

September which gave Rise to it, and call your Attention to the Positions and
 Liber No. ¹¹78 Reasons we advanced, as the Grounds of our Interference with the
 p. 373 Business of your Office. We were of Opinion that you would mis-
 apply the Public Money if you remitted £50,000. to Congress,
 without retaining enough to satisfy necessitous Creditors and others
 described in the Act. Your declared Intentions to conduct yourself
 in that Line, induced us to point out how the public Money was to
 be distributed by Law, and what Claims against the State ought to
 be preferred, if the Property was not adequate to all Purposes, and
 also to assert that we had a Right to call on you for Information,
 Ibid. and to interfere whenever the Interest of the State required it.
 p. 374 This you call an Assumption of Power inconsistent with and sub-
 versive of your Office, but you have not been pleased, either to shew
 how it will render the Office less beneficial, or to answer the Reasons
 we have already urged, and which, we think, warrant our Interposi-
 tion; and therefore we can but conclude that you are convinced it is
 not only the Right, but Duty of the Executive to interfere in these
 Cases: Indeed we cannot conceive how the Contrary could be main-
 tained, without accusing the Legislature of a manifest Design of
 violating the Constitution. But tho' you have not said any Thing to
 the only Points originally in Dispute between us, yet you have intro-
 duced others, without Number, which, whether admitted or denied,
 make nothing to the Purpose. We shall however, for the Information
 of those who may peruse your Letter Book, remark upon such Parts
 as we deem most material, without attempting the tedious Task
 of following you minutely through the whole of your Letter. It
 is needless to say any Thing more about our Agreement with M^r
 Morris, and your Representation of it, you very well know that, that
 Representation is not a Recital of a Paragraph in your Letter of the
 18th July. We were in Hopes the Affair of Rawlings might have
 been allowed to rest 'til the Meeting of the Assembly, especially as
 you were informed it would be submitted to their Determination.
 On this Subject we shall only observe, that the Information you say
 "you had sufficiently reminded the Governor and Council of," never
 was given; if it was, to whom was it given? and that we never
 thought the State would be ruined, by your taking 1/. p C^t less for a
 Quantity of Flour, than it was sold for; and only contended that you
 had not a Right to give up a Farthing. If you can give away £30.
 contrary to Law, why not £30,000? You still affect to be in Doubt
 whether Rawlings was to pay for the Flour, received under our
 Agreement, by the long or short Hundred. We told you it was by
 the short Hundred, he settled with the Auditor, in March, for a
 Quantity received under the same Agreement, by the short Hundred.
 If Truth had been your only Object, your Doubts would have van-
 ished before this, but we see your Difficulty and give you full Credit
 for your Ingenuity. We send you a Copy of the Agreement made