ject of the profcriptions, confifcations, and loffes ful-tained by them, and their rellow fufferers under this description in America, were assured, that a bill should be brought into parliament, for their relief, upon due and just proof being made of the amount of each claim.

NOTICE TO LOYALISTS.

Those loyalists who have had a meeting at the house of Michael Grass, in the out ward of this city, on the noth inft. and have figned their names to form a fettlement at fort Frontinac, at the mouth of lake Ontario, and head of the river St. Lawrence, in Canada, the only eligible place left by the late treaty, for the king's subjects to carry on the Indian and fur trade, &c. are hereby notified, that their request has been commu-nated to his excellency the commander in chief, by the gentleman appointed for that purpose, and that his excellency was pleased to give them the encourage-ment they desired. A list of the names of those who may be inclined to settle in this new country, is opened at the house of said Mr. Grass, in Chatham-street, near the tea-water pump, Peter Ruttan, at the upper end of Chamber-street, and Abraham Maybe, near Deane's

New-York, May 26, 1783.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

A correspondent, speaking of the adjournment of congress from Philadelphia to Princeton, says, that as the union is the great dignity of America, and with-out which we have no fovereign character abroad, but diminish into petty individual states, exposed to every foreign insult and subject to internal diffentions; we cannot pay too much attention to its support; it is our Magna Charta; our great and sacred charter; it has been our salvation, and it is the only soundation on which our falvation can stand.

But it is possible that its sacredness may, in some cases, feel rather too quickly, and the adjournment of congress from Philadelphia, may be interpreted into one of these nice and desicate tensations which is best understood by contemplating what the sacredness of the

union is, or ought to he.

A number of foldiers, about three hundred of the Pennsylvania line, with their arms, and without their officers, assembled at the state house where congress and the executive council fit; but it was on a day (Saturday) which congress do not fit, and they were adjourned from the evening before until Monday. The intended application of the men was to the executive council, and not to congress; and perhaps their coming with their arms is to be attributed to their having neve gone without them, or that they wore them only as enfigns of their fervices, and not with any hottile inten-tion towards any body, much less towards congress, who had proceeded even to a degree of anxiety commending and earnestly pressing on the several states the adoption of measures for the reward of the army.

Congress conceived the dignity of the union some what touched upon by the appearance of an armed body not under command, as measures were not so immediately entered on by the state for preventing it, conceived the dignity (not the danger) of as congress the cate required, they adjourned their next meeting to

Our correspondent concludes with remarking, that if the king of England was to withdraw every time he conceived himself affronted, he would long before now have been in Hanover, but he is used to them; and it is very remarkable, that our American tumults (if they may be called tumults) are the most orderly, quiet, harmels, and peaceable, of any in the world: we are now as still again as ever.

July 1. A correspondent from Maryland informs us, that a most desperate battle was lately tought in the vicinity of Baltimore, between a rattle-inake and a black-inake, which engaged the attention of a large concourse of people. The conflict was long doubtful; no one could determine to which side victory would incline, when, at length, they both fell dead on the spot, and relieved the spectators of all their little anxious prepossessions in favour of each combatant. Those whose minds are crowded with notions of superstition, confider this circumstance as an omen that bodes some ter-

Thursday last, a young man tolerably well dreffed, went on board of a vessei at Arch-street wharf, and after flanding about ten minutes on the gunwale, sud-denly cried out "good night," jumped overboard and was drowned.

TO THE PRINTERS.

WHILE the Intendant and Examiner are disputing about certain matters of the greatest concern to the public, permit me to use the privilege of a free citizen of Maryland, by communicating my own opinion, and giving such information as hath come to my ell authenticated. The Intendant cannot be juftly ac at an early period of his lite, when he offered his fervices as a representative of the county wherein he was born. In this he succeeded: But his votes in general, while in the house of delegates under the old government, to disgusted his constituents, that they never would trust him again in that station. would trust him again in that station. This, biuppose, led him to a different walk in life; his success in which is well known. I have had some opportunity, though not so much as I could wish, of observing his conduct, and must pronounce him a very Great Man, and what the vulgar call a de-n'd clever sellow. He certainly must be so, otherwise it would have been impossible for him to pass through so many changes, and always keep high in savour with those in power. With what address did he attend on governor Sharpe, and at length became a favourite? And on that gentleman's quitting the helm, with what facility did he change his attentions (o governor Eden's levee? Nay, (o glaringly did he neglect his old friend Sharpe, that it is faid, that gentleman could not help complaining thereof. The present revolution next began; and how soon did he present revolution next began; and now soon did seget into places of very great trust under the present government, even in its earliest infancy? Ye happy servants of the public, who are entitled to falaries under the civil list act! It must give you infinite delight, in cale you should happen to be men of small fortunes, to be under the direction and controul of any one man, but more particularly fuch a man as the Intendant !

Who may now fay unto you—Eat, and ye shall eat— Drink, and ye shall drink—Be cloathed, and ye shall be cloathed—Go naked, and ye shall go naked—Starve, and ye shall be starved!—Ye have, from this happy situation, become the envy of every bawling electioneers ing genius throughout each county within the state, and ing genius throughout each county within the state, and have nothing less for it, in order to gain the esteem of such narrow minded politicians, but to resign your places, and leave the Intendant to manage all our public affairs, who certainly hath the gift of foreseeing every event that can happen, and should it be necessary, might, as is said of the Indians, worship the infernal king in order to keen him in good how one and and king, in order to keep him in good humour, and pre-vent his doing mischief. The sutendant has so smoothly passed from one government to another, that, should another change be necessary, I make no doubt but he could proceed in his usual smiling and graceful manner, and always be preferred. I am so much his admirer, that, intending to become a politician, I have but one favour to alk, which must come from those invisible powers who preside over true Machiavelian statesmen. O ye mighty powers! wherever ye refide! hear, and grant the request of an uninstructed votary to political knowledge and practice! Grant me but a shreu of the Intendant's cloke! Its virtues, I am certain, will in-spire me with every thing necessary, and I may, at some future day, resembling him, stand forth the second political luminary in this western world! I am not so avaricious, as, like the prophet of old, to ask a double portion; therefore, I hope that my modelt petition will be granted, and as in duty bound I shall certainly pray, &c.

A PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY PLANTER.

July 6, 1783.

down before the golden image, and to reverence the Intendant, in whom the might, majesty, and wildom, of the state resides; when common sense shall be banished from the world; then, and not before, will the impartial public pronounce your acquittal.

Had your endeavours to discover the person of your ccuser proved inessectual, he presumes you would nave permitted him to "enjoy the victory he had gained." To gratify an unmanly iprit of revenge, and to injure the man, whose conduct will ever be a reproach to yours, you have again appeared in print; but the intelligent part of mankind will view your performance with con-tempt; whilft the brave, the generous, the candid, and humane, will contemplate your character with detelta-

tion and horror.

To the impartial public I submit, whether any part of my first address bears the least mark of party rage, or personal malice; even the second is so far from being tinctured with gall, or from wearing a jaundiced aspect, that it has been censured for the gentleness of its tille, and the author has been stigmatised as " milky and tame;" he might, however, with perfect confidence re-ly on what he has faid, and upon your answers, to support every matter contained in the charge; but as he observed insclence to grow upon indulgence, he begs leave to solicit the public attention, whilft he offers some remarks on such parts of your last letter, as ought not to escape the severest animadversion.

The occasion, which you affert "laid the foundation" of the Examiner's rancour, I did not conceive you would think proper to mention. I have no room to flate the account, nor is it at all necessary; as I did not mention the rejection of accounts among the charges against the Intendant. I only condemned a branch of his power which no longer exits. As you have thought proper to revive a transaction which prudence might have suffered to remain buried in oblivion, I will briefly relate some circumstances, which may enable the public to form a just estimate of your character. The Examiner's account was for little more than £.40. About eighteen months ago, it was presented to the auditor, who declared that to him it appeared equitable; but he wished to know the opinion of the Intendant. To the Intendant then it was presented, who kept it some days under confideration, appeared averse to its passage, and, at length, offered to go with the Examiner to the governor and council. After a short conference with them, he departed, declaring, as they and the Examiner understood him, that he would abide by their determination. mination. After tome little debate about the propriety of determining or an account, which had not passed the auditor and Intendant, it was taken up, and determined to be right. It was then carried back to the aucitor with a history of the business, and, immediately, he passed it. Notwithstanding all this, the Intendant took it again, kept it several days, at last rejected it, and, at the succeeding session, boatted that, by so doing, he had saved 1 or 200,000 pounds, although he mult have known that few caims of the fame nature could have been produced. The Examiner is not trat kind of man, that a mere difference in opinion, by which he had lott for including the fame of th cable relentment but he freely acknowledges, that some part of the Intendant's beha-viour on this occasion had inspired him with a sovereign

With respect to your repeated remarks on the arrogance of the individual, who presumes to oppose his single opinion to the sense of the legislature, they apply fingle opinion to the fende of the leginature, they apply with equal force against every other person, who differs from the assembly, or even proposes the alteration of a law. The Examiner would with diffidence hazard an opinion contrary to the sense of a small number of the most enlightened, against which he has frequently known a majority to adopt measures, of the impropriety of a majority to adopt measures, of the impropriety of which they have afterwards acknowledged a convicton, when it has been too late to remedy the evil. I am not furprised, that the Intendant should so often inculcate the doctrine of acquiescence. There were bills passed the last session, which certainly, in some measure, sanctist his recognition between the contract of the last session in the session between the last session is the session between the last session is the last session in tify his proceedings, although it is possible the supporters of them might not have that object in their view. Let-us hear what the legislature itself has advanced; read the following extract from the 5th fection of the 28th chapter of the laws passed at May session 1781.

"Frovided, that nothing herein before contained shall be taken or construed to preclude or prevent the

exercise of the right of any citizen of this state, to speak, or write, and publish his opinion and sentiments of the acts or proceedings of the legislature, or the executive, or of the public conduct of any of the members threof or of the public conduct of any of the members thereof, or of any person in the judicial department, or holding any office in this state, it being the wish and descree any office in the state of the engineers of the engineers of the engineers of the engineers. this affembly, to encourage a free enquiry into the per-lic conduct of every person intrusted by the people, a the best means to secure the freedom of this republic and the good and faithful conduct of its trustees as servants." This clause, I conceive, to have been as This clause, I conceive, to have been diefervants. Inis ciaule, I conceive, to have been die tated by the most enlightened policy, and the Intending must not contradict it; because it might be arrogang even in him to put his opinion in the balance against the even in nim to put his opinion as the valance against the united wisdom of the general assembly. Let him blue, for the folly and presamption, which prompted him the last session to declare, that, if it would not cost the public too much money and time, he would endeavour to have the printer brought to the bar, for publishing the

area and

But the Intendant has very long ago divested himfel of that aukward modesty, which is one of the most ef-tectual bars to promotion; he would not otherwise again insist on the great merits of his conduct under the former government. On this head I shall only remark that when men rife into power, through the practice of base and contemptible arts, they will pursue the tame line, provided only it shall be necessary to maintain the acquisition. If that is not the case, the humble, same, ing, cringing demeanour, is soon exchanged for the oppolite extreme. No sooner had you, by means which I can only conjecture, established a firm interest beyond the Atlantic, than you began to oppose the men in power here; and this you did to evince your import-To THE INTENDANT.

WHEN personal invective shall be taken for sound argument; when the Examiner shall be taught that humans, which the Intendant conceives suitable to his gentlement, whose "private concerns obliged fortune; when his indigence shall instruct him to bow down before the golden image, and to reverence the shall be taught that humans and to reverence the shall be taken for sound to those gentlement, whose "private concerns obliged fortune; when his indigence shall instruct him to bow the most important articles of my resulting the shall be taken for sound to make a merit with the people. That you are the sound to make a merit with the people. That you trade, appears fully from the incense your important articles of my resulting to the people. That you trade, appears fully from the incense your old successful trade, appears fully from the incense your old success

The most important articles of my accusation were The most important articles of my acculation were these; that you had disposed in an arbitrary manner of the public treasure; that you had exercised the power of dispensing with laws; that you had prevented the collection or the tax; which it was your duty to hasten; that by postponing the sale of lands and specifics, contrary to the directions and spirit of the law works. trary to the directions and spirit of the law, you had fullied the honour of the state, distressed many deserving citizens, and violated the plainest principles In thort, you were accused of neglecting almost every material part of your duty, and of doing a variety of pernicious acts, without the least fanction or colour of law. If these points are fully and clearly made out, and the Intendant shall be permitted to retain the important powers delegated by law, and to usurp others fill more important, let the Examiner at least lament, that ho-

nour, justice, and public spirit, are deserting the state.

That, when the Examiner first wrote, you had no right to dispose of any part of the public treasure, except the funds appropriated to discharge the journal of accounts, and the 5 months pay, you have not been hardy enough to deny. Your last address contains nohardy enough to deny. Your last address contains no-thing respecting the manner of your seizing the 5 hill-ling tax, and of the immediate use you placed it to; you have not attempted to demonstrate, that the exer-cise of this power, during the sitting of the assembly, could by any possibility benefit the state. I have, there-fore, I flatter myself, convicted you of an arbitrary dis-position of public money, and of setting assect dis-pensing with that positive act of assembly, which gave this money absolutely to congress.

this money absolutely to congress.

To falfify the affertion of the governor and council, with respect to the amount of the money placed in the treasury, you allege, that by the treasurer's books it will appear, the "money paid within the months referred to amounts to the sum of £.4984 2 7, and upwards of £.2000 paid by virtue of orders from the governor and council, not included in the above." In what sense are we to take this mysterious passage? Do sou fense are we to take this mysterious passage? Do you mean that money to the amount of been placed in the treasury subject to the orders of the governor and council? If that is not your meaning, what is? And wherefore do you make the affertion? With what a happy affurance have you taxed me with concealing part of the truth! It is the Intendant who veils the truth, and will never willingly disclose more than makes for his purpose. Let him explain by whom, to whom, and for what, these payments have been made. The office of Examiner is only assumed. Were he invested with ample authority, to inspect papers and books, and to call all public officers to account, he doubts not, he should foon bring to light those transactions. tions, which are thought to be wrapped up in impenetrable mystery. Until the law confers this power, it is impossible for him to display that exactness and precision which the Intendant might do if it suited his purpose. However, he disavows every principle of acception; upon no occasion has he conveyed a fallbood in the words of fance with which he was acquainted. Upon the information of a gentleman, who has fearched the treatury books, he can confidently affert, that the money brought in within the time referred to, does not amount to one eighth of the fum you mention to have been paid. As to any which the Intendant may have deposite i subject to his own orders, this is no more a placing money in the treatury within the meaning of the executive, and the treatury within the meaning of the executive, and the Examiner, than if a private person had desolited his own-money, and the treasurer had paid it away agreeably to his directions. The precise sum was quite immaterial; the point is, that you either neglected your duty, by not raising a great deal more, or retained in your hands part of that which you ought to have lodged in the treasury, subject to the orders of the governor and council. and council.

and council.

When you speak of money paid away by virtue of their orders, you have for once, I presume; been guilty of an unwary confession. What right had you to take up the orders, drawn upon the treasury by the governor and council? If you did it with the money arising from the funds appropriated to the journal of accounts for the 5 months pay, it was plainly a misapplication. By the first act for your creation, your power over public money was indeed almost unbounded, and (although the second gave you none at all, and you had none before the passage of the act for the payment of the journal of accounts, and the act for the 5 months pay) you deteraccounts, and the act for the 5 months pay) you deter-mined, by no means, to relinquish the authority, from

which you had which it appear en your will a you submitted that money in y might wait on do homage to) you P in thole but, as the vier the measures yo your importance whilft others dif crations.

Again you r money to the ft and upon the a your postponing be precluded from the affembly, of the preamb e the Examiner's the affembly die neis. If they v secessity, justif power with-held executive power the execution o he tog gement Thatend folutely prevent and council; b long credit, at nang market.

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