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## MARYLA [No. 1826.]

8 D A Y, JANUARY 10, 1782. 在在全面的有价格**企业的**的现在分词的自己的自己的自己的自己的的,但是是一个,但是一个,但是一个,但是是一个,但是是一个的,但是是一个的,但是是一个的,但是是一个的。

To GENERAL CADWALADER.

when it passes without observation.
Your infignificance only has hitherto faved you from being held up to public view; but as your pride and vanity induced you to assume a public character, you must ubmit to an investigation of your public conduct.

This state cannot claim the honour of your birth. This state cannot claim the honour of your birth. In the commencement of the war you assumed the military charaster, and affected to unite the hero with the patriot. On the establishment of the present government in Pennsylvania you became a polician; and the opposers of the government received you into their society, from the expectation, that your fortune would bring influence to their sarty. The mediocrity of your understanding, and mat your fortune would bring influence to their party. The mediocrity of your understanding, and the violence of your temper, which neither reason a prudence could govern, deseated the views of our friends; and so great was the popular predice, in Philadelphia, against you, that the citizens would not permit you to harangue them in public, and you was obliged, to print the speech you intended to deliver. Suspicions at that time sere entertained of your political character. from your predeliction for the officers of the proprietary overnment, and the tories of the city and your theral assessment, and the tories of the city and your the standard of your political character. It was also assess the proprietary overnment, and the tories of the city and your intendal assessment to the proprietary the standard of moderation towards the refugees and their connections; and having by this conduct, and your insolence and rudeness of manners made your insolence and rudeness of manners made your insolence and rudeness of manners made and your infolence, and rudeness of manners made pur native country too warm for your residence, pu hastened to Kent county in this state. Several actives combined to induce you to offer yourself a one of the delegates for that county, your na-wal propensity to fish in troubled waters; a desire a repeal the tender law: and your attachment to.

sone of the delegates for that county, your nawal propensity to sish in troubled waters; a desire are peal the tender law; and your attachment to, and connections with, tories and refugees; and your wish to save them and their property from gralities, or consistation. The greater part of bose, who sirst elected you, were composed of the statistic in Kent county; and the same inheace has continued you in the delegation.

The limits of this address will not permit a minute account of all your public conduct, but the state outlines shall be truly related, that the public may form their judgment of your character, and and longer deceived by prosessions, an obsequious ride, and affected samiliarity. Your indecent and pass unnoticed, if the opinions and sentimum you have delivered were not incompatible with patriotism, and the honour and safety of a fate. You loudly claim and boast the character of a patriot, and as a satisfactory proof, you append to the conditions and not your professions. Facts alone with now determine. I have brought you before athe defence of America. You must be tried by mr actions and not your professions. Facts alone and now determine. I have brought you before a awful tribunal of the public, and will exhibit true mirror, and probe you to the quick, togh you should wince, or rage, or storm. I recite facts, which you must admit or deny, if admitted controvers the conclusion drawn me them.

m them.

it. You advised the house of delegates to pass meral amnesty, and to invite back into the state matters, tories, and refugees, and to restore me their estates; you maintained that sound por distance this condust, that they would add to the state, and unite all ranks in the option to Great-Britain. You delivered the same officents, since the present session of British proton and assigned, among other reasons, that Ance might be subjugated, and on such event yas sew principal characters would be sacrificed; you did not chuse to set a precedent of continuous, and you were apprehensive of the consences, for the authors of it would become the session that resent the subjuct of the British nation.

of the resentment of the British nation. perty had paffed, you moved to except from affection the estates of parsons Boucher and Adand Daniel Dulany, fon of Walter, and Da-

Dalany, for of Daniel Dulany, for or water, and Dalany, for of Daniel Dulany, for or water, and Dalany, for or water, and

Among those illustrious characters, we may re-my Robert Alexander, the two parsons Boucher Addign, the three Dulanys, Authory Stewart, Mr. Mc. Mc. Mc.

gth. At November session 1780 you publicly engaged to subscribe f. 10,000 specie to a bank, if by law the payment of loans in specie could be secured. A law passed for that purpose, and for a bank, but you never subscribed a farthing.

The three first fests strong principles as a constitution of the strong st

you never subscribed a farthing.

The three first facts strike at your principles as a patriot; the last at your honour as a gentleman. Your affection for the resugees probably commenced on your last marriage into a tory family; and you cannot but feel for the banishment of your honour in law for being a traitor to his country. and you cannot but feel for the banishment of your brother-in-law, for being a traitor to his country. If you could have induced the legislature of this state to have adopted your softem of indemnity to traitors and refugees, and restoration of their property, you might afterwards on your return to Pennsulvania (to which state you properly belong) urge the example, and obtain the recal of your proscribed brother-in-law.

The consistation of American property, sound

The confication of American property, found not only on the high feas, but on the land, had been long practifed by our enemies. If confequences from the referement of Great-Britain had influenced the condoct of the whigs of America, we should have submitted in the commencement of the war. The sentiment discretes you as a parties we should have submitted in the commencement of the war. The sentiment disgraces you as a patriot, and stains your reputation as a soldier. The idea that a sew of our best friends would be sacrificed conveys too much baseness and ingratitude for an American to hear; and no man would deliver so unmanly, so dishonourable a thought, if ne did not feel that his soul would cringe to such humiliating terms from our enemies.

teel that his foul would cringe to such humiliating terms from our enemies.

Many undoubted whigs in this state, for a long time, objected to the confederation; but they afterwards from policy and necessity waved their opinions. If you can clear up the other parts of your conduct, it may be supposed you joined the opposition from principle; otherwise it will be doubted. It may be remembered that the tories and disaffected in this state united to a man against the affected in this state united to a man against the arrected in this state united to a man against the confederacy, among whom were your friends and supporters in Kent county.

If this address should rouse you to anger restraint and appearance of the confederacy who concerns your re-

If this address should rouse you to anger restrain your passion, and endeavour to conceal your resentment. The press must be free to examine the public conduct of any man in the state. You have loudly bawled for a freedom of speech, and a liberty to censure the conduct of members of the general assembly, not only in the house of delegates, but in taverns, and you have been an advocate for the most illiberal abuse, and wanton licentiousness of tongue. The press is open for your desence, and you must not remain silent. As you have wantonly, and without any provocation; you have wantonly, and without any provocation; endeavoured to asperie a public character, your equal in all respects, I shall in my next address charge you as a malicious accuser, and calumniator. You have been long the agressr. You have given no quarter, and shall have none, and before I quit you I will compel you to thank me for my

CEN.SOR.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND:

THE more I consider the proposition of the house of delegates respecting the last emission, the more I am consirmed in the opinion, that it ought not to have been rejected.

The principle, I have constantly aimed to indiforce, is that the surest method of appreciating bills of credit, or indeed any other commodity, is to create a demand; and I rejoice, that experience has already set its seal to my position. The moment bills of public credit cease to be received as specie, I consider them no longer as money—they has already set its seal to my position. The moment bills of public credit cease to be received as species. I consider them no longer as money—they degenerate into a species of merchandise, the value of which depends upon its immediate uses, or the prespect of sturre advantage—the celebrated dissent took away the only immediate use of the red bills; they ceased to circulate and none but a sew considerate men would receive them, but at the rate of 21, 3, or 31 for 1. By the supply bill, they are consequence is, that men of property are procuring them at a for 1. But it is evident, that the demand created by the law is inadequate to the end which the legislature is bound by every consideration of honour, judice, and policy, to pursue:

Specific articles are rated far beyond the current specific articles are rated far beyond that current specific articles are rated far beyond the specific articles are rated f

cie—it cannot command so much—a man who purchases paper to discharge his tax will hardly give 40s. specie for £.3 because he will gain northing by his trouble—he will rather pay 8 bushels of wheat, or any other specific article, which may be more beneficial; and I see nothing to justify the expectation that the supply bill will rasse the value of £.3 paper to much more than 30s. since no class of speculators are content with less than 10s, 20s, or 30 per cent. prosit.

When a man of sense tells me of the sate appreciation with an air of triumph, that too plainly discovers his menning. I am amazed at the force of prejudice—if the sense's rejecting the resolve has produced this desired event, the authors of the supply bill could not have failed had they made paper receivable at the actual value, in payment of taxes. How this proposition can be denied without a departure from the main principle, on which the diffent appears to have been grounded, I cannot conceive. Its advocates have constantly maintained, that, by receiving at par, you would interest men in their depreciation, and they must of course depreciate, because speculators could always do as they pleased with paper money. If the principle is true, suppose the legislature had gone farther and cut, up speculation by the roots, in decreeing, that private debts should be discharged in the bills according to their actual value, and, at the period of redemption, that the bills should be exchanged with specie ar the same rate, we must conclude, it would be impossible for them to depreciate, because nobody would be interested in their depreciation. But I believe no sober man at this day is of opinion, that, if the act for the last emission had contained these provisions, the bills would have circulated at all.

I devoutly wish, we could at length agree upon the precise meaning of the term speculator. For

emission had contained these provisions, the bills would have circulated at all.

I devoutly wish, we could at length agree upon the precise meaning of the term speculator. For my part I deem every man a speculator, let his rank, character, or fortune be what it may, who purchases paper to discharge his tax; I believe he will purchase upon the best terms he can, and I insist, that he is interested in depreciation. But I have not the least apprehension of his success, behave not the least apprehension of his success, berave not the least apprenention or his fuccess, be-cause he will have competitors in every part of the country, and because the people begin to entertain proper ideas of the nature of bills issued upon suf-ficient funds and redeemable within a convenient

If then, those who procure paper for the pay-ment of taxes, are unable to keep down the price, ment of taxes, are unable to keep down the price, below a certain degree, on account of the rivalship between these engaged in the same business, what shadow of cause is there to apprehend another class of speculators, the purchasers of consisted property, will be able to do it? Are they possessed of superior talents, or are they in truth a distinct order of men? Their bidding double and treble the value, when the amount of sales exceeds the sum in circulation, is a convincing proof, that they are not men, whose inscrutable devices we have reason to dread. I rather believe they have discovered their error, and that, if the proposed reside were

to dread. I rather believe they have discovered their error, and that, if the proposed resolve were adopted, they would soon outbid their brethren of the last class, and the red money, or any other bills which should be received on the same terms, would be little inferior to specie.

Why gentlemen persist in the idea of punishing a set of men, from whose mistakes, or, if you please, from the manifestation of whose base intentions the public has, at all events, derived a great and unexpected advantage, I leave to themselves to determine. I consider myself as an innocent man among ten others who are condemned to suffer, that one delinquent may not estape; and I consider the † general good as facrificed to un-