

tion and resentment will be calmed, and cool reflection will give us a proper view of our conduct.

In these moments, will your conscience be at ease? Will you be able candidly to forgive yourself? If you are, you have a conscience too callous to be trusted to, and you would do well to consult the voice of the public, of your acquaintance, and even of your friends. You will then be told, that your conduct has been base, cruel and unmanly; that you have endeavoured to ruin a man who has done you no injury, and have exerted that weight and influence which you are known to possess, against one, who is unsupported by friends or connexions, and has little to rely on except his talents and reputation—Both these you have wantonly endeavoured to destroy. You, Sir, have a family, some of whom may, at a future period, stand in my situation; can you, for a moment, picture a son of yours settling in the world, and while in his youth, attacked, without cause or provocation, by a man in power, a leader in the state, and left by himself to encounter the most virulent slander and persecution? If you can, you will now turn your eyes upon yourself, and shudder at the baseness of your conduct.

In resentment of a supposed injury, for your belief of which I know not of the smallest pretence, you have attacked me with the weapons of a backguard, and the malice of a daemon, and have not only aimed to destroy my general character, but with falsehoods of your own invention, have endeavoured to injure my reputation in the profession which I formerly exercised, and in that which I have since adopted, by which, if any credit could be given to them, I might possibly be reduced to that dependent state in which you have thought proper to describe me at my return from the army.

"I was a damned deed."

This, however, is not the worst construction that your conduct will bear, and after what you have done, the world will justify me in supposing you capable of any thing.

If you really was informed, or had reason to suspect, that I was the author of the Citizen, it would have been well to have made some further inquiry on the subject, and to have deferred your observations until you had some ground to support them.

But I think it probable that you did not harbour a suspicion of the kind, that you knew and still know, the real author, and that you have fixed it on me, as a cover for the gratification of some diabolical principle, the origin and cause of which your own heart must point out.

"Beyond the infinite and boundless reach

"Of mercy, if thou didst so foul a deed

"Thy fame is damned."

Should this opinion be ill grounded, you have it in your power to alter it, by publishing your informer (if you had one) which I again call on you to do, or by assigning other good reasons for your belief.

A few words with regard to my abilities in the law—Your opinion, though meant to injure me in the exercise of that profession, will, I am persuaded, fail to attain its end. But you will have the satisfaction to reflect, that you have left nothing unattempted. Your observations on my physical abilities, could not materially affect me at present, but in striking at my reputation in my present profession, you have done your utmost to prejudice me in the most serious point, and to gratify the farthest extent of your malice.

It will, however, I flatter myself, be considered, that notwithstanding your own knowledge, you are not qualified to judge of mine, as my proficiency, whatever it may have been, could not have come under your observation.

In proportion to the merit which I possess, I expect to succeed in my business, and although I wish not to boast of my attainments, I can say, with confidence, that my abilities and knowledge of the law, are fully equal to that which is possessed by many young gentlemen who have had the advantage of a regular course of study in a lawyer's office.

A part of your performance is of so dirty and scandalous a nature, that I find it almost impossible to reply to it with any degree of decency.

That a man in years, a man who has been in public and important stations, who has a respectable family that look up to him for an example, and whose feelings must be wounded by his disgrace, should have no restraint or guard on his conduct, but should thus shamelessly expose this rascally propensity of his nature, this unfortunate predilection for scurrility and abuse, is certainly matter of equal surprize and concern.

As I am not yet fully acquainted with your history, I am unable to determine, whether this disposition manifested itself in your youth, or whether the long leisure you enjoyed in your late trip to London, might have contributed to finish your education, and to add this amiable trait to your character.

However this may be, you evidently appear to bear away the palm from all competitors; the exercise of such a talent seems to be your exclusive privilege, and I must therefore leave you to make the most of your rhetoric; the only effect it can have, will be to convince the world that you are a dirtier rascal than they took you to be.

Your account of my authorship, and your criticism on my poetry, shall not be wholly unattended to. With respect to the latter, I doubt much of your

capacity to judge of it, especially when I contemplate the ridiculous lines that were lately dropped in this city, which you have thought proper to acknowledge as your production.

The reputation of being a poet, is not an object of any importance with me, and however your opinion may affect it, I shall feel no concern, while I have it in my power to defend myself against the serious and malevolent attacks which you have made on me.

With regard to my other compositions, I have submitted them to the public, and am willing that they should pass their opinion on them, but I cannot subscribe to the single authority of yours.

The *History of the last Session*, which has so greatly excited your displeasure, was undertaken with a view of informing the people of the conduct of their representatives, and of giving a short account of the most material transactions, but, among other things, I wished to point in as strong terms as I could, the conduct of the legislature towards their late officers and soldiers, and to point out the injustice of withholding their rights, and speculating on their property with the public money; and I think I am sufficiently interested in this subject to understand it, although I may not be master of the constitution, under its present latitude of construction.

My talents, such as they are, joined to truth, are the weapons which I must use in my defence, and if they should not be sufficient in opposition to falsity and abuse, the victory must be yours.

The exercise of your wit, I do not complain of, nor are your observations on my person among those parts of your performance which excite my displeasure or resentment—However your taste may have been acquired, whether it was an inherent excellence, or whether in your late travels, your judgement has been Siddonised by the theatre, your ear perfected by the opera, or your visual faculties refined by the transcendent beauties of the London ladies, I give you free permission to exercise it, and (if you can) at my expense.

Whether you are to be silenced by shame or remorse, or whether I am again to hear from you, is not in my power to determine; I would, however, seriously recommend to you to consider, whether it is most advisable for you to plunge still deeper into the vortex of infamy, and to sin beyond the hope of grace or mercy, or by a timely retraction and amendment, to lay some foundation for recovering, in the course of time, a small degree of that respect and esteem which you have now so effectually lost.

Whatever may be your conduct, I am well assured that your malice will fail of obtaining its end, and that your falsity and detraction will be injurious only to yourself.

"When satire flies abroad on falsehood's wing,  
"Short is her life, and impotent her sting,  
"But when to truth allied, the wound she gives  
"Sinks deep, and to remotest ages lives.  
"When in the tomb thy pamper'd flesh shall rot,  
"And e'en, by friends, thy memory be forgot,  
"Still shalt thou live recorded for thy crimes,  
"Snail live detested to the latest times."

One word more Sir—The intention of this reply, is to refute and expose the falsity and malice of your accusations, and to defend my own character; I have therefore confined myself to such remarks and expressions as were necessary for that purpose, and, vile as your conduct has been, have vented no reproaches but what your treatment naturally inspired. But this may not always be the case—A man who feels such a propensity to satire, should be careful to observe, whether all is well at home, and whether he may not suffer by a just retaliation from persons of equal ability.

You have treated the public with my history, perhaps, Sir, a few sketches of yours, may enable me at once to punish your baseness and gratify my resentment. You have made me the subject of your poetry—I may possibly be tempted to make you the hero of mine, and it is, I think, unnecessary to remind you, that I shall be too hard for you there. If I am again insulted, I must have recourse to these means, and although I wish not to mispend my time, and engage the public attention in an altercation of this nature, I shall not hesitate to use every method, consistent with honour and truth, to wound the man who has attacked me in so base a manner.

WILLIAM KILTY.

Annapolis, December 25, 1786.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

IN the last exhibition which the Delegate made to the public, he was much mistaken in supposing the person he described to be the Citizen; is it not probable that the Delegate himself, in this particular, wrote against his own belief of the fact? In justice to the imagined author, and to render his testimony more complete, the Citizen declares on his honour, that the person, whom the Delegate intends, had no concern in the composition of those pieces which have appeared under the signature of the Citizen. Without this declaration there will be enough published to convince the public, that the Delegate hath grounded his assertions on the blindest conjecture. To the discovery of his real name, the Citizen has not the smallest objection; this liberty is willingly given to the printers, then let the Delegate strike at the real offender, who is prepared to combat his efforts in every shape.

A CITIZEN.

FOUR justices of Charles county having advertised that, "by my not attending the court of that county, the docket has been loaded and swelled to an enormous size;" and as this may be considered a charge against me of neglecting professional duty, which I did not expect, even in this censorious age, it is proper I should state facts to prevent any imputation, injurious to me, being made by the assertion.

I have been a practising lawyer in Charles county court about eighteen years, and have attended every court, unless prevented by sickness, or a necessary attendance on public duty. To the best of my recollection and belief, I attended all the courts of that county for the year 1785; in the present year I attended at April court, though the badness of the weather prevented me from being at court until the third day after it began. The weather was rainy, and very, very little business could be done in the course of the week. At June court I attended, the court was adjourned the first day to the last week in August; it being thought by the magistrates, and I believe justly, that people would be much injured by taking them from their crops, which were likely to suffer by the consequences of great and continued rain. I attended the adjourned court in August which sat a week.

Being informed of a meeting of commissioners from several states at Annapolis, on the first week in September, and being appointed a commissioner for this state to confer with commissioners of Virginia upon particular subjects, I thought it my duty to be present. By the journey from Charles county to Annapolis I was so much fatigued and weakened, and in consequence so ill that I was altogether unable to attend the court the second week in September; and if I had been well, the state of uncertainty in which I was with respect to a conference with the commissioners of Virginia, or of the other states, would have detained me at Annapolis. Of these circumstances I informed the justices of Charles county court, and requested them to adjourn the court to a time in November, when I expected certainly to attend; but the adjournment was made to the time proposed, but the general court continuing beyond that time, and I being engaged in trying causes in the general court, could not attend the county court without quitting the trials in which I was engaged in the superior court. I am not concerned in above half the causes on the trial docket for Charles county, and my absence was certainly not the cause that the business in which I was not concerned was postponed. From these facts it will appear that the present state of the docket of Charles county court cannot justly be ascribed to my non-attendance. The accidental unfavourable weather in the court weeks of this year has been one cause to increase the trial docket, and the general practice of giving preference to the prosecution of the criminal business, which takes up great part of the week, will always render it impossible to finish the trials of each court without adjournment.

The manner of conducting the business in future must depend upon the majority of the justices.

I shall regularly attend the court, unless prevented by an unavoidable accident, sickness, or superior duty, and if either of these causes should produce injury to those who intrust me with their law business I shall be extremely sorry, but can never esteem it a proper consequence of accident, ill health, or public service.

It is very disagreeable to be obliged to state in a news-paper circumstances so uninteresting to the public, but I hope it will be excused when silence might be taken for acquiescence in an imputation which I am conscious I do not deserve, and which I had not the smallest reason to suppose would be cast upon me by the subscribers to the advertisement referred to.

T. STONE.

Annapolis December 17, 1786.

LONDON, September 12.

A GENTLEMAN of the name of Estwick, we are informed, has completed a plan for conveying water out of ships that may prove leaky at sea, without manual labour or fatigue. This experiment was first tried on a leaky ship, in her passage from Antigua to Corke, in the year 1783, making at that time from 112 to 120 inches water per hour; which proved in the highest degree successful. The utility of this discovery will soon be tried in the river Thames.

At Lemgow, in the circle of Westphalia, about the beginning of last month the servant of a gentleman being found intoxicated in a garden, his master ordered him the "Otho" by way of punishment; which in other words is, "tossing in a blanket." Some women accordingly provided a blanket, and into it the man was put; and when the women were tired tussing him, some men adopted the diversion, but were so violent that the man died. This discipline is stiled the "Otho," from its being said to have been one of Otho's imperial delights.

Extra of a letter from Paris, August 28.

The patriotic confederacy lately formed in Holland against the prince stadholder, may very possibly disturb the tranquillity of Europe, by the part which the other powers will, in the end, take in this intestine division, which, under pretence of re-establishing the constitution of the United Provinces on its true basis, may change the form of it, and con-

stitute democracy and have too much holderhip, not to the other hand, the patriotic party are his

Sept. 16. A letter from France, says, that vice, that the emperor of 80,000 men, taught the use of the sword from Gibraltar; that the Spanish emperor having so disciplined; being has some intention he has no good will

CARL

Extra of a letter, rough, dated P

"Yesterday a who reports that Kentucky, with abundance towns, burmen, five of whom made prisoners of children.

"That on the night the British were sent out M'Kee, E the circumstances—dared with much g from being killed, the Indian country

"That the W sembling at Upper which they intend the council breaks quiet that no white Ohio.

"The letter wr the Wyandots and of going to war, a course of last summer States would be o conduct."

PHILAD

Extra of a letter gentleman

"I have the friend Mr. Barclay having concluded the emperor."

Tuesday last arrive relate that they be Thomas Thompson Island, and were of wind cast on the end of Long Island whom perished; t their lives, by get was washed on shore James Dickinson, Bermuda.

RICH

Captain Jonathan va, who arrived of land, Massachusetts forms, that the Kennebeck, with of Barbary, who twist the America eluded before he vage said might b ing P 2.

ANNAP

The honourable a member of the t Stoddert, Esq; w ment.

Extra of a letter, gentleman, who the Creek Indian

"I returned news from thence very great parade with the Creek Indians to the murderers and th given up five of t the Georgian lip towns to see the nor his party did that he was ready would treat with "The Cherokee forms that there tress, near the M ble quantity of g

"This gazette with ab

Just imported in man, from London for Mr. Store.

A VERY g goods, which terms for cash, or