

have approved his conduct in this particular business, what right have you, Sir, now to complain? You were called upon by the Intendant to give in-  
stances wherein he had assumed powers over the execu-  
tions wherein he had dispensed with positive laws.  
What have been the proofs you have adduced? Your  
own assertion, to wit: "To the letter books of the  
council, and the Intendant, I refer for a proof, that he  
has asserted a right to controul the supreme executive  
power; and his instructions to the collectors of two  
counties with respect to the fund tax will shew, that he  
has dispensed with and changed a positive law." Are  
these such proofs as will satisfy an impartial public?  
Why did not you extract from the books you refer to  
such parts as you thought would have supported your  
charge? and why did not you mention the names of the  
two collectors, and also the contents of the letters wrote  
to them by the Intendant, that prove he had "dispensed  
with and changed a positive law."

The late agent, at the pressing instances of indivi-  
duals, noted applications for land warrants, after the  
organising of our present government; but did he ever  
assist a single person, that these applications would be ef-  
fectual? Did he not constantly refer them to the register  
of the land office, after his appointment? But these ap-  
plicants conceiving, that whilst the proprietary property  
remained unconfiscated, that an entry with the late  
agent might afford them a double chance, indeed they  
would not be put off. That the Intendant was against  
the several confiscation bills is certain, and happy for  
the state that the majority of the senate were for several  
years of the same sentiments; for had this act passed at  
an earlier period than it did, the property would have  
been sold for money daily depreciating, and the state would  
have derived little or no benefit from such sale. If the  
Intendant was prevented selling the state's tobacco by  
the interposition of the governor and council, the Ex-  
aminer surely ought not to have been so severe upon him  
for not selling, when he was advised against it. The  
saving of more than £. 12,000 to the state, by keeping  
tobacco till it brought 35/ specie per cent, is not so  
contemptible an object as the Examiner has insinuated  
to be; nor ought the general assembly, or the majori-  
ty of the citizens of the state, to be deemed cured  
with narrow hearts and contracted minds, for differing  
in opinion with the Examiner, *whose mind to be sure is  
of the most exalted nature.* Could the Intendant enforce  
the collection of the present year's taxes before they be-  
came due? or could he oblige the people to pay them  
again upon this string? The Intendant affirms that the  
citizens in general were unable to pay them in May,  
and of this opinion were the general assembly, whose  
judgment at least must be equal to the Examiner's, a  
man who receives considerable emolument from the state,  
and who pays little or nothing to its support, whilst the  
planters and farmers in general pay more than half their  
income. Had the Intendant's plan of taking bonds for  
arrears preceding the 5/ tax been adopted, he con-  
ceives the state would have been considerably benefited  
by the measure; for it is with reason apprehended, that  
several collectors and their securities will not be able  
to make good deficiencies without some such indulgence.  
Before the Examiner had arrogantly charged the general  
assembly with violating "their engagements," he ought  
to have been sure, "that there never was in this coun-  
try a greater abundance of specie, and that the farmers  
and planters, to whom it has been paid, have deposited  
it in their coffers, where alone they can think it secure."  
Their coffers in general, my friend, are as empty as  
yours. Why then do you covet the riches they have  
not? or why expect to draw from hoards that which ex-  
ists no where but in your own imagination? The In-  
tendant has neither mangled your address, or changed  
the sense of the words of it; et any disinterested man  
read the text and the quotation from it, and point out  
the substantial difference between the two if he can.  
The Examiner need not have been so much hurt as he  
pretends to have been, at the assembly suspending for a  
while from the financier the money brought into the  
treasury for the five shilling tax; for any money received  
on this account, will be replaced by the Intendant, be-  
fore Mr. Morris's notes for the payment of three months  
pay to the army become due, to wit, the 1st of Decem-  
ber next. The Intendant has not perceived the least  
disinclination in any officer or soldier towards receiving  
monies arising from this tax, notwithstanding the Ex-  
aminer's expectation, that the measure would be repro-  
bated by the men it was intended to gratify. Would  
he have 4 or 500 men, daily expected from the south  
(whose services of seven years required every exertion in  
their favour) turned away penniless. To prevent this  
being the case, the assembly passed the law above men-  
tioned, and not to cover the Intendant, as the Exami-  
ner has falsely suggested. With what unparalleled ef-  
rontery has the Examiner asserted, that "the officers  
of the line will have penetration enough to perceive,  
that had the Intendant acted as he ought, the 5 months  
pay might have been already received, and the other  
might in a little time be prepared; they must now pro-  
bably be satisfied with part of the first." How foreign  
is this to the truth. The lands directed to be sold for  
the army, would not have netted £. 20,000, one third  
of which was to be paid in one month, the remainder  
in two and three years. But even had the sales been  
made, what reliance could be had on the punctual per-  
formance of the purchasers? Has not experience evinced  
from former sales, that when a month has been given a  
year has been taken, and after that a further indulgence  
prayed? Were not part of the lands allotted to be sold in  
dist. ute, and would it have been right to have sold them  
before these disputes were settled? What were the rea-  
sons given by the general assembly for repealing the law?  
Read their words, and let your mouth be for ever stop-  
ped on this subject.

"An act, entitled, a supplement to an act to raise a  
sum of money for the officers and soldiers of the Mary-  
land line. And it appearing to the general assembly,  
that the limits and title of the lands intended by the act  
afore said to be sold, are not ascertained, and that if they  
were sold upon the terms in the act afore said  
specified, the state would not obtain nearly the value  
thereof, and being determined to discharge the pay due  
within the times afore said to the officers and soldiers as  
speedily as possible."  
By the last law ample funds are provided for the five  
months pay, and it will be the fault of the Intendant if

they are not productive; and he has the strongest reason  
to believe, that the officers of the line are well satisfied  
with the general assembly's and his conduct in this bu-  
siness.

The Examiner has asserted, that "the governor and  
council in their address complain, that for many months  
not more than £. 500 had been placed in the treasury."  
When you quote again any matter out of letters from  
the governor and council, be pleased to relate the whole  
truth; in this instance I conceive you have not, because  
the treasury books contradict the assertion; the money  
paid within the months referred to amount to the sum  
of £. 4984 1/2, and upwards of £. 2000 paid away by  
virtue of orders from the governor and council, not in-  
cluded in the above.

I believe the Examiner would never have earned by  
his profession one half of the sum allowed him per an-  
num; but if the state has repeatedly violated its faith to  
him, why does he continue its servant, especially as he  
insinuates he could, without reproach, have earned as  
much as he is allowed in one fourth of the time: In  
times of war and calamity, systems different from those  
in times of peace are from necessity obliged to be adopt-  
ed; but I cannot conceive the Examiner's losses can be  
very great by receiving paper money, for it is to be pre-  
sumed he did not hoard it up, but that his butcher,  
baker, and merchant, soon received it from him.

The Intendant's private funds are not very ample,  
but he could have supplied a person in want with £. 100.  
The Examiner was mentioned to the Intendant by a  
mutual friend or two, as being under such circum-  
stances; the Intendant replied, that the civil list was to  
be paid from the monies arising from this year's collec-  
tion, which could not come in till August, but if the  
Examiner would accept of this sum, he would draw up-  
on a person in Baltimore for it, and take the money  
without interest, when it came in for the civil list. He  
informed the gentleman who made the communication,  
that it was a matter of delicacy, and that he could not  
make the offer himself, as it might perhaps give offence,  
but he left it to him to do as he pleased in the business.  
It seems offence has been taken at the offer, the In-  
tendant asks pardon for the crime, and promises never to  
transgress in the like manner again, so as to raise the in-  
dignation or scorn of the Examiner, who is much mis-  
taken in his assertion, that allowances to gentlemen on  
the civil list had been longer due than those to the mem-  
bers of the general assembly; the whole of the allow-  
ances to the last were due in January, whereas the first  
quarter's allowances to the civil officers of government  
were not due till February, and then optional, whether  
they would receive it or not.

The INTENDANT of the REVENUE.

Annapolis, June 29, 1783.

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,  
Annapolis, July 3, 1783.

PURSUANT to a late act of the general as-  
sembly, will be sold at public vendue, the fol-  
lowing property, in order to discharge the debts due  
from the late proprietors thereof, viz.

At Annapolis, on Tuesday the 2d day of Septem-  
ber next, that very valuable house and lot, late the  
property of Lloyd Dulany.

At Baltimore town, on Thursday the 4th follow-  
ing, the house and tract of ground in the vicinity of  
said town, late the property and residence of Dr.  
Henry Stevenson. Also at the same time and place,  
an undivided half of a water lot at Fell's point, late  
the property of Robert Christie; and a good lot and  
dwelling house situate on Market-street, now in the  
tenure of Mr. Daniel Carroll, late the property of  
Lynch.

At B'adensburg, on Monday the 8th following,  
the houses and lots in said town, and a very valuable  
plantation about three miles distant, late the pro-  
perty of Daniel Stephenson.

One year's credit will be given, the purchasers  
giving bond with security. All persons having just  
claims against any of the said estates, are requested  
to have them adjudged by the auditor-general and in-  
tendant, which will entitle them to their propor-  
tionate part of the bonds, or of the cash when paid.

By order,  
J. DORSEY, clk.

Charles county, June 16, 1783.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, a  
mulatto man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches  
high, has a scar above his left eye, and says he got  
it by a knife being thrown at him, and that his name  
is Jerry, and belongs to colonel Ramsey, of Virgini-  
a, but some say he belongs to William Lindsey, of  
Colchester. His master is desired to pay charges and  
take him away.

CHARLES MANKIN, sheriff.

Wye-river, June 23, 1783.

THE subscriber, commander of the  
ship Plymouth, now lying at Em-  
merson's landing, takes in tobacco on li-  
berty, for London, at seven pounds ster-  
ling per ton. The greatest part of his  
ship's load is already engaged and she  
will certainly sail by the last of July.

WILLIAM MAYNARD.

N. B. To be sold on board said ship,  
32 hogheads of West-India rum, 8 aitto  
of old rum, barrel porter, loaf sugar,  
100 barrels of salt, and 5 chests of green  
and hyson tea. W. M.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, for cash only, a fresh  
assortment of goods, now opening, consisting of the  
following articles, viz.

LUTESTRINGS.

Black modes.  
Muffin, plain, strip'd and  
check'd.  
Lawn, plain and check'd.  
Clear lawn.  
Cambric.  
An assortment of chints  
and calicoes.  
India dimetty.  
Mock Marcellis quilting.  
Jeans, white and coloured.  
Yard wide and half eli  
black and white gauzes.  
Gauze and thread ditto  
handkerchiefs.  
Ladies chip hats with gauze  
covers.  
Mens and womens straw  
ditto.  
Mens and boys leather  
gloves.  
Ladies plain kid and tam-  
bered ditto.  
Barcelona handkerchiefs.  
Bandanoes ditto.  
Linen ditto.  
Narrow and wide ribands.  
Tapes, bindings, & non-  
sopretties.  
Nuns and oinabrig threads,  
&c.  
Irish linen, 3/4 & yard wide.  
Sheeting, yard and ell do.  
Brown holland.  
Strip'd linen.

Check ditto.  
Camblets.  
Spotted stuffs.  
Oinabrigs.  
Ticklenburgs.  
German Dowlas.  
Black denim.  
Mens hats assorted.  
Mens white silk hose.  
Coloured ditto.  
Brown thread ditto.  
Womens fine cotton and  
thread ditto.  
Chints and callico bed co-  
vers.  
Mens white & check shirts.  
Mens leather shoes and  
slippers.  
Ditto boots.  
Carpets of all sizes.  
Gentlemens Turkey lea-  
ther canes.  
Bohea, congo, green and  
hyson teas.  
Stoughton's bitters.  
Queen's china coffee-pots.  
Tea ditto.  
Tea-cups and saucers.  
Tea boxes.  
Sugar boxes.  
Bowls.  
Dishes and plates.  
Wash b' sons and bottles.  
Glass ware.  
China cups and saucers.  
An assortment of iron ware.  
Lemons and oranges.  
Figs and raisins.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis, June 23, 1783.

LEWIS ROUSSEL

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen  
of this city, that he intends (as soon as he can  
get twenty-five or thirty subscribers) to open a school  
to teach the various dances, such as the lamand,  
cotillions, minuets, country dances, or any other  
figure or dance they may think proper; at the rate  
of one guinea a quarter and three dollars entrance,  
to teach two days in the week, and on the morning  
and evening of each day; and any lady or gentle-  
man who chooses to receive private lessons, will be  
waited on at their own houses, and they may depend  
on his utmost exertions to give general satisfaction.  
Ladies or gentlemen who please to employ him, by  
leaving their names at Mr. Abraham Claude's, watch-  
maker, will much oblige their humble servant, &c.

LEWIS ROUSSEL.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

W A N T E D,

A journeyman hair-dresser,  
WHO understands shaving and dres-  
sing, and can keep himself sober.  
Such a one may apply to  
JUSTUS SIEBERT.

N. B. I will also take any lively boy  
as an apprentice. J. S.

Annapolis, June 25, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the partnership of  
Eastman and Neth, or to the subscriber, ei-  
ther by note or open account, are earnestly requested  
to be speedy in settling and paying the balances due  
thereon; those who do not comply with this request,  
within six weeks from the date hereof, may expect  
to be sued without regard to persons.

JOSEPH EASTMAN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, June 25, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 8th inst.  
a likely young negro fellow, about 18 or 19  
years of age, named BEN, about 5 feet 8 or 9  
inches high; had on, when he went away, a coarse  
country linen shirt and trousers; he formerly be-  
longed to one Mr. Griffin, in St. Mary's county.  
Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that  
the owner may get him again, shall receive, if ten  
miles from home four dollars, if thirty miles six  
dollars, if in the state eight dollars, if out of the  
state the above reward, and reasonable charges; paid  
by

JAMES WEST.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a  
petition will be preferred to the next  
session of assembly, for an act to record and  
give effect to a deed of bargain and sale  
from James Rayley, and Benjamin New-  
nam and Mary his wife, to John Moore  
of Queen-Anne's county.

To be SOLD,

ALIKELY young negro wench that has been  
used to house work; she has two small children,  
a boy and a girl, the eldest about six years of age. En-  
quire of the printers.