

any consequence, was for commission, and to which alone the credits can be applied, according to the account, as stated. The commissioners received and expended considerable sums of money, besides those credited in this account, none of which are brought into it; but appear in other accounts, in your books, wherein the receipts are credited, and the expenditures charged. Now if the sums I have mentioned were not applied to pay your commission, why should they, above all others, and contrary to what is done by you in other cases, be brought into the account of your charges for allowance and commission against the state?

The sum of £. 540, you say, was expended for necessary charges and services, which the red money would not answer, that these appear on your books, and the vouchers for expenditures are in the auditor's office. I have not examined the auditor's office for the vouchers, but can say with truth, that I have not been able to find any entry in your books respecting the sums of £. 450, and £. 540, before mentioned, except in the account for allowance and commission, as before stated; nor does it appear that I can discover how you obtained, or how you applied these sums, except to the payment of your commission. There is an account on your books for expenses attending the sales of property.—Surveying, &c. to the amount of £. 2095 4 9½; but there is no mention of the above sums in this account, nor do either of them appear upon your cash list, that I can see. From these circumstances I can with safety appeal to every man, if the conclusion I made from your account was not rational, and even you must allow, either, that the sums were not applied as alleged, or you must have received other money corresponding with these sums, or that the state owes the sum improperly credited above what the sum claimed by your account, amounts to.—Upon examining your book, since my last publication, I find that the sum of £. 196 4 0, received from Levin Le-compt, is credited in his account in it, and the page of the book, and the sum received, is referred to by your cash list. If expended as you allege, why it was not brought into an account entirely unconnected with that of the expenditures, you best know. It is said by you, that you were entitled to specie for your per diem allowance, and therefore would have been justified in applying any specie in your hands to the payment of what was thus due to you. But whatever you may now pretend to think upon this subject, it appears by the following copies of the commissioners accounts and receipts for their per diem allowances, that they did not think it right to apply the specie to the payment of their allowances which nevertheless they have applied to discharge their commission.

Dr. The State of Maryland in account with N. Ramsey.

To his services as a commissioner 322 days betwixt March the 1st, 1781, and Jan. 23d, 1782, at 50¢ per day	£. 805 0 0	Cr.
1781, Aug. 14. By cash from treasurer	25 0 0	
Dec. 4. By ditto from ditto	275 0 0	
	300 0 0	
By balance due	505 0 0	
	805 0 0	

June 28, 1782, proved before me and passed for £. 505, specie,
Signed, ZEPHANIAH TURNER, auditor-general.

Received an order on the western shore treasurer for the above.
Signed, NATH. RAMSEY,

Dr. The State of Maryland in account with Gabriel Duvall

1781, To 19 days service in July as commissioner of confiscated property at 50¢ per day	47 10 0
To 19 in August	47 10 0
To 24 in September	60 0 0
To 23 in October	57 10 0
To 28 in November	70 0 0
To 28 in December	70 0 0
To cash paid John Gwynn, Esq; clerk of Charles county, for extracts of records	2 7 6
To ditto to John Hammond for wood	2 17 0
	357 14 6

March 18, 1782, proved before me and passed.
Signed, ZEPH. TURNER, auditor general.

On the back of which account thus endorsed:
Received, the 18th of March, 1782, an order of the governor and council for the within sum on the treasurer of the western shore.
Signed, G. DUVALL.

Dr. The State of Maryland with Clement Hollyday.

To his service as commissioner 300 days at 50¢ per day	750 0 0	Cr.
1781. By £. 93 state money received of western shore treasurer 3¼ for 1	28 12 3	
By cash received of western shore treasurer, 8th August red	170 0 0	
By ditto 18 September	50 0 0	

By ditto January 1, 1782 150 0 0
By ditto July 22, 1782 351 7 9
750 0 0

If you had specie in your hands when these accounts were passed and paid, you certainly did not intend to apply it to their discharge, because if you did, you would have received a payment both in specie and red money for one and the same charge.

Supposing that you received the specie in 1782. I alleged that its being then worth near twice as much as an equal nominal sum of your commission, that you ought to have given the state credit for the worth of the specie in discharge of your commission. In your reply to this you have first changed the question, and then have given an answer by no means pertinent to the fact, because, according to your own state, you received the specie in 1781, and if it was not applied, must have had it in hand all the year 1782, in which year, according to your own account, the red money was depreciated, and when great part of your commission became due. This being the case, what influence can the price of wheat in 1783, or the depreciation of the red money have upon the point advanced by me? For, according to the state of the fact supposed, you had the specie in hand at the time when the red money and wheat, in which your commission was payable, were at the low price mentioned by me. I never, that I recollect, heard of the application for the furniture of the Nottingham works; you did not return it to me as unfolded, and therefore it was not sold by me while intendant.

It seems you now give up the point upon the construction of the act under which the purchase was made by Mr. Johns for colonel Ramsey, and say you only meant in your last publication to state the transaction without giving any opinion upon the construction of the law. It is true that you did not give an express opinion upon the question of construction; but it is as equally true that you endeavoured to impress others with the opinion that the construction was different from that contended for; and thus you wished to deceive, by insinuating an opinion you knew was not defensible, and now that you find the attempt unavailing, exposed, you think you get off very cheaply by saying you gave no opinion. Why did not you confute at once, with the candour of a man desirous of doing justice, that the construction was as alleged by me? This would not have precluded you from saying every thing you chose in favour of the motives of your friend, instead of this you gave an unfair state of the facts, mentioned, the opinion of able counsel, and concluded contrary to the fact, that the state gave up the point. My observation upon the construction of the act alluded to, and the circumstances attending the sale were made in answer both to you and colonel Ramsey upon these subjects; and although I shall not dispute your legal knowledge or his whiggism, I cannot admit that the first is conclusive proof, that you have never improperly deviated from the rule of law, or the latter, that he has not acted contrary to duty and the public welfare in the transaction referred to.

[To be continued]
DAN. OF T. HO. JENIFER.

MALTA, October 21.

EVERY moment we expect the Venetian fleet here, and the chevalier Condoumer, who is to take the command, and return with it to the Barbary coast. It is said that the chevalier Emo has orders to repair to Corfu to take command of a new fleet which is now ready, the destination of which is for the Archipelago. The latter fleet is intended to oppose the force of the captain Pacha, and resist the insolence of the Pacha of Scutari.

LONDON, December 19.

Extract of a letter from Guelders, December 7.

"Ever since the return of his serene highness the prince of Orange, to his residence in this province, affairs wear a very placid appearance; and there is now an hope that matters will very shortly return to their due order. There is a talk here, that the hereditary prince will visit the court, in alliance with the house of Orange, in the spring. The continued rains begin to cause various inundations."

Extract of a letter from Teneriff, November 16.

"The volcano at the top of the mountain in the island of St. Magdalena, vulgarly called the Pike of Teneriff, from which there has been no material eruption, for a long series of years, burst out very suddenly on the morning of the 10th, with a black smoke, which was succeeded by lava, and the casting up of hot stones, some of which fell on board the shipping and caused great alarm. It has since lessened, but the flame is prodigious."

One object that is to be attained by Mr. Eden's revisiting Versailles is, the alteration of the article or articles, which are said to touch on the city of London's charter. That this and every thing else objectionable in the treaty, was not obviated by the negotiator before the treaty was signed, is no more wonderful than one man should not be fully acquainted with all the interests, and all the wishes, and all the charters of all the manufacturers in Great-Britain and Ireland—an extent of knowledge, which far outruns the utmost limits of human intellect. Had any man merely a merchant, been sent to conclude the treaty there would have been ten errors for one that now appears. Mr. Crawford was out six times longer than Mr. Eden; and he was able to do nothing.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, December 10.

"A commercial treaty is now negotiating between his Imperial majesty, as sovereign of the Low Coun-

tries, and the states general of Holland, by which it is expected that much will be effected for opening the Scheldt, under proper and particular restrictions, will be accomplished. The Dutch are more inclined to listen to a proposal of this kind, as the court of Versailles sanction it."

A letter from Cirencester says, "That a navigable work of a most arduous and extensive nature is now carrying on in that neighbourhood; which is not only less than a junction between the Thames and Severn. In this undertaking a prodigious mountain of more than two miles and a quarter in length will be cut through, so that barges of 60 or 70 tons burden may pass. Near two miles of this tremendous work are nearly finished, and the whole navigation, which is 30 miles long, is expected to be finished in a year and a half, but was hitherto imagined to be impracticable. When completed, London will have a grand inland communication (by water) with almost all parts of England and Wales, so that the trade upon this navigation must be immense. The people near the part of it that is already finished, feel its good effects, by a considerable reduction in the price of coals."

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) February 13.

A person directly from Bennington, in the state of Vermont, informs, that he saw a man, with a number of his officers, in that town a few days since—that they set off from thence for Canada, as was supposed in flight, having previously purchased a quantity of beef to support them on the journey; for which, together with his other expenses, he says he paid gold—this was observed to be very dull or gutless, &c.

PITTSBURGH, February 3.

The superintendent of Indian affairs has the pleasure to inform the public, that he on the 31st ult. had a conference with a chief of the Six Nations (whose veracity he thinks may be depended upon) by whom he is informed that in consequence of the speeches of Congress last summer, a deputation from the Six Nations were sent last fall to the western and northwestern tribes of Indians within the United States territory, desiring them to believe themselves peculiarly to the United States. That a part of this deputation are still among the nations mentioned, on that business, and that he thinks nothing prejudicial to the citizens of the United States is to be apprehended from any of the Indian nations, in consequence of the late conferences held among themselves, and that it is their further intention to depend upon their own councils, and not to follow the advice of a people who have so long led them astray.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, February 21, 1787.

WHEREAS there is provision in the articles of confederation and perpetual union for making alterations therein by the assent of a Congress of the United States and of the legislatures of the several states; and whereas experience hath evinced that there are defects in the confederation, as a mean to remedy which, several of the states, and particularly the state of New York, by express instructions to their delegates in Congress, have suggested a convention for the purposes expressed in the following resolution, and such convention appearing to be the most proper mean of settling in these states, a firm national government.

Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress it is expedient that on the second Monday in May next a convention of delegates who shall have been appointed by the several states be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the states, render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the union.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

ANNAPOLIS, March 15.

At a respectable meeting of voters of Anne Arundel county, on Elk-Ridge on Saturday the 10th of March, 1787, after ten days notice of the time and place of meeting, and of the subjects proposed to be then taken into consideration, Mr. Daniel Hopkins was appointed clerk, and the following questions were proposed and considered by the meeting:

1st. THAT it is the opinion of this meeting, that an emission of paper money ON LOAN, to be received in payment of public and county taxes, is proper and necessary under the PRESENT circumstances of the people of this county.

Determined in the affirmative, very few dissenting.

2d. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that an emission of paper money only to exchange for certificates, granted by this state to officers and soldiers for the depreciation of their pay, or to purchase certificates issued by congress, is improper.

Determined unanimously in the affirmative.

3d. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the general assembly ought to adopt some mode for the relief of debtors, as in the present real scarcity of gold and silver, to redress their persons from imprisonment, they must surrender their property to their creditors at one half, or less than one half its actual worth; or, if sold on execution, they must suit in a greater loss, to the ruin of themselves and families, and the injury of other creditors.

Determined unanimously in the affirmative.

4th. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the inhabitants of this state, entitled by the constitution to vote for delegates and electors of the senate, have an INDUBITABLE RIGHT to instruct either or both branches of the legislature, on any subject they may think proper; and that BOTH BRANCHES are equally bound by instructions, freely and fairly given by a majority of their constituents.

Determined unanimously in the affirmative.

5th. That this meeting highly approve the conduct of three of the delegates of this county, in voting for and supporting an emission of paper money, ON LOAN, to be received in taxes.

Determined in the affirmative, very few dissenting.