

their accounts were stated, the balances ascertained, and the suits commenced, they are entitled to the commission. The business as to them is finished and at an end. It is acknowledged that if any purchaser should deny the purchase, it is incumbent on the commissioners to prove it, to entitle them to the commission: it is acknowledged that Stephen Steward, and company, are charged with the sum you mention on the commissioners books, and that they do not know who the company are, but they know very well who Stephen Steward is. You say that he denies having purchased the property, and that the commissioners cannot prove he did, and that they do not know who was the purchaser, and all this you assert with as much confidence and effrontery as if you believed one word of the matter. The circumstances of the sale were represented to you by me, and you afterwards conversed with major Yates on the subject, (as you informed me) and you were convinced that the sale was bona fide made, and that Mr. Steward had purchased the property; you examined the account of the sales returned by major Yates, who sold the property, and found that Stephen Steward, and company, were charged with it; and you were also informed by a gentleman, in my presence, that he was a bidder at the sale against Mr. Steward for some of this property, and that Mr. Steward actually did purchase it. In consequence of this, you wrote a letter to the commissioners and directed them to bring suit against all who should not bond by the 10th of September, and enclosed a list in which Mr. Steward is included. You denied, before the council, that there had been any sales in this case, but upon my producing your letter, and stating all the circumstances of the case, every doubt was removed. When the accounts were made out and delivered to the attorney general, the case was stated to him, and he did not entertain a doubt that the state could recover the money. It is clear that you were of the same opinion, or you would have ordered the property to be resold. Can any man of candour believe that in thus endeavouring to criminate the commissioners, you can be actuated by worthy motives?

Your third objection to the account is still more frivolous. Nothing but rooted prejudice, and disappointed malice and resentment could prompt a man to make the objection. Neither Mr. Hollyday or myself owed the state one shilling at the time our account was passed. So that if there was any solidity in your arguments, they do not apply; and yet you have hazarded an assertion that the commissioners have taken a credit to the year 1790. But I deny that your reasoning is founded upon the principles of law or justice. In a free government, where justice ought ever to be impartially administered, no distinction can be made between its citizens. The law is quite familiar to you, but every man who wishes to make the law of the land the rule of his conduct must abhor and detest the principle. You were informed, during the investigation of our account, that neither Mr. Hollyday nor myself were indebted to the public, and yet you will persist in arguing against the conviction of your own unassisted and conscience, and against the irrefragable evidence of facts. With your innate modesty you declare, that you, who are a plain man, never could have thought of such an expedient as the laying out money in certificates. Your reliance on the ignorance of the public must be great indeed! Have you not, both in your public and private capacity, been engaged in this traffic for some time? Your late letter to Mr. Miller is evidence against you. So limited (I cannot say unbounded) is the ingenuity (and I may add the memory) of man!

Your fourth objection to the account is, that a quantity of coal and ore at the Lancashire works has not been accounted for in any manner to the state. It is astonishing that this matter should still be insisted on, after the explanations that have been given to it. The commissioners early in the month of April 1781, when they first took possession of the property belonging to the Principio Company, agreed with Mr. Thomas Russell, who was one of the company, and had been manager for them, to carry on the works on behalf of the state, and to account with the public for the produce and profits. In September 1781, the works were sold; but the coal and ore then on hand were not sold, as was insisted by Mr. Russell, and the commissioner who attended the sale; the purchaser of the Lancashire furnace claimed it, and alleged that he bought all the property on the land called Buck's Range, or Lancashire Furnace, except the negroes, live stock, and household furniture; it was insisted, on the other hand, that he bought the property with an exception of the negroes, stock, and household furniture, and thus the dispute arose. Mr. Russell claiming the coal and ore on behalf of the state, and Mr. Garretson, by virtue of his purchase of the Lancashire furnace; colonel Ramsey, who was convinced it had not been sold, wrote to Mr. Garretson to deliver it up, and informed him, at the same time, that if he could make it appear that he had a right to it, he should be paid for it. It remained under the care and management of Mr. Russell until the month of February 1782, when it was sold, and has been accounted for by the commissioners, so far as it came to their knowledge. It is alleged that there is a deficiency still unaccounted for, the quantity being much less in February 1782, than in September 1781. If it is so, Mr. Russell, and not the commissioners, is accountable; but I cannot suppose that this gentleman who was interested in the property, and a man of fair reputation and character, was privy to any waste or improper application of it. You may remember, that you have acknowledged, that from testimony which had been disclosed upon the arbitration between the state and Mr. Garretson, you were of opinion, that he had no right to it.

I have now gone through your objections to the account, so far as you have made them known, and I flatter myself, that I have not only shewn, that the right of the commissioners to the commission contended for is not only supportable, on the principles of law and equity, but that they are justly entitled to compensation

for services where no charge has been made: I have shewn, that according to your state of the question and reasoning upon the first objection, that when your errors are corrected, the commissioners would be entitled to more than they have contended for. Your second objection cannot be considered as serious, any further than my admission, that it is incumbent on the commissioners to prove the sales, in case any of them should be denied. In the instance you have mentioned, which I believe to be the only one, they proved it, by written evidence, to the satisfaction of the council. Your third and fourth objections are groundless, and without foundation. You say that the governor's opinion, so far as it respects the present controversy, agrees in substance with your own. Whether it does or not, I will not undertake to say; but I never supposed him to be under the influence of prejudice. It is misapprehension the subject as you did, it is no wonder that he should have thought the claim unreasonable. But your reasoning is different, and it is easily discernible. His excellency seems to be mistaken in point of fact as to Nanticoke manor, because the first sale, on which commission was charged, was complete and finished; and I take it for granted, that the observation I made respecting the coal and ore must have escaped his excellency's recollection, or it could never have made a part of his protest. It is observed in the protest, that it does not appear to be just, that a commission should be charged on property which still remains unsettled and in controversy. Whether the words were meant to include the whole list of balances, even in cases where judgment has been obtained, or the disputed sales only, is uncertain. If the latter only are pointed at, it is to be observed, that property has been sold, for which suits are depending, upon the sales of which a commission will be due, should the suits be determined in favour of the state. It was observed to the governor and council, that this commission, it was thought, would be equal to any trifling deductions which heretofore might be adjudged proper to be made upon a future settlement, on account of claims or disputes; and the commissioners also expressed their willingness to give bond and security to be answerable for any such deductions.

In the discussion of this subject, I believe, it will not be thought by my countrymen that any insult has been offered to their understanding, or that I have contended for any thing which I did not, in my judgment and conscience, believe to be justly due. When the subject is rightly understood, a decision, the most unfavourable that could have taken place, would have made the difference of ninety pounds only, to me. Those who know me, will not be led to believe, that I could have been tempted by any thing to depreciable, to hazard my character and reputation. But my integrity does not depend on the assertion of a man, who is acting in the triple capacity of accuser, party and judge. In my conduct, I have avoided the reproaches of my own heart, and I trust that I shall escape the censure of the world.

G. DUVALL
Annapolis, October 25, 1786.
[To be continued.]

BOSTON, September 29.
A LETTER from a gentleman at Exeter, the 24th inst. says, "They (the rioters who were made prisoners) have been examined—some of them appeared extremely humble and affixed—they were led into the mischief by artful and designing men, who have kept themselves out of the way. The greater part are released, and sent home; but six of the most culpable are in prison, and are to be brought before the superior court to-morrow."

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.
We learn from Kentucky, that 1500 men, regularly draughted from the different settlements and townships of that district, have actually marched on an expedition against the Wabash Indians. They are to rendezvous at the Falls of the Ohio, and to be commanded by that distinguished warrior and partisan, General Clarke, of Virginia, whom the Indians dread and style the Big Knife.

Extra of a letter from an officer at the Rapids of Ohio, to a gentleman in this city.
"Camp, near the Rapids of Ohio, August, 25, 1786.
"I have the pleasure to inform you, our troops from the Miami arrived at this place on the 15th instant, and yesterday we began to hunt. In about one month I presume we will complete our buildings and finish a stockade.—A few days since, some horses were stolen from the neighbouring inhabitants, but whether by Indians, or a party of negroes who ran away about that time, is not ascertained; the former, however, bears the blame.—On the 10th of next month general Clarke marches into the Indian country with a powerful army: He proceeds immediately to their towns, which he intends laying in ashes, destroy their corn, kill and scalp as many as he may conquer.—This scourge they justly deserve, for immediately after, and at the time of the treaty, held at the Miami, they killed and plundered the inhabitants.—The settlers at Kentucky have lost upwards of five hundred horses during the summer.—Should this expedition be crowned with success, it will give peace to our frontiers for this year at least, and put a total stop to treaties hereafter, which it seems has answered no other purpose than that of spending public money, and serving the private purpose of a few designing men."

ANNAPOLIS, October 26.
October 23, 1786.
MR. JENIFER being in Dorchester county, attending business directed by the general assembly to be done, requests that the public judgment may be suspended upon the subjects in controversy between him and his adversaries, until he has an opportunity of examining and answering them.

Advertisements, &c. omitted, will be inserted in our next.

George-town, October 17, 1786.
Just arrived, in the Patowmack Planter, from London, and for sale, by the package, and in invoices, from 300l. to 700l sterling each,
A LARGE quantity of goods, consisting chiefly of coarse woollens, olnabrigs, brown rolls, and other useful articles. Cash, tobacco, wheat, state certificates, or final settlements, will be taken in payment.
FORREST and STODDERT.

Annapolis, October 24, 1786.
By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, we the subscribers, nominated and appointed for the purpose, will offer for sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 7th of November next, on the premises, for ready money,

THE house and lot, the late dwelling of Mrs. Deborah Wilkins, and now in the occupation of Mr. William Wilkins; it is situated on South east street and the corner of Charles street. A conveyance will be made to the purchaser or purchasers in fee simple.

ROBERT GIBBS, THOMAS HARWOOD, JOHN DAVIDSON.

October 26, 1786.
By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed, from Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 8th day of November next, at the house of Elizabeth Luby, admistrix of Jacob Luby, deceased,

ONE negro girl, aged 15 years, a walnut desk, one ditto table, and a looking glass, for ready cash only. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.
D. V. D. STUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, October 24, 1786.
To be SOLD, by AUCTION, for ready money, at the dwelling plantation of Mr. Thomas Beard, near Queen-Anne, on Thursday the 9th day of November next,

NINE country born negro slaves, men, women, and children. The above negroes are sold by the content of Mr. Thomas Beard, to discharge a mortgage to the subscriber.

ALLAN QUINN.
October 23, 1786.
THE trustees of the late concern of Meigs, Barnes and Ridgate, request a general meeting of the creditors, at Port-Tobacco-town, in Charles county, on Monday the 13th day of November next.

THIS is to give notice, that there are three pieces of cloath in my possession, that was brought to the tulling-mill of Gideon Gary, four or five years ago. The owner or owners are desired to take them away and pay charges.
ELIZABETH GARY.

Broad-Creek, October 21, 1786.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Enoch Magruder, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against it are requested to send them in legally attested, to
D. MAGRUDER, executor.

LOST, on Saturday the sixth day of October, 1786, a final settlement CERTIFICATE, granted to Archibald Johnson, jun. signed by John Pierce, commissioner, and countersigned by John White, assistant-commissioner, for one hundred and twenty dollars, the date and number unknown; this to forewarn all persons from purchasing, or taking any assignment for the above certificate.
WALTER JOHNSON.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Rutland, near Annapolis, taken up as a stray, a black HORSE, branded on the near shoulder and buttock something like HB, on the off outtock thus 17, has a snip and a star in his forehead, short mane and witch tail, about fourteen hands high, and supposed to be ten years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

October 3, 1786.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, at their next session, praying that an act may pass, explanatory of that part of the charter of the city of Annapolis which relates to the residence of the electors or free voters thereof.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we intend to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the will of Notley Maddock, late of Charles county, deceased, and to establish our right to land devised from him, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of November next, at the house of Robert D. Semmes, in Port-Tobacco-town, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

HENRY MADDOCKE, NOTLEY MADDOCKE.
George town, August 29 1786.

THE inhabitants of Montgomery county intend to present a petition to the next general assembly, for two inspections of tobacco, at George-town, in the said county.