pière the fa'e was prevented, then your firft affertion is gate the isle may provided, then your new altertion is give, and it ne did not confult them, how could they getent the tale, if he inclined to make it? But to whom get tale that was about to be made and was this tale that was about to be made, and when was ess this fale that was about to be made, and when was it prevented? Refore the preliminary articles were figned, or fince we had notice of the figning? Now, Sir, as I do not intend to appear in priat again as a public offer (although I may, in my private capacity, fay a sord or two in answer to some of your infinuations in sord or two in aniwer to some of your infinuations in sour last Examiner, as to my private character, which is all leave unnoticed in my prefent reply) and as I will to clear up and explain what I presume you allude n, by the prevention of the sale, which was, I suppose, per offer made the 14th of November by Messieurs Management Crucket is upon which the Intendent unichan and Crocket; upon which the Intendant Unician and Clocker, upon which the intendant state a letter to the governor and council in the words November 14, 1782

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THE Intendant has been offered fifteen shillings spe-THE intendant has been offered nitten finlings specie for all the state's crop tobacco now on hand, and seem shillings and fix-pence for casks, by Messeurs M. Lenichan and Crocket; one third of the money to be paid within a month, one third in two months, and the other within a month, one third in two months, and the other third within four months; he thinks the last payment may be shortened a month; all tobaccoes inspected be-fore 1781 to he re weighted and re-inspected. The In-tendant has also had an offer since the above, from Mesfeurs Forrest and Key, for 100 hogsheads of tobacco on Patuxent, it he state has that quantity on that river; could there not be as much, the deficiency to be made up on Patowmack. They have offered to take the to-bacco on the lame terms proposed by Messieurs McLenkhan and Crocket, except as to the cayments, which are proposed to be one third in a month, and two thirds the toth of January. The Intendant will be obliged to the governor and council for their advice and opinion, whether the offer or offers are such as ought to be ac-

Now, Sir, does it appear from this letter, that the Now, Sir, does it appear from this letter, that the Istendant had made up his mind as to the fale above mentioned? The council were of opinion, that neither of them ought to be accepted, on account of the length of payment and propects of perce. And I wish with all my heart that their wants of money had been less all my heart that their wants of money had been less than they were, which obliged them to press a sale in January, and content to one made to colonel Forrest, at 1878, at as distant days of payment as these me tioned by Messeurs M'Lenichan and Crocket, fo. a very contherable quantity of the state's tobacco, by which (as perce has been concluded) the state has like a consider-

able fum of money.

I fold the state's tobacco inspected in 1782 and 1783, 2135 shillings, and 4 per cent. for the cask, which well wirranted me in quoting that price; and the old tobacco at prices superior, consi ering the state it must be in. The prices have never been kept a secret, and the merchants, to whem the tale has been communicated, are of opinion, that the old tobacco was better fold than are of opinion, that the old too accows setter too that the new; but to gratify you, I will now ment in the prices that the old fold for, to with 1778 20, 1779 25, 1779 26, 1778 30, and 4 per cent. for calks. Alt ough the purchalers of lands have not compiled with their contracts, and that "when a month has been given a set has been given, and after that a further indulgence. year has been taken, and after that a further indulgence prayed;" yet could this apply to merchants, whose very existence as such depends upon the support of their

credit. Your observations in regard to the lands advertised to be fold for the benefit of the foldiery, has been to fully refuted, that it is not necessary to tay a word further on refuted, that it is not necessary to say a wood apply to the subject. The commissioners, is you will apply to them, will inform you, that they would not, under the terms of the former proposed sale, have sold for £.20,000, one third of which sum on y was to have been paid in a month. It is probable you never calculated, that their five months pay will amount to £25,000; herhaps your estimate never exceeded ten thousand. Sp aking of the Intendant's notes, you ask, "Will any body give for these notes the sum they entitle the party to receive at a distant day? and how then is the naked districted soldier to supply his immediate wants? Will any merchant part with his commodities upon long credit at a thant part with his commodities upon long credit at a ready money price?" There are inerchants in this town, whole botoms have always glowed with gratitude at the whole boloms have always glowed with gratitude at the fight of those brave fellows, to whom they and all of us are indebted for our liberties, and have and will continue to supply them with goods on the Intendant's credit, as cheap as they would fell to you, or to any other person, for ready money. But pray how long is the credit? the utmost time is November, but if taxes, and debts, &c. come in in september, the notes will be paid off in September; and this the merchant and foldier has been informed of. It would feem from your relation, that no money had been paid. The Intendant advanced down a month's pay, which was sufficient to cloath them; and the merchants frequently advanced money to pay for making their cloaths. In general, the foldiers have gone to their homes loaded with goods; I suppose 19 out of 20 of the natives have some 10, and are well strissed; some drunken idle soleigners are lurking about the town, and have and will collained to throw away great part of what has been paid them; but do you see one to whom notes have passed that are naked. These notes were issued with the approhation naked. These notes were issued with the approbation of every officer I conversed with on the subject. Perhaps you would have found less fault with the Intendent dant, if he had not obliged ferjans who had purchased from a great number of the foldiers their five months pay, for less than a fourth of the value, to give up their pay, for less than a fourth of the value, to give up their receipts for the small compensation of 15/out of every £.9 10; by which means each soldier has had £.8 15 more than he expected. Measuring, I suppose, the minds of others by your own, you suppose merchants who have advanced goods for the Intendant's notes so fordid, as to have an advance of three for one on their each prices for goods; perhaps you may hear on their cash prices for goods; perhaps you may hear a word or two from some of them for this your unges

nerous reflection.
You have very little reason to reflect on the conduct of this flate, as to advances of money to the financier; but regaidless of common decency, you canture flate, astenbly, and intendant, as you would, one of your own blacks. What will this mighty sum amount to, that will be withheld from Mr. Morris for four or five months, and four shouldn't pounds.

months? not four thousand pounds.

And has not the state advanced, in rations and cloathing, to the continental soldiers within this state,

and within 12 months past, upwards of ten thousand pounds, befides immente tums on continental accounts, for other purpoles? And may not the money now advanced to the Maryland line be faid to be on his account? It is true it is not immediately paid to him, but yet this state expects credit for this as well as every ther advance. I wish with all my heart that our state ther advance. I with with all my heart that our hate had never advanced one shilling on account of congress, but through the authority of congress; I have ever reprobated and exclaimed against such advances; and in the present instance, nothing but necessary, in my opinion, could have justified the measure.

It seems the proof now adduced by the Examiner, to convict the Intendant of the crime of dispensing with

the most positive laws, is, that he the Examiner bad been informed, that the Intendant had "instructed two collectors to receive bills of the last emission for the fund tix, and this he conceived was dispensing with and changing a positive law." But admitting this to be the case, there is a wide difference between law and laws. The intendant will readily admit, that he advised the receiving red money in heu of the state continental, and that he and the treaturer had the opinions of the most eminent counsel in the state, that red money and black also might be taken for state continental, the funds of which had been fully competent to the finking this money before the time allured to, to wire september 1782, a time when, by the Examiner's own onfession, the Intended that great powers; the state continental was discontinuous rected by law to be received at three for one, and the black state at two for one; but notwithitan ing this, in parts of Somerset and Worcester counties, where there was little or no state continental, and where the people made neither tobacco or wheat, the collectors had re-fused to receive red money, and infisted upon being paid for the fund tax, either in state continental or specie. for the fund tax, either in state continental or specie. If then the funds received no injury, the state benefited, and the people relieved, what cause for compliants? It a man pays what is of greater value than he is obtained to pay, surely it ought to be accepted. So much for your hearfay. Now let us examine a little into what you have seen, a mounting fully to the affertion of right to controut the governor and council." You say that you have seen a paragraph in a letter wrote by the intended have feen a paragraph in a letter wrote by the Intenhave feen a paragraph in a letter wrote by the intendent to the governor and council that proves it, that is, amounting to it. Now what you may think may amount to a proof, others may think would fall far fhort of it. However, you fay that you had before declared, that you thought these matters of little importance. I readily a feet with you that they are to it and how you took dily a ree with you that they are fo; and how you took it into your head, upon such slight grounds, to arraign the Intendant at the oar of the public, I cannot conceive, some small credit is due to you for this c nection; and since I am now in a manner by your efficiered turn, we out of these of the capital charges you brought from wo out of three of the capital charges you brought against me, to wit, dispensing with the most positive laws, and assuming a controll of the governor and ounlaws, and assuming a controll of the governor and ouncit, permit me to take up the third and heaviest charge, to wit: "The intendant during the fitting of the assembly, by virtue of his power of directing the college in the execution of their office, oblige them to deliver it to him, ( reaning money collected from the five shiling tax) and he appropriates it to the discharge of the journal of accounts." You were before informed, that Mr. Millaughlin and Mr. Offurn had left with the Intendant two tridling turns of money which he paidtto, the treatwo trifling turns of money which he paidtto the trea-furer for them, took receipts in their name, and every fhilling of this money is in the reasury at this moment. And yet you possilvely affected it was applied to the difcharge of the journal of accounts, and infi uated that it was denvered to members of the affembly, to conciliate was denvired to members of the affembly, to conciliate their rayour to far, as to prevent an enquiry into the conduct of the Intendant; flerting at the tame time, that there were feveral bills under confideration of the affembly, which were evidently calculated to throw a veil on the errors of his administration. Now, bir, I appeal to the public, and even to yourfelf, whether you have in the least degree supported this charge, or inded any one or your capital charge. Why then such in the rall abuse beloaded on the general assembly, as well as upon the Intendant? As to the money transaction with Mr. Dickenion, it is nothing to the purpose towards Mr. Dickenson, it is nothing to the purpose to wards proving your first charges, nor in itself of the least consequence. There was an exchange of bank bills received from colonel Kawiings, for tome money brought over by Mr. Dickenton; but are not bank notes and money tre fame to the financier? The Intendant mentioned this circumstance of Mr. Dickenton, to correct tioned this circumitance of Mr. Dickenton, to correct your militake; and you, like a true gudgeon, finant at the bait, and ran away with it, lofting light alto\_ether of your collectors, aid quitting your first charges, laid hold of this to fix guilt upon the Intendant; but soon torgetting yourleff (as you have frequently cone) you almost acquitted him of criminality in the business. almost acquitted him of criminality in this business notes to the treaturer on behalf of Mr. Dickenson, as appears by a receipt of the 27th of May. On the lame day was written and dated my first address, and sittle world as I am in the mystery of interges, I had no conception the Intendant would be able to give this turn to the transaction. That he only meant to exchange some bank notes he had received from the funds appropriated to Your words are, "He delivered either money or bank notes to the treaturer on behalf of Mr. Dickenson, is appears by a receipt of the 27th of May. On the same day was written and dated my first address, and little tion the Intendant would be able to give this turn to the transaction, that he only meant to exchange some bank notes he had received from the sunds appropriated to the journal of accounts." What transaction? With the collectors, where you alleged the eminimality of it originated? No, but the Intendant having surnished you with this newmatter you immediately changed your language, and instead of making use of the words obliged or prevailed upon, you affert that the Intendant seized the money. How ridiculous are your arguments! You might, Sir, from the 27th of May to the 29th, the time between your writing your first examiner and its publi-

might, Sir, from the 27th of May to the 29th, the time between your writing your first Examiner and its publication, have informed yourself at the trea ury of this traisaction, and thereby saved much trouble to yourself as well as to the Intendant.

I cannot but admire how much you have been worked up by your passion during this dispute. When you began it, you off-tred incense to the integrity of the Intendant, and observed, such all therefore proceeded from a love of popularity; but how great has been the transition! Now he is execrated, as if he was neither fit for heaven above, or the earth below; a mere devil incarnate, who wraps the very thing in mystery, and the assembly, devoted to his will, (and not much better than hinself) passes laws to cover him.

The Examiner having repeatedly mentioned private sounds in Italicks, occasioned the Intendant to relate the story of the £.200, He neither expected the relation

of it would operate in his favour, or to the prejudice of the Examiner, who is welcome to draw as many in-ferences or conclutions from it as he peafes. The Intendant might not long fine complain bitterly of the want of money, and nevertheless might have been able to have supplied a person in diffres at the time the L. 100-was offered. He had just at that time sold some wheat. He does not recollect these bitter compaints on his private account, but, as you affert it, he will not contradict it. You are much miftaken in your construction of that part of the Intendant's reply, wherein you make him lay, that poverty excluded the right of opinion; whatever was fail on that fubject was in confequence of your complaints, of the "wants of individuals reduced almost to the most abject indigence by a fond reliance on the justice and faith of their country;" and from your effections that it there were the state of the second and from your afferting that " there never was in this country a gre ter abundance of specie, and that the farmers and planters, to whom it had been paid, the farmers and planters, to whom it had been paid, had deposited it in their coffers, where alone they can think it secure." To which the Intendant replied, "that aheir coffers in general pere as empty as yours;" and from these, or such like refsions, you have tortured them to mean, that puty excluded opinion. God forbid that such a thought should ever enter into my head. But how can a man be said to be poor that has an income of £.400 specie per annum clear of taxes. There is no doubt that the law, as well as our governhas an income of C. 400 specie per annum clear of taxes. There is no doubt that the law, as well as our government, authorites any person to "speak, write, and publish, his opinion and sentiments of the acts or proceedings of the legislature, &c." But, Sir, will you say that this saw or government allows an individual to abuse the assembly and libel an officer, without just grow do for so doing. In the republic of Rome, where accollers were indused, and accurations carried to the grant heigh, the person who made them did not support his charges when made against the supreme power, he was severely punished for his table allegations, (such attempts being considered as steps taken to overaturn the government) which you must remember in the turn the government) which you must remember in the cale of a aniss; for notwithstanding his former eminent fervices to the republic, he ws sentenced, con-

demned, and executed.
The INTENDANT of the REVENUE. Annapolis, July 13, 1783.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post office, Annapolis, which if not taken up before the fir h day of October next, will be fent to the general poitoffice as dead letters.

ANTHONY ADDISON, Efq; Prince-George's county.

Capt. Brown, of the artiflery, Iohn Builen (3), John Beale Boroley, Fielder Bowie, Annapous; John Bridcoe, St. Muy's county; rev. Richard Brown, Chares county; capt. Thomas Boucher, Maryland; Benedick Brice Choptank: ridge.

Di. John Chapman (2), Charles county; Thomas Contee (6), Patuxent; Jeremiah '. Chaie, cant. William Campbell William Cambichael, Annapolis; Kichard Chins (2), Ignatius Chaycoft, Mary Caroerry, St. Mary's conty; Mr. Crackells. Port-lobacco; John Carroll Prince-George's county; Charles Crockfhanks (2), Oxford; John Cowman, South-river; Kichard Cheney, Head of Magothy; samuel Cnew, Herring bay.

chard Cheney, Head of Magothy; Samuel Chew, Hearing bay.

Mits Namey Duelley, near Herring-creck church; John Davidson (5), John & Samuel Davidson, Jote in Dowlon, Mr. Lackton, Samuel Davidson (5), Annapolis; Henry Darnall, Pig-Point; James Dicken on, I abot county.

East nan & Neth (2), Annapolis,

John Ford, jun. Athenasius Ford, St. Mary's county; John Forbes (4), Benedict; William Faris, An apolis; ignatius Fenwick, Carrolisburg; Robert Ferguion, Piscataway; Hugh Ferry, Little Choptank; Ignatius Fenwick, Mary and.

wick, Mary and.

John Galloway, capt. John Gassaway, Annapolis;
R. Bert G. ver (3), Lyon's creek.

Richard Hopkins, South-river; Ver on Hebb, St.
Mary's-river; Nicholas Hamm and, Dorchetter county;
Francis Hawkins (2), John Haikeiston, Josas dawkins
(2). Charles county; Benedict Hamilton, Patowmack;
John Harris. Prince-George's county; Samuel Huches,
Thomas Harwood 3d, Cl. Hollidry, G. Duvall, & N.
Ramay, Annapolis; William Hemsty, Wye-river.

James & Steward, Anna olis; Dr. Edward Johnson,
Lower Marlborough; Mrs. Jerningham, Charles county; Thomas Johnson, Niaryland; Rinaldo Johnson,
Acquasco.

Aqualco.

Francis Key, Maryland; Samuel Kemp, St. Mary's county.

George Leigh, Leonard-town; John Lanidale, jun. John Samuel Lambart, Annapolis; Richard Lee, Alice Lee, Charles county; William Lilburn et. Mary's

Hunling-creek.

Allen Quyna, Annapolis.

Perey kole, James ranggold, major Alexander Roxburgh (2), Annapolis; Charles Lage v. 1

Elk Ridge.

Philip Sprigg, major-general Smallwood (2). Steward

Pichardton (2). Annapolis; James Stone, Lower-

Richardion (3), Annapolis; James Stone, Lower-Marlborough; James Swan, Alten's-Fresh; William Stevenson (2), Chefter-town; Dr. Joen Stevenson, Maryland; Abraham Schlegol, Frederick-town; John Shanks, St. Mary's county; James Semmes, Charles county.

county.

Edward Tilgliman (2), Wye-river; Philip Thomas, jun. John Thomas (2), West-river; Matthew Lighman, Annapolis; Philip 1 indal, Port-Topacco; James Tilghman, Christer-town; lieutenant-colonel Tilghman, Mary'and.

Mary'and.

man, Mary'and.

William Wakely, St. Mary's county; Richard Wilkinton, Joseph Williams (3), Richard Williams (2), Annapolis; Singleton Wootton, Queen Anne; 1ev. George H. Wor'eley, Port-Tobacco; Jeffe Wharton, Chaptico; Dr. Michael Wallace (2). Patuxent; David Weems (4), Willie Weems, Herriag bay.

F. G. R. E. N., D. P. M.

Advertisements omitted will be injerted next week.