

course of seven long years have made their condition, in many instances, wretched. They therefore entreat, that congress, to convince the army and the world, that the independence of America shall not be placed on the ruin of any particular class of her citizens, will point out a mode for immediate redress.

- H. KNOX, M. General,
 - JOHN PATTERSON, B. General,
 - J. GREATON, Colonel,
 - JOHN CRANE, Colonel,
 - H. MAXWELL, Lieut. Colonel,
 - J. HUNTINGTON, B. General,
 - H. SWIFT, Colonel,
 - SAMUEL S. WEBB, Colonel,
 - E. HUNTINGTON, Lt. Colonel,
 - P. CORTLANDT, Colonel,
 - JOHN N. CUMMINGS, Lt. Col.
 - WILLIAM SCOTT, Major,
 - W. EUSTIS, Hospital Surgeon,
 - MOSES HAZEN, Brigadier-General.
- Cantonments, Hudson's River, December, 1785.
[To be continued.]

TO THE EXAMINER.

SIR,

HAD not your address to the public against the Intendant printed in the Maryland Gazette, No. 1893, more of the air of seriousness than of irony, he should have conceived that you meant it in the latter sense, because there is very little foundation to support the former; but as you may have been in earnest, and as the people in general may have thought you so, the Intendant begs leave to answer it as such; if he is mistaken, the Examiner will correct him.

The Intendant denies that he has assumed any control over the supreme executive power, and avows that he has not departed with the most positive laws, and calls upon the Examiner to refer to particular instances. So far from his being the wish of the Intendant to reduce every officer in government to a slavish dependence on his will and pleasure, by the means of public money, that he has not the least inclination that any should pass through his hands; and to prove it he refers to an extract of his report to the last general assembly, to wit: "The Intendant begs leave to represent, that he thinks it highly expedient, that the galleys, barges, and several other species of property belonging to the state, be immediately sold and the money arising therefrom especially appropriated; and as peace is now established, he begs leave humbly to suggest the propriety of appropriating all monies in such manner, that the application and payment thereof cannot be mistaken by the treasurer, who ought not to be amenable as to payments of money to any power whatever but the general assembly, but more especially to the house of delegates with whom the constitution has lodged the power, appointment, and control of this office."

Will the Examiner be pleased to disclose to the public what that something was, that happened near the close of the session, that he alludes to. The Intendant knows only one cause, that gave a new turn to opinions; that was, the opening a small battery of truth, which soon dispersed every impression which had been by the lies circulated to his prejudice during the session. The easing off taxes the Examiner as well as Intendant knows would have the same effect on the minds of the people, as the easing off cards would have upon a ship, that is, to make it ride the easier. But the Intendant added, as a condition of their being eased off, that specific should be abolished, and then so shillings in the hundred his proposed sum, would not more to the state than twenty-five shillings under the present alternative allowed by the law. The Intendant was, and still is of opinion, that the people in general could not have paid their taxes in May, nor indeed till after harvest, the time now allowed by the last law. They had been much squeezed by the collection of former taxes, and had not the means in the power of paying the present year's in the month of May. This is a self-evident truth, dwelling upon the minds of almost every man in the state. To be sure if the taxes could have been collected in May the purposes of the Examiner, Intendant, and many gentlemen of the civil list, might have been better answered than they are at present, for there were no other appropriations for the payment of it. And although the Intendant thought that the lengthening the time for the payment of this year's taxes absolutely necessary, yet he has done every thing in his power to enforce the collection of a rearage, as the copy of his circular instructions to every collector in the state (and which he has repeatedly enforced) may evince, to wit: "Sir, I must insist that you exert yourself in the collection of the several taxes due the state from the people within your county. If you are diligent and make speedy collections, you will be entitled to a remission of a part, or the whole of the 30 per cent interest. Distresses must be made, where people refuse or neglect to pay their assessments. The opulent and rich you ought to begin with first. And should there be combinations to prevent sales, employ persons to bid for the state. Negroes may be carried to another county for sale, after they become the property of the state, and I will, in behalf of it, defray all charges that may accrue, and indemnify you for any losses that may be sustained. P. S. Return me a list of the names (with the sums of money owing) of those persons who have not paid their assessments."

After reading this letter, will there be a person to be found who will agree in opinion with the Examiner, that "the errors of the Intendant may be fairly imputed to an excessive love of popular applause;" or that "he has done every thing in his power to obstruct the business he was chosen to superintend?" And here the Intendant begs leave to remark, that there is a wide difference between that popularity which is gained by courting it, and that which flows from a man's actions; for he who aims to gain it by the first will often lose it, whilst that gained by the latter, although at times it may be suspended by misrepresentation, yet seldom can be lost.

However pitiful the Intendant's reasons may have appeared to the Examiner for directing the commissioners to postpone the sales of the Principio and Indian lands, and although he had general Smallwood's opinion in

support of his own, and that the reasons he urged to the commissioners were cogent; yet as they asserted the surveys would be completed the Intendant gave up his opinion as will appear by the following extract from a copy of a letter he wrote them the 7th of March, viz. "The council not choosing to interfere as to the time of sales of the lands directed to be sold for the benefit of the Maryland line, and as you say the surveys can be completed in time, you are to proceed to the sales thereof at the times advertised, provided the surveys are completed, so as the sums to be paid on each lot may be ascertained at the times of sale." Before the 1st of April, Mr. Washington, one of the Principio company, objected to the sales being made on the terms advertised, alleging that money was scarce, that if one third was to be paid in 30 days, the lands would not sell for more than half their value, and therefore he insisted that his share in those lands should be laid off to him, as had been done in a similar instance to Mr. Ruffel, but agreed that if the first payment was lengthened to one year, that he would consent to the sales going on. This reason alone would have been sufficient for putting off the sales of the Principio lands from the 1st of April to the 1st of May. As to the Indian lands, the officers of the line attending at the time appointed for these sales, to wit, the 14th of April, perceiving that if the lands were then put up, they would not sell for more than half their value, agreed that the sales should be postponed till the general assembly should take further order therein. By postponing the sales the state has prevented a loss of at least £15,000, and the gallant band (which by the Examiner very slightly mentions) instead of receiving 5 months pay by instalments of one month, two years, and three years, it will receive the whole in a few months, the Intendant having been clothed with competent powers for that purpose by the last general assembly, notwithstanding the Examiner's assertion, "that experience soon evinced, that it was better to subject the money brought into the treasury to the direction of the governor and council alone, and to them alone does the direction at present equally belong." If then the state has saved £15,000, and the officers and soldiers (to whose use the monies arising from the sales, had they been made, were intended) are also benefited, what reason had the Examiner to complain of the measure?

The Examiner observes, "that peace opens the flattering prospect of a high price for every species of country produce; and besides, if the Intendant is precipitate in disposing of the public flour and tobacco, he fixes the market price, to the great damage of the farmers and planters, and that with ineffable disdain he had attended to these arguments, drawn from public good and public necessity." However ineffable the disdain of the Examiner may have been upon hearing these arguments, and how much soever he may have preferred the interest of himself and a few others to them, yet the Intendant flatters himself that the community at large will be well pleased with his having kept 1500 hogheads of tobacco and some wheat for a rising market, which the Examiner would have had the Intendant dispose of for less than half the value to pay whom, not that gallant band, but the civil list or interest.

The Examiner has observed, "that the Intendant is enjoined to consult with the governor and council, but he never asked their opinion; they repeatedly urged a compliance with the law, but consulting in the plenitude of his power, he disregards every argument and reason, which they can make." Were the Intendant convinced that the Examiner had any authority from the governor and council countenancing this assertion, he would have given it a pointed answer; but as he is not, he shall make no other reply at present than this, that if he had sold tobacco at 25/ for 16/8 per cent, he must have given some little credit, and experience had proved to him, that little reliance could be had on the faithful performance of contracts in these times of speculation.

The last and heaviest charge brought against the Intendant by the Examiner is, "that the Intendant, during the sitting of the assembly, by virtue of his powers of directing the collectors in the execution of their office, obliges them to deliver the money collected for the 5/ tax to him, and appropriates it to the discharge of the journal of accounts; he lodges it with the treasurer, together with a list of names belonging only to members of the assembly; beware of bribery and corruption, and let not the strict attention of the Intendant to accommodate members of the legislature conciliate their favour so far, as to prevent an enquiry into his conduct. There are several bills under consideration, which are evidently calculated to throw a veil on the errors of his administration; and that there is great danger, that the justice, dignity, and welfare of the state, will be sacrificed to the honour of the Intendant."

The money put into the treasury towards paying the journal of accounts at the time alluded to by the Examiner, and for which the Intendant exchanged bank notes, which he had received from funds appropriated to its payment to the amount of upwards of £750—these notes, with some specie, making in the whole the sum of £1246 8 4, was paid into the treasury for Mr. Dickenson by the Intendant, as will appear by the following receipt.

Received 27th of May 1783, of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esq; Intendant, eleven hundred and forty-six pounds seven shillings and seven pence specie, being for so much received by him of Henry Dickenson, Esq; treasurer of the eastern shore, on account of the 5/ tax. £. 1246 8 4 B. HARWOOD."

Perhaps it may be asked, why Mr. Dickenson did not pay this money into the treasury himself? There were two reasons why he did not, the one that the assembly were about passing a law to empower the Intendant to pay this money to our line, and if it went in to the treasurer, before either law or resolution should pass, probably it might be turned over to the continental receiver; the other was, that the Intendant could not, just at that time, pay the claims Mr. Dickenson had on him for jurymen's allowances, provision for barges, &c. &c. to the amount of £353 5 6. Mr. Dickenson not having it in his power to close his accounts without this sum, the Intendant was either obliged to give a receipt for the whole, or allow Mr. Dickenson to be detained eight or ten days. It happened in the same manner with Mr. McLaughlin, who had orders on the Intendant for £331 11 0, which he could not immediately

answer, and therefore Mr. McLaughlin left £291 8 0 which sums the Intendant passed his receipt to be the whole in the treasury, if not otherwise appropriated by the general assembly; but not one farthing of this money was applied towards the payment of the journal of accounts, nor any other but that exchanged for bills aforementioned. It was absolutely necessary to mention names, that the Intendant might know who were paid that had allowances on the journal, and who not. Were no jurymen paid during the session? It is true there were members of assembly in Annapolis who were not paid, but it is as true, that they had agreed to wait a little time longer, rather than to have a scramble for the money about to be put into the treasury, or to be the cause of giving the treasurer unnecessary trouble by a partial division. There was not on the list the name of a person who was not equal in reputation to the Examiner; if there was, I call upon him to name such person. Why then the base insinuation of bribery and corruption? To be sure it was a horrid crime for a man to receive what was his just due.

The Intendant claims not superior merit to the rest of his fellow-citizens; but some deference is due to public opinion, which has paid him a more than ordinary tribute. He held one of the first offices under the old government. He was unanimously called to take hold of the helm of state in the most perilous times. When the new government was organized, he was elected president of the senate, which seat he filled upwards of four years, was a member of congress three, and then called to the most important station that could be conferred on a free citizen. And yet notwithstanding all these confidential trusts, the Examiner, superior in wisdom, penetration, and discernment, has found out, that three honours were all unworthily conferred, and that this old servant of the public is a dangerous man, and that he is under the greatest apprehensions, that the justice, dignity, and welfare of the state, will be sacrificed to his honour. The Intendant conceives himself as much above the Examiner's slander, as he is below his envy.

THE INTENDANT OF THE REVENUE.

LONDON, February 21.

THE following singular character is given of an Irish militia chieftain, of the name of O'Leary, who died lately at Hospital Hall, in Ireland: "his door was ever open to the traveller and poor, and the gaol was known to his tenants; he detested the use of locks and keys, especially to his cellar and kitchen; and would not admit either bolts or bars, to secure his door or windows, alleging, for reason, that the rich would not rob him; and that the poor could not, because they would take only what they were welcome to; and yet under such singular circumstances, order reigned amongst his servants, regularity in his house, and honesty in his neighbourhood. He possessed perfect good humour and philanthropy, never harbouring anger against any persons but egregious sinners, oppressors of the poor, and such of his numerous acquaintance, as he might have heard had at any time passed by his house, without calling in to partake of his hospitality. This may be a singular character; but, if it is, it is a singularly good character in which the world ought to rejoice, because it does honour to human nature."

April 1. It was this morning reported, that the Dutch had received advices over land from the East-Indies, mentioning that the French fleet, having come out of the harbour of Trincomale, another action had ensued between M. Suffrein and Sir Edward Hughes, in which the former had been totally defeated, and that the fort, which they had recently taken, was invested by the English, to whose arms it was not doubted but it must surrender.

Should the fleet of M. Suffrein have been at length totally defeated by admiral Hughes, that event may naturally be supposed to have some weight in the terms of a treaty which is supposed to be yet depending between Great-Britain and the states of Holland.

A large body of troops has been marched into Aflace, on account of the movements of certain neighbouring powers, the extent of whose designs is by no means clearly understood, and in consequence must furnish a proper subject for suspicion to those whose eyes are open to every event in their vicinity.

Yesterday the commissioners of accounts waited on his majesty at St. James's, with a ninth report of their progress in that national business.

BOSTON, May 19.

Since our last we are informed, that several of the refugees wives have arrived in this town from New-York—Possibly they expect their husbands will soon follow them. Should they not share the fate of those lately arrived at Dartmouth who were immediately sent back? If it was good policy then, what should make it the reverse now? Let equal justice be done!

NORTHAMPTON, April 28.

Thursday the 24th instant, was observed here as a day of rejoicing, on account of the present glorious peace, when a sermon suitable to the occasion, was preached by the rev. Mr. Spring, of —, and the proclamation of peace was published from the courthouse, by the sheriff of the county, before the militia under arms, and a large concourse of gentlemen, and the evening was concluded in decent mirth and hilarity. On the next day a very respectable number of ladies, apprehending there had not been that attention paid them by the gentlemen, which their exertions and services during the war, merited, assembled on the same joyful occasion, when the following toasts were drank.

1. Lady Washington.
2. The congress.
3. A long continuance to our glorious peace.
4. The thirteen United States.
5. Success to independence.
6. May internal disturbances cease.
7. Trade and commerce throughout the world.
8. Reformation to our husbands.
9. May the gentlemen and ladies ever unite on joyful occasions.
10. Happiness and prosperity to our families.
11. Reformation to the men in general.
12. May the protestant religion prevail and flourish through all nations.
13. May reformed husbands ever find obedient wives.

By account every idea of bates; this con numerous associ country to oppo

A correspond copy of a tolm Taranto by the from, superintend "By the gra and loyal retu and Almighty fa- lance of the by the earth, and all the hai and all the gra death of the gr brother and ion Intendant of In thy great and though it be brought to not wives, four of f send thee, and into thee; and always go with any way be, ruu your heads, and away whatsoever gether in o a r that t' e earth des and souls.

Signed by th May 29. Mo captain Jefferson weeks and tour

It is now during which inlaying out ready to draw appointed in the best try level, and ketement"

P H I

Since our late belonging len, of this p of Delaware t third of March clock at nig captain and a were draw brg's masts, ter, except the found themf what they had which they m (by mixing it for thirty da hand died, a happily taken knooner from were thee t the utmost d of which the was afraid to crifice to the

By a vessel of 500 tons, finding th were to much their provisio 16, to 25, p badoes, ther a float on bo Yesterday goes of lat. Some of t ing the imp citizens, ar- in Connecti in their favo triguing law in their des gentlemen, Mr. Robert whose re ac lately occasi of Connecti

Thursday James Bry United Stat inform the in the int- Calco Bay, The Soc eastward, with a car Thursday run upon Billingspor cargo only The sno our late p is since g evening.

Extra B "It ha the negoti keeps for retaken is been effec de Vergen "The for foreig morial-pr plenipotes possession factory b