

te, to speak... which you had derived so much importance, and by which it appears to have been your aim, "to reduce every officer in the government to a slavish dependence on your will and pleasure." You disobeyed the law; you submitted to a great deal of trouble, and retained that money in your hands, that the creditors of the state might wait on you with their orders, that they might do homage to your power, and that a sense of gratitude in those you preferred might bind them to your will; but, as the views of wicked policy are ever imperfect, the measures you adopted to increase have diminished your importance. The persons you have favoured conceive themselves under no obligation to the Intendant, whilst others dishonour his name with the bitterest execrations.

Again you rely wholly on the plea of having saved money to the state, to justify your keeping up specifics, and upon the approbation of the legislature, to justify your postponing the sale of lands. I cannot submit to your postponing the sale of lands. I cannot submit to your posturing my opinion by the decision being precluded from offering my opinion by the substance of the preamble you have quoted by way of stopping the Examiner's mouth," was suggested by yourself, and the assembly did not make a full enquiry into the business. If they will, in any case except that of evident necessity, justify a ministerial officer for usurping a power withheld by the constitution from the supreme executive power, I cannot perceive the least security for the execution of the laws, or the least reliance on public engagements.

And do you so often misquote my words, or pervert the sense of them; I did not say, you were absolutely prevented from selling tobacco by the governor and council; but that they did not approve a sale upon long credit, at a time when there was a prospect of a rising market. They prevented you from making an improper sale; but afterwards repeatedly urge you to sell. To them it is owing, that you have it in your power at this day to boast the sales you have made. But why do you mention 35 shillings as the price, for which you have sold the tobacco? Why not mention the low, and intermediate prices, and inform us what is the average? Speaking of credit on another occasion, you say that "when a month has been given, a year has been taken, and after that a further indulgence prayed." Why then have you sold your tobacco upon credit? and where was the propriety of selling the whole together, when the object was to procure money to answer many pressing demands, and particularly to requite the services of those "four or five hundred men, daily expected from the south," who must not, will not, be "turned away penniless." Let us examine whether these brave injured fellows have reason to applaud the conduct of the Intendant. Not having money to discharge the 5 months pay, which I still contend might have been ready, had you performed your duty, the genius of finance has suggested the idea of issuing your notes, which are not to be transferred without your consent. Will any body give for these notes the sum they entitle the party to receive at a distant day? How then is the naked distressed soldier to supply his immediate wants? He may purchase goods from a merchant, who will obtain the Intendant's consent, to take an assignment of the note, provided he engages to give the full amount in goods. But will any merchant part with his commodities upon long credit, at a ready money price? Will not the soldier procure money with these goods at any price? And is it not extremely probable, that if these notes are issued to the amount of £. 8000, the soldiers will be no more benefited than if they had received £. 3000 in specie? I have before remarked, that by the violation of public faith, other creditors have been compelled to part with their property at half its value, to procure the means of subsistence. The true state of the matter is this; the public has gained a considerable sum, by the violation of honour, justice, gratitude, and all those sacred ties, which can bind public bodies, or individuals; its creditors have suffered to the amount of more than the public has saved, and that class, for which alone you profess a regard, will sustain as much wrong as the rest. I must still deem those "curled with narrow hearts and contracted minds," who can applaud your "wretched policy;" and I devoutly thank Heaven, for giving me a mind of a far more "exalted nature."

As the Intendant had neglected every resource from which money was to be raised, for the payment of the line, the assembly might deem it absolutely necessary to appropriate to this purpose the 5 shilling tax. If the Examiner has no right to be offended at this measure, which he conceives to have been suggested by the Intendant, to cover his own conduct, Mr. Morris undoubtedly has a right to remonstrate; and his letter to the executive most clearly points out the impropriety and bad consequences of the measure. You speak of this money, as if it could have been applied by the financier to no other purpose but the redeeming his notes which became due on the 3d of December. By omitting the trifling circumstance of time, you would make it appear, that he had issued these notes before the assembly suspended from him the money raised by the 5 shilling tax; the fact, I believe, is, that the issuing these notes was a measure he was compelled to take, not by his own fault, but that of the states, and more particularly the state of Maryland, which I trust will not submit to be governed wholly by the Intendant.

The Examiner had been informed, that the Intendant had instructed two collectors to receive bills of the last emission for the fund tax; this he conceived was "a dispensing with, and changing, a positive law." A letter, which he has seen, from the Intendant to the governor and council, contains a paragraph, amounting fully to the assertion of a right to controul them. He has before declared, that he thought these matters of little importance, and therefore he will not take the trouble to make an extract from the books of the council, or to hunt out the letter from the Intendant to the collectors; but the citizens of the state will probably have an opportunity of forming their opinion on the Intendant's letter to the senate, which a gentleman of my acquaintance has in contemplation to publish, with some curious political anecdotes.

The Examiner was not absurd enough to expect the Intendant to enforce the collection of the present year's tax before it was due, or after it had been suspended by the law; he contended, that by "inculcating the necessity of easing off the taxes," you had prevented the col-

lection. Enough has been said on this, and every matter contained in the charge. I beseech every man, before he pronounces judgment, if the task is not too great for human patience, to read over, with attention, every thing that has been said on each side. I will then cheerfully submit to his decision, whether the Intendant has not disposed in an arbitrary manner of the public treasure; whether he has not unwarrantably, and contrary to the true interests of the state, dispensed with the laws; whether he has not neglected the duties of his office; and whether he is not aiming "by means of the public money," to establish an influence which ought not to be permitted in a free government. The subject must be interesting to every one who regards the welfare and dignity of the state, or the happiness of its citizens; but it was matter of importance to none but the Intendant, to enquire: after the peron of the Examiner, and what were the motives of his writing.

Would any man, except the Intendant, consider poverty as a ground of exclusion from the right which every man has to deliver his opinions? If poverty be a crime, the Intendant himself has been one of the most offending souls alive; and one would imagine he would hardly impute it to the Examiner, if his own experience did not convince him, that it is too apt to stifle every noble, manly, virtuous, principle. The Examiner is happy, that a reflection on the narrowness of his fortune mult operate to his advantage. He has ever preserved a spotless reputation; he has maintained a spirit of independence rarely to be found; and the candid impartial public will pardon him for thus doing himself no more than bare justice. I found the praise of himself is painful to an ingenuous mind; but when overweening insolence would depreciate his worth, to acquiesce in a modest silence, would be a base desertion of his rights.

Will the Intendant's complaisance for the general assembly mislead him so far, as to assert, that they have never violated their engagements to the Examiner? The reasons why I have, notwithstanding, continued its servant, are obvious. I have all along relied on the virtue and good sense of my country. Will the Intendant blame me for this? I depend on the faith of the constitution, and I still trust, in spite of the malice and intrigues of the Intendant, that justice will be done.

The Intendant might easily be convinced, that, for five years service, I have received no more than a very little industry, with moderate talents, might have earned in almost any trade, profession, or private employment. Would he adjust salaries, by estimating how much the person could earn by his profession? the Examiner would gladly submit to the principle. Your obteivation respecting his losses by receiving paper money, are almost too absurd to deserve notice. You know that at first allowances were made to the civil list in continental money, and that it frequently depreciated 1 or 200 per cent. before they received it. The Examiner might not indeed have suffered very materially by red money, could he have afforded to hoard it up, to let it out as specie, upon interest, or had he therewith discharged old specie debts.

How the Intendant should imagine his story of the £. 100 would operate in his own favour, or to the prejudice of the Examiner, I cannot conceive. If that friend, or these two friends, to the Intendant and Examiner, had been disposed to procure money for the latter from private funds, they would never have dreamt of an application to the Intendant, who not long since complained bitterly of the want of ready money. If these persons thought the Examiner might be supplied from public money, under colour of private funds, they were no friends to the public, or to the Examiner, because it could not be done without a misapplication of the public treasure, and laying the Examiner under an undue obligation. Let me ask the Intendant, whether a mere private man, disposed to supply an acquaintance in want, would apprehend the least risk of giving offence by the offer. If the Intendant was afraid of giving offence, he must have been conscious of some improper motives, which he apprehended the Examiner would have penetration enough to discover; and the Examiner conceives himself entitled to applause, for the indignation and scorn with which he treated the first hint of the Intendant's benevolence. He will conclude with this remark, that, if he could have been supplied with money from the Intendant without interest, it ought not to be believed, that the resentment arising from not receiving his salary, had any share in prompting him to assume the invidious and troublesome office of AN EXAMINER.

Annapolis, July 7, 1783.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

A
CIRCULAR LETTER
From his EXCELLENCY
GENERAL WASHINGTON,
TO THE
SEVERAL STATES,
CALLED
HIS LEGACY,
BEING HIS LAST PUBLIC COMMUNICATION.

July 7, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Nicholas Worthington, jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled.

NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON,
administrator.

On Tuesday the second day of September next, will be sold, for the benefit of the estate, to the highest bidder, for ready current money,
A LOT of ground in the city of Annapolis, distinguished on the plat of the said city, by the number 42, together with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon, late the property of Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, deceased. A good title will be made to the purchaser by
F. GREEN, administrator,
and heir at law.

Baltimore, July 7, 1783.
On Monday the 18th day of August, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale, on the premises,
A LOT, containing three acres of land, in the town of Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent river; on which are an elegant finished dwelling house, thirty four feet by thirty, with good cellars and kitchen under the whole; a shop, twenty feet by sixteen; and an excellent garden and yard in good repair. Also a very valuable piece of rich land, nearly adjoining, under good fencing, and plenty of woods to keep it in good repair; and also four acres of valuable marsh land. The whole will be sold all together or separate, as shall best suit the purchasers. Credit will be given on bond and security, three months for one half of the money, and twelve months for the remainder. The purchaser may enter into possession of the dwelling house on the tenth of October, and of the plantation at Christmas, when the year of the present tenants expires.
EDWARD JOHN CN.

June 27, 1783.
ALL persons having any claims against the estate of William Digges, late of Warburton, Prince George's county, deceased, either by bond, note, or open account, are requested to send them in, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
GEORGE DIGGES, executor.
N. B. I have a grist mill, on a good stream of water, near Piscataway, Prince George's county, with about fifteen acres of timothy meadow, which I will rent out on reasonable terms, and may be entered upon the first day of August next; also will sell or rent out several small tracts of land. G. D.

Annapolis, July 8, 1783.
FOUND, two certificates, issued June 24, 1783, by the commissioner for adjusting the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States. The owner may have them, on proving his property, and paying the expense of advertising, by enquiring at Mr. Nicholas Maccubbin's, Senior. If not claimed within one month they will be disposed of.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Anne-Arundel county, July 2, 1783.
RAN away from the subscriber on the 23d of June, a likely young negro fellow named JACK, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on when he went away, a crocus shirt and a pair of overalls. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow so that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home four dollars, if thirty miles six dollars, and if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of NED, who says he belongs to a certain Charles Morris, of the state of Virginia, appears to be about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and about 40 or 45 years of age; had on a country linen shirt, a pair of kersey breeches, an old blue regimental coat, and an old flapped hat. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.
SAMUEL ABELL, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.
WANTED,
A journeyman hair-dresser,
WHO understands shaving and dressing, and can keep himself sober. Such a one may apply to
JUSTUS SIEBERT.
N. B. I will also take any lively boy as an apprentice. J. S.