 1789.

MANY people in France, of its noblest blood, have been plundered by the mob of all that is valuable in the world to them, except their loyalty, which at present they are obliged to conceal;—but, "as a tall tree, and as an oak, whose substance is in them when they cast their leaves;"—that virtue they inviolably retain; and they live on the pleasing hope of having it very shortly in their power openly to avow it.

Several districts in Paris are preparing petitions to the National Assembly of France, to pass a decree, enjoining all persons, who fled or absented themselves from the kingdom of France, since last July, to return within the space of two months from the date of the said decree, under the penalty of having their goods, lands, and all other tenements confiscated to the profit of the nation. If they return within the limited time, to be under the safeguard of the loyalty and generosity of the nation.

The Colonel who was chased out of Taviers, merely for having his nails a little longer than those of his companions, is likewise dismissed the St. James's and Pain's of which it seems he was also a member.

Colonel W. is said to have won near one hundred thousand pounds in the same manner of play at different times. He may endeavour to torture the circumstances to his own advantage; but he will find it a difficult matter to alter the public opinion.

The Parisians threw themselves so little disposed to part with their King, that the Royal Paris of Versailles is dismounting of its furniture, which is ordered to be brought to Paris.

The Prince Bishop of Liege is gone from Treves, probably to avoid being solicited to sanction some decrees which he expected would be sent to him there, and which accordingly arrived at Treves on the 12th of this month; but the Prelate had already removed himself, no one would tell the Liege Courier whither.

The greatest jealousies and disagreements have arisen among the leading men in the late revolution. Count Lally de Tollendal, Mons. Mounier, and 130 other Members of the National Assembly, went off at once from Paris last Sunday fortnight. Among them were the coolest heads, and best disposed hearts for settling a free constitution. They have all left the country. The party that remain are not likely to do much good, being chiefly led by the factious Demagogues, who have neither principle or property to bias their actions. The detection of the plot at Brussels, which is at once an object of dread, and a pretext for severity, has driven the Oubliés

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And it is hereby enacted, &c. That all such surplusage money, as shall arise at any time after the said 3d day of Dec. 1787, by reason or means of the various duties and imposts mentioned in the said above in part recited act (the Revenue-Law of 1728) shall be applied and appropriated by the Receiver-General for the time being, in aid of the appropriations of money, in all or any of the many bills, passed, or to be passed in this, or any future session of Assembly, during the continuance of this act, and to and for no other use or purpose whatsoever, the said in part recited act, or any other act, custom, or usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding. N. B. This act is in force for nine years from Dec. 1787.