

To clear my conduct and Mr. Wright's from the imputation conveyed by this article of his excellency's protest, is the object of the present publication—his disapprobation is expressed in terms, which, on the most liberal exposition, will infer a charge of headstrong and precipitate conduct. That the censure is injurious and unmerited, the state of facts I have given, joined to a few remarks I have to make, will, I flatter myself, clearly demonstrate. I have shewn, that Mr. Paca and Mr. Chafe voluntarily relinquished this business, and I can truly say, that by so doing they gratified no inclination of mine; I have stated their motives upon knowledge, and Mr. Paca's reason I considered as a permanent one, and to have derived additional force from his not attending the inquiry. A paragraph in Mr. Jenifer's publication of the 11th instant, requires me to be more particular with regard to Mr. Chafe. It is there urged as a conclusive argument for delay, "That a gentleman well acquainted with the laws and their construction, and the only one of the profession belonging to the board, except the gentleman who declined to determine, was necessarily absent upon the duties of his profession on the day appointed for the hearing, but that his attendance could have been had at a future day, to assist in the determination of a matter of great importance, or at least of some doubt." The gentleman here intended is Mr. Chafe, whose acquaintance with the laws I do not question; but I have some difficulty in subscribing to his exclusive capacity with regard to their constructions, inasmuch as it supposes an exclusive knowledge of the common import of language; and when, in the preceding part of this address, I avow his professional knowledge to have had weight with me, my meaning is extended to the degree of general information and experience, incident to the study and practice of the law. Admitting with this writer that Mr. Chafe's assistance was very desirable, and that it might have been procured at a future day, should not this have been mentioned previous to the commencement of the examination? And is it necessary to point out the absurdity of delaying an objection which applied to the mode of inquiry, till that inquiry was ended? How did it happen that not a single word was dropped respecting the incompetency of so thin a council, until the examination was closed, and Mr. Wright's opinion and mine discovered? With what propriety could Mr. Chafe have undertaken to determine on the claim, without having attended the formal inquiry which his suggestion on the first appearance of the commissioners account had occasioned? Can it accord with the equal dignity and independence, proper to be maintained by a member of the council, that he should perform the drudgery of the office, and suffer others to step in and over-rule his opinions, merely because they are not agreeable to the head of the board? And what is it that constitutes a decision at a board, which from its small number does not require the settled and formal rules of proceeding necessary in large bodies, if the open declaration of a majority is to be held for nothing until the question is put?

These queries cannot easily be answered: I repeat, that Mr. Chafe and Mr. Paca were disqualified to vote on the question; and I am greatly deceived if they do not agree with me in opinion. Yet the governor in his protest objects to the determination, because there were only three members present, and Mr. Jenifer in his letter and publication grounds on the same circumstance the censure he is pleased to retail. The effect is, that the public are impressed with a belief, that Mr. Wright and I, from motives of partiality to the commissioners, seized an opportunity of holding the inquiry without the knowledge of the two absent members, and that by a rash and headstrong decision we lavished a considerable sum of public money, which might otherwise have been saved.

I find it necessary to notice another passage in Mr. Jenifer's publication already referred to: Mr. Duvall having expressed his opinion that a full council would have given the same decision, is told, that it was an event which he would not have been willing to risk, and that, had he been of the same opinion when the council determined, he would most probably (for the sake of additional weight to the proceeding) have agreed that the determination should have been postponed. Does Mr. Jenifer then suppose that the council would have taken their cue from Mr. Duvall, or any man living? The circumstances attending this affair afford a strong presumption to the contrary; I mean particularly the resistance made to the governor's remonstrances. A proposal from the commissioners to defer the decision, on motives such as Mr. Jenifer has mentioned, would have been received as an insult; and the council, if actuated by a just sense of their duty, would as soon admit an illegal claim, as suffer a just one to be relinquished, through the fears of the claimant; the truth is, that I neither saw or heard from either of the commissioners between the inquiry and the determination, nor have I any reason to believe, that they were apprised of the dispute, respecting the passage of their account, until it was over.

The merits of this account are, I find, likely to receive a public and ample discussion from Mr. Duvall and Mr. Jenifer; it was my intention to have ventured on this subject so far as might be necessary to answer the several points of his excellency's dissent: it would now be superfluous, as the defence of the commissioners' conduct is undertaken by a

gentleman every way more equal to the task; of his success I have the strongest persuasion; but whatever may be the event, it will with candid and liberal minds be deemed sufficient for my vindication, that I thought the claim a just one.

JOHN KILTY.

Annapolis, October 16, 1786.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

"But as coarse iron, sharpen'd, mangles more,
"And itch most hurts, when anger'd to a fire;
"So, when you plague a fool, 'tis still the curse,
"You only make the matter worse and worse.—
THE Delegate admits, that the Citizen undertook to prove, that the Delegate was an improper person to be an elector of the senate for the city of Annapolis; but it is as contrary to truth, as light is to darkness, that he has established any one fact in support of his assertion. The Delegate does not believe, that any arguments, used by the Citizen, could influence the inhabitants of Annapolis to vote against the Delegate, had he solicited the appointment from the city. The Delegate never intended to be the elector for Annapolis, but he expected that trust from Anne-Arundel county, and the Citizen himself cannot now believe, that the Delegate ever avowed such a design; he denies having ever expressed such an intention to any of his most confidential friends.—As the Delegate did not, either in person, or by friend, solicit a vote, how can the Citizen, with any propriety, pretend to say, the Delegate was mortified at not being elected by the city? "The Citizen has the pleasing consolation of having been instrumental in doing good to the cause of his country, in assisting towards the exclusion of the Delegate from being chosen an elector for Annapolis"—What arrogance and vanity! The Annapolitans did not choose the Delegate as their elector of the senate (and he verily believes from no other cause, but that he did not solicit them, and they had rashly promised to vote for the gentleman proposed) and the Citizen from thence foolishly concludes, that he contributed to influence the city in their choice.—It is an incontrovertible fact, for the truth of which the Delegate appeals to the citizens of Annapolis, that all of them, even the principals and leaders of the opposition to the Delegate, a very few only excepted, have publicly expressed their disapprobation of the Citizen's first address; and openly disavowed and censured his conduct.—If the Citizen should dare to deny this assertion, he will have more shameful impudence, than ever was possessed by any man in this county.

If the Delegate had solicited the appointment of the elector from the city, and had been rejected, and the inference of the Citizen was just, that therefore he had lost the confidence of the city; it must follow, as he was elected by Anne Arundel county, that he possessed the esteem, and confidence of the county.—The truth is, that the publications of the Citizen were only falsehoods, nonsense, and impudence; and had not the least possible weight with any inhabitant of the city or county.—

"Coxcombs, an ever noisy race,

"Are trumpets of their own disgrace"

Can any one believe, that the object and view of the Citizen was only to exclude the Delegate from being an elector for Annapolis? He wishes the public to credit this assertion, and because the Delegate was not chosen by the city, he assumes to himself great cause of triumph.—Surely if the Delegate was an elector for the county, he had, at least, the same power to execute his designs (if he had any) as if he was elector for the city; and yet the Citizen, though the Delegate was elected by the county, cries out, "Unhappy Delegate, mortified at disappointment"—What a contemptible, stupid, impudent wretch! The Delegate was not elected by the city, which he neither desired or expected, and therefore none but an insolent fool could conclude, that the Delegate could be unhappy or mortified at such an event.—The Delegate was chosen by the county, agreeably to his wish, and a man must be worse than an idiot to believe, that the completion of his desires could be a cause of unhappiness or mortification.

The Citizen will not continue to "lash the Delegate, and declines further contest."—The Viper finds it useless to bite a file.—The Citizen has sufficiently proved the truth of the old adage

"That fools to talking ever prone,

"Are sure to make their follies known."

The Citizen supposes, and indulges his mind with the persuasion, that his publications had some tendency in excluding the Delegate from the senate.—

A fly, all alive,
On a coach-wheel full drive,
What a dust I raise to the sky;

Why the cit then reproach,

Since his party's coach;

And he but the pitiful fly.

THE DELEGATE.

Annapolis, October 9, 1786.

LONDON, July 28.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 20.

THE commercial treaty now negotiating here does not by any means seem to be restricted to any local situation, or to any particular branches of commerce; but equally relates to all the dominions of the two countries; so that the present arrangements are to be considered in the light of a complete system of commerce between France

and Great-Britain, and may, among other benefits to both, lay a system of harmony between them not to be easily disturbed. Hence the peace of Europe may be permanent."

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, July 21.

"Orders are come down from London to prepare a fourth packet, to receive the mails next month for Halifax, Quebec, and Newfoundland, which is the second and will be the last this year, on account of the advance of the season."

The ships now in the course of being taken up by the India company are seven new ones, and fourteen others that have come home this year from India: of this fleet of twenty-one, twelve are for China direct and home again, two to St. Helena, and one to Ben-coolen.

The Assurance of 44 guns is ordered to be equipped at Chatham for the Jamaica station in the room of the Janus, lately come home.

The Southampton frigate, now fitting for sea at Deptford, is ordered for Gibraltar directly, as is the Solebay, a new ship, for the West-Indies.

The duke of Bedford's house at Wooburn-Abbey is to be kept open for eight days, on account of his grace's being of age. On Saturday last he completed his 21st year. Upwards of 4000 persons dined on the grounds the first day, and were entertained in the most liberal manner.

July 31. Young Shepherd, the coach painter, was the last person who made a regicide attempt in England; he endeavoured to kill George the first, and when at the place of execution, was offered his life, provided he would ask the king's pardon: but he declined to supplicate the royal mercy. Lord Chatterfield, in speaking of this transaction, after having disapproved the cause, compares Shepherd's spirit to Roman heroism.

The life of the king of Prussia was twice attempted to be taken away. Once by three of his soldiers at a review; and once by a person bribed, as was supposed, by the empress queen.

The present king of Poland was attempted to be assassinated in 1771.

A like attempt was made on the late king of Portugal, in 1758.

And a like attempt was made on the late king of France, by Damien, 1757.

NEW-HAVEN, September 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Western region, to his friend in Boston, dated August 8, 1786, on the Ohio river.

"I have been 200 miles down the Ohio, and up the Muskingum, with a party of the Delaware Indians, and have seen such situations, as, with a few select friends, would constitute a perfect paradise. The air and climate are remarkably fine. In all last winter the mercury was not below 40 deg. though with us, if you recollect, it was 14 below the cypher; and since I have been here, I have never found it higher than 80 deg. and it is generally 76, in the shade, at two o'clock. My health is perfectly established, which I should attribute to fatigue and exercise, did I not see the people of this country, who are the most indolent in the world enjoying very great health, men, women, and children, and of the latter every little low hut you come across is full enough for swarming."

"Reports are frequently made here of scalping parties, but are all without grounds. They are circulated by a set of men who wish for something of the kind, from interested views."

PETERSBURG, September 28.

Captain Roberts, of the ship Lady Randolph, from London, spoke with on the 12th of August, in lat. 36, long. 16, the brig Nancy, captain Lewell, from Philadelphia, bound to Marseilles, out 28 days, all well.

Captain Johnson, of the brig Albany, from Glasgow, spoke with at sea on the 2d instant, the ship Nonfuch, James Wallace, master, from Maryland bound to London, 12 days out, who in a gale of wind sprung a leak, and hove overboard 93 hog-heads of tobacco. Captain Wallace had spoke a frigate who saw a ship supposed to be the Washington, dismasted. She was then in company with the ship Charlotte, captain Andrews, all well, and reckoned in 60 W. long. lat. 40, wind E. S. E.

RICHMOND, September 28.

A letter from a gentleman in Montgomery county, dated August 18, 1786, to his relation in Williamsburg, says, "A party of Indians, supposed to be thirty-five in number, on the 14th of last month, early in the morning, fell upon the family of a captain James Moore, (who lived in Abb's Valley, on Bluestone creek) the whole of which, except two hired men who were at work in a field, were either killed or taken, and all his houses burnt; these two making their escape alarmed the rest of the inhabitants, who run together for their defence, and thereby preserved themselves from any further damage; which, in all probability, they would otherwise have sustained. A company of militia was ordered out to pursue the Indians, and guard the inhabitants when securing their grain, which then stood in the fields, but a sufficient number not going to effect both, and some considerable time passed from the day the mischief was done, until they arrived at the place, whereby the Indians had got so great a start of them, that it was thought proper to decline the pursuit; indeed it seems as if it had been unnecessary, as the number of Indians and

white men who the same, and been obtained effectually the hawked the pri fered for thi with so great, it shortly again and, I believe They have noth they had at fi sine returned the place for th this be the cat tants, that the families to som security.

"The barba occasion were colonel Moore, level with his in several place and privy parts whether he was is uncertain; a and left a war and several boy sign they made judges, to be da

B A L

On Wednesd one of the sever pened here with habitants. It c out intermission and lightning, a of rain. About a more alarming ror began to app being then risen down with great banks, and "f the mill works, houses, and all carried away.

ing-house, an e nished, which st on the bank of waters having sw tion, which cau ing the water, t lancholy appear ing on the west and middle brid some two-story Gay-street brid ried across the where it was c Another house n few yards, but and repelled th wherein was a q ed; and a num were in the unam ing and store- with that part of amazingly. So danger, were re al human bodie missing.

Among the u consequence of t attorney at law his many enga dining in Balti home to his fam veiled in a phaet fording-place, a doing this, he overlet, which ca probably with a save himself fro slar! he was un down the stream

ANNAPOLIS

ON Friday th run for ou scription PURS for any horse, winning the Jock four years old t carry seven stone eight stone seven

On Saturday th THIRTY PO or gelding, of th to carry seven st two miles each,

Any horse win the purse; three the winning horse No member o polis, or Anne scribed one gain to start a horse, belonging to such

Entrance the cond four dollar George Mann t double entrance eleven o'clock, the race.