MARY REYNOLDS.

ng are a lift of the certificates fer-from me by a number of armed at of the sigh of March 1781, viz. land certificates, dated Novemb ed 628 to 637 inclusive, for 13131 d 4 other state of Maryland certs ovember 6, 1778, numbered 63 for 6663 dollars each, also 2 state of the 6663 dollars each also 2 state of the der certificates in the pame of John and 35, for £. 100 currency each cautioned against the receiving of lent, 25 payment will not be made

EDWARD LLOYD.

ber intends to petition the next embly of this state, setting forth raying to be put into possession of the put into possession. Manor in Charles county do in the lines of a tract of languages of the publish of appreciate to which he appreciate the state of the publish of appreciate the state of the sta eek, to which he apprehends h

EMENT HOLLYDAY.

o as a runaway, a negro fellow.

NIEL, who fays he belongs to in Richmond county, Virginia llow about 19 years of age, and from the British. His master may ying property, and paying charge HALL, at the Head of Severn.

ted estates, Annapolis, Septembe

inft. will commence the fale of yery valuable lots on Whethone of the purchase money to be paid on fix week let. The necessity of transmittin in the southern department, re each payment should be made in other half will be received as contact half will be received as other half will be received in an entire the fate, those of the laken at par with specie, the other passing value. If the first payagreeable to the terms of file, ecommissioners either to confirm the payagree to the terms of the commissioners either to confirm the payagree than the payagree that the purchase; should the first pay ly 10 per cent. interest. No contion will be given until the who

JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

ted estates, Annapolis, Augu 27, 17\$1.
to an act of the last session on the fold at public auction on the day of October next, the thr

day of October near, land lying in Montgomery coul riendship, 400 acres, being pa hich col. John Murdock live ; Conclusion, containing abo mouth of Seneca; and a tra Concord, containing about 6 fix miles diftant from the for above lands are valuable f and timber, and will be la all and convenient farms fro The money to be paid dow o give bond with two good at to pay one third of the purchat day of September 1783, and the first of September 1784, the new bills of credit with the new bills of credit emitte of the last fession, at their act payment. The sale will con djoining col. Murdeck's.

der of the commissioners. JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

the plantation of Charles Re ontgomery county, near B
p as a ftray, a dark bay ma
13 and an half hands hig
productock S, trots and gallof
ave her again on proving pr
arges.

w 3

of the LAWS of MAR! Ted last fession of assembly, m

ng-office.

rice, Charles-Street,

Annapolis, August 30, 1787. The year, or leated for a number of years and commodious house, formerly g house of William Reynolds, his calculated for a tavern or private calculated for a tavern or private to there is every convenience Aparticle and Apart GAZE

R S D

SEPTEMBER 27, 1781. Y,

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE. HE folly, wickedness and ingratitude of mankind, can only be discovered by experience, and a commerce with he world. If any one aspires to the non-time of the public, and becomes connections or endeavours to obtain any office of home, power or profit, he must encounter the operation of interest, or the mall, nity of envy. er, power or pront, ne muit encounter the op-cition of interest, or the mali, nity of envy. Ma-arequire no other provocation to enmity, than a penority in virtue, wissom, wealth or power. tenthe gives or nature, or the accompiniments of, attract envy and create hatred. From the convert of the world, and the fickle disposition free public, it is a very easy task to raise a popular regulate and clamour against any man, and the distinct and the distinct of the inconstant required to hate or interested that the inconstant required to hate or interested that the inconstant required to hate or interested the inconstant required to hate or interested the inconstant required to hate or interested the inconstant required to have one in the inconstant required to have one in the inconstant required to have one in the inconstant required to have a supplication of the inconstant required to have chaptions are often imputed to bate or interested cives. The inconstant populace implicitly yield er belief to every report, which envy or hatred igets, or folly scatters. The most improbable inhoods, disseninated by malice, the indolent bear, without any examination into the truth; and have inclination and very few have lessure to some into the truth. The experience of ages a set its seal to the truth of these observations, time or civil differition, subjections will arme, and expressed enemy and public soe will take advanafter its tear to the truth of these order various, sime or civil differition, sufficions will arme, and exprivate enemy and public foe will take advantaged that passon, to create distrust, or to destroy emputation, of those honoured with the public addence. I have felt the force of malice and englation and englation and that I have sufficiently, but I have this consolation, at have not deserved it, and that I have only fixed the fact of the wifest and best of men. As not the first wishes of my soul is to obtain, and appropriately the society and approbation of the viralities, to answer the several acts of misconduct allegagainst me by Mr. Carroll; his motives for coming my accuser may be the subject of suture sums. I have always afferted the principle, that he person delegated to a public trust is answeration the members of our legislature to the people, that members of our legislature to the people, what his conduct to those by whom he is entrustathe members of our legislature to the people,
whe delegates of congress to the general affernin; and I extend my views beyond the approbaare the rewards of men, and efterm myleif acmatable to an omniscient and unerring judge, not
ayfor my private actions, but my public conduct,
whe assembly I was always ready and defirous to
offer an account of my public trust; general stanthe and the authors of them, I ever did and shall
the, having learned that the best way to overme calumny is steadily to persevere in such conclass my mind and judgment approved, and to
the and contemn any consequences which might that my mind and judgment approved, and to the standard content any confequences which might that. Having established certain principles of the standard constantly endeavoured inflexibly to that my conduct by them; and never desiring and any office in the state, I would not yield to chare no influence or flatter, or temporally to obtain tear opinions, or flatter or temporise to obtain frment, which ought only to be given to virtue,

Kny, and ability.

is the Mr. Carroll had been explicit in his charges ma me, and had pointedly afferted the particular my public conduct, which he thought expended, and injurious to the public; instead of the on general reports, or reciting forms of the thought of the th mil. Mr. Carroll expressly alleges, or indi-yinlinuates, that I have been guilty of a breach ay public trust as a delegate to congress in three culars. 1st, That to avail myself of the cordinary demand for flour for the army with the cordinary demand for flour for the army skit the wants of the French fleet produced, which I knew by being a member of coni) I formed connections for monopoliting that the said railing the price on the public and and raising the price at by my intrigues and fludied delays, I pro-ed the determination of a committee of con-tion the proposals made by the commissary and, for procuring the necessary supplies for rai, for procuring the necessary supplies for jublic use, to give my agents time to complete purchases of wheat and flour. 3d, That a superfix which was to be forest, " of an intend-purchase of flour by congres," or, as Mr. Lau-expressed it, " respecting the exportation of to the eastern state." to the eastern states."

to the eattern states. It the charge, and the facts alleged to support liplead not guilty, and for trial? Summit to the aid judgment of the virtuous and sensible part

of the community, whose opinion I shall ever reof the community, whose opinion I shall ever respect. To support the first instance of a violation of my trust, Mr. Carroll urges several circumstances as satisfactory proofs, though he is pleased to assert, "th t it is not incumbent on him to prove stacts charged by common report." That at the latter end of July, or beginning of August, 1778, several persons began to purchase rye, wheat and flour, and that most of the first purchasers were agents for my partner Mr. Dorsey, who about that feveral persons began to purchase tye, wheat and flour, and that most of the first purchasers were agents for my partner Mr. Dorsey, who about that time purchased a considerable quantity of wheat and flour; that in consequence of so many purchasers, wheat rose from ten shillings (the price in August) to twelve and fix-pence and fifteen shillings, and by the 20th of September to twenty shillings, and before the 1st of February 1779 to fixty shillings, and before the 1st of February 1779 to fixty shillings, and before the 1st of february 1779 to fixty shillings, and before the 1st of february 1779 to fixty shillings, and before the 1st of february 1779 to fixty shillings, and before the 1st of february 1779 to fixty shillings, and before the 1st of february 1779 to fixty shillings, and before the 1st of february 1779 to fixty shillings, and fisher it is made purchases of wheat and flour in the months of July and August 1778, that such purchase was a breach of my puolic ruit.

To maintain the truth of the second sact Mr. Carroll observes, that I might have called upon the committee of congress, or the commission shillings.

committee of congress, or the commissary-general, to vouch that I had not by my intrigues or studied delays protracted the determination of the committee, to give my agents time to complete their pur-

To establish the third fact Mr. Carroll afferts, To establish the third fact Mr. Carroll afferts, that a member of congress complained in congress, that the fieres "respecting the purchase of flour" had been betrayed by the delegates of this state; that Messieus Plater and Forbes declared they had not divalged the fieres, and that I remained stient; that afterwards, out of congress, I mentioned to some member of congress, that I could assemble some some member of congress, that I could account for the divulging of the fecret, that Mr. William Smith had opened a letter from me to the governor and council, by which he came to the knowledge of the intended purchase, and that thus it had transpired, and that when taxed with this piece of ingenuity, I denied I had ever invented it; and as a corroborating evidence that the reports circulated were true, Mr. Carroll alleges, that I remained three years under the imputation of a breach of truit, and that my confirmation of my guilt.

I have thus felected and drawn into one view the

I have thus rejected and orawn into one view the facts charged, that my anilwer may be compared, and a proper judgment formed on the judject. If Mr. Carroll had been precise and cle r in his narrative, it would have faved me trouble, and if I have omitted any thing I hope it will not be imputed to design. puted to defign.

puted to design.

All the above circumstances adduced by Mr. Carroll to maintain his suspicions of any breach of my delegated trust, except the single fact that my partners, in August and September 1778, purchased a quantity of wheat and flour, is not true, either in manner or substance. Before I enter on a justification of my conduct, I would observe, that in the month of June 1778, I entered into a copartnership of trade with Messieurs John and Thomas Dorsey, gentlemen of fortune and reputable mas Dorfey, gentlemen of fortune and reputable and unblemished characters, the first of whom had been brought up to commerce from his infancy, and had for many years been concerned in the to-bacco trade. The object of our company was, as our constant practice fince has manifested, an open foreign commerce, and not, as falfely propogated, a fire to enhance the price. I would also premie; that at the time I engaged in trade, it was not eiterment by any one investment trade, it was not eiterment by any one investment trade. teemed by any one improper or dishonourable for a member of concress to carry on commerce foreign or domestic. I also lay it down as uncontrovertible, that the purchaie, by our company, of wheat and flour, in the fummer and fail of 1778, was juitifiable and proper, unless (as affected by Mr. Carroll) with an intention to avail ourselves of the wants of the army for that article, or with defign to raile the price on the public; and that if the laws of this state did not prohibit the purchasing those articles, and they were procured for a lawful and honourable commercial view, that nothing criminal or exceptionable can be alleged against my minal or exceptionable can be alleged against my

On an accurate and true state of facts and dates aione can a proper judgment be formed. By my advice Mr. Dorley, in the months of August and September 1778, contracted for the purchase of several quantities of wheat and flour, and procured in the model and several quantities of wheat and flour, and procured in the whole not exceeding 7000 bushels of wheat, at an average price of fifteen shillings per bushel; and about 400 barrels of flour, which coft from forty flullings to four pounds per barrel. On he 24th of October, Mr. Dorley fold and transferred contracts to colonel Blaine, deputy commissary general for wheat at twenty-two and fix near every neral for wheat at twenty-two and fix pence per bushel, and flour from three pounds two and fix-pence to five pounds ten shillings per barrel, and pence to five pounds ten shillings per barrel, and received no money till the 30th of October. Colo-nel Blaine received only 2039 bushels of wheat, and 413 barrels of flour, because the sellers broke the recontraste. It now remains to consider the the r contracts. It now remains to confider the propriety of this purchase at that time.

propriety of this purchase at that time.

At June selfion 1777, the general assembly by law declared the buying any merchandite, &c. except grain or lumber, coming to market, to be forestalling, and that if any person purchased certain enumerated articles, not mentioning grain or flure, to sell again in this or any of the adjoining state, he should be deemed an engresser. The act was to continue in force for one year, and until the end of the next selson after the expiration the eof, and therefore remained in sorce until November 1778. On the 9th of June 1778, congress laid a seneral embargo on all provisions until the 15th of November, which was enforced by an act passed by our legislature at June session. About the 10th of July count d'i staing arrived on the coast, and on the 21st he sailed from the Hook for Rhode Island, which he lest a day or two sesses the form, which the rift he failed from the Hook for Rhode Island, which he left a day or two before the storm, which happened about the roth of August, and returned about the soth, and went from Rhode-Island to Boston, where he remained full December or January. On the 19th of August congress resolved to apply to count d'Estaing to purchase prize vessels. On a letter of the 22d of July from the council of the Massichuletts bay, informing of the scarcity of flour in that state owing in great measure to the convention troops, con reis resolved, on the 24th, hat flour in that state, owing in great measure to the convention troops, con rels resolved, on the 24th, hat the transportation of flour to the eastern states, by sea, was wife and necessary, and directed the commissionly-general to procure in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryiand, and Virginia, 20,000 barrels of flour, to be transported by water, to be laid up in magazines in Missiphilatests and Connecticut, and on the auth congress ordered a cargo of staur to be the 27th congress ordered a cargo of flour to be shipped from this state in the ship Chate. On the 2d of September, congress recommended to enfifylvania and the states southward thereof, to perfylvania and the states southward thereos, to permit the exportation of flour, wheat, & . to the eastern states, for the con umption of the people of those states, but confined the exportation t vessels recommended by the executives of the eastern states. On the 14th of September, a letter f om colonel Wadsworth, at Haltimore, of the 6th, was referred to Mr. R. Miorris, Mr. Duer, Mr. N. H. Lee, and Mr. Marchant; and on the 2d of October the committee made their report; and on the same day congress resolved to recommend to the legislatures (or where vested with sufficient authorized). fame day congress resolved to recommend to the legislatures (or where vested with sufficient authority to the executives) of the states from New-York to Virginia inclusive, to auth rise any magistrate to flue his warrant to seize any extraordinary quantry of grain or flour, purchased and in possession of any individual, for the public use, paying such prices as the legislature of the state should think proper, not exceeding six dollars per hundred for prices as the legislature of the state mound think, proper, not exceeding fix dollars per hundred for flour, and in proportion for grain, found in the hands of engresser; and as individuals had purchated grain and flour with a view of exporting the chaied grain and flour with a view of exporting the fame, after the 15th of November, congress continued the embargo until the last of Jan. 1779 subject to the exception of the 2d of September of exporting flour and wheat to the eastern states, and extended the permission to vessels belonging to the middle and southern states, as well as those of the eastern states, and also recommended to the legislatures of the several states to pass laws for the seizure and fortesture of all grain and flour purchased up or engrossed. There was no debate purchased up or engrossed. There was no debate or opposition to this resolve, except whether congress should, of its own authority, lay the embargo, on which question I was in the affirmative; and as large quantities of rum, cloathing, &c. had been purchased up in Boston and other places in the eastern states, I proposed to insert those articles as liable to seizure, which was agreed to be proper, but as it might cause some delay, I waved the amendment, and it was postponed, and never afterwards taken up. From the mere fast, that my partner purchased wheat and flour in August and September 1778, it is inferred, that it was done to take advantage of the demand for flour by the army, occasioned by the supplies required for the fleet of our ally, the knowledge of which I obtained