ALE.

on or before

timor

By Public Vendue

TO BE SOLD, ON THE PREMINE On Monday the 7th of May act,
10 o'clock in the foreign.
All those several Houses and log
in the City of Annapolis, attacky

follows, viz -A Lot on Carroll's alley, frontings feet on the alley, and running in deal.
68 feet, on which are two frame here. of two stories occupied by Betty Dark and George Hull.

A Lot on the same alley, freeting 90 feet, and running back 48 feet, at the back are two transplants. which are two trame houses, occupied by Jane Richardson, and Henry Har A Lot on the same alley, with frame two story house, occupied Anne Townsend, fronting 47 let a the alley, and running 96 feet 10 Tec.

A Lot on the same alley, occupid by Benjamin Howard, fronting 97 ts on the alley; and running back a Prince George's street, 140 feet, which is a two story framed house A Lot on Prince George's street

with two framed two story home fronting 54 feet, and running back? feet, occupied by Captain Wilson in Wm. Castle A payment of one fifth part of the

purchase money will be required in Cash, or in Notes, with approved as donsers, payable in 60 days. Forth remainder, a credit of one, two and three years will be given, on their terest being annually paid.

ALSO ased. for 99 years, r newable firem, Lots in various parts of the city, some further particulars, apply to Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton.

Notice to Traveller.

SETH SWEETSER, Has erected a commodious brid louse, stables and sheds, which as warm and comfortable, with good Chever, Hay, Oats and Liquors, at the Middle Ferry, on the road leading free Annapolis to Baltimore, and has best at considerable expence in deepen and improving his Ferry, with the valuable Machine of Gen Ridgely. so that there is no detention in cosing at any time, the road is as gods the others, and two miles nearly, the hand boards to direct Traveller but Ferry. It being kept by the proprie tor, every attention will be public commodate Travellers.

N. B. Also he keeps constacting hand an assortment of PROCERIES,

mers, and the public generally forms liberal encouragement in the public Jan. 18

Farmers' Bank of Maryland 21st March, 1821

The president and directors of Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have clared a dividend of 3 per cent on the stock of said Bank for six month, ing the first and payable on or the holders on the western shore it is Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholder on the Eastern Shore at the English Bank at Eastern Shore at the EmBank at Eastern, upon personal incation, on the exhibit on of power attorney or by correct simple order.

By dider of the Board,

Jonn. Priking, Cart.

This is to give Notice That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of American from the Orphans Court of Arundel county, lattery of administration on the personal state of Joseph Daley, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against waid deceased, are requested to are them in legally authenticated, and he indebted to make, immediate parts

PRINTING
Of every description; settle

* ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1821.

RINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, . RCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

-Three Dollars per Annum, rom the Easton Gazette. DUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, February 7. (Continued.) Mr. L. said, the gentleman Talbot thinks that the labours agent had no effect in removny objections of the War De ient to any portion of our claim; s evidence of the correctness opinion refers the hous to a nent accompanying Mr. Kerr's rial. This document conthe arguments used by Mr. during the last year, to obvi e objections contained in the mentioned statement of the uditer, occupying seven sheets per-the gentleman from Talys, upon looking over this dopt, it will be perceived, that margin of each argument the tary of War has written with n hand-vallowed J. C. C." lisallowed J. C. C." and thereconcludes toat the Secretaust have seen satisfied from his s use of justice and right, ou int to have been done with everal accounts, and that the ments of Mr. Kerr were alto-

The Secretary of War, or inditor, had suspended or dised sundry items of our account inting to upwards of 124,000 rs. A list of those suspended sallowed items was sent to Mr. with the reasons for such suson or dis illowance. Mr. Kerr es this argument by way of apto the dis retionary powers of secretary of war and to obviate

er nugatory! Now what is the

reasons and o jections. he secretary of war takes this ment into his mature considerand, as appears by the docuon your table, deliberately to Mr. Kerr, at Easton, for ional explanations, which were time to time furnished, and ly, out of this very amount, besuspended or rejected, he ado much of the equitable grounds principles insisted on by the t, in his arguments and appeal m, as to an horise the auditor ort as a balance due to the 894,710 21. And upon this sion he money has actually lately paid into the treasury state; yet, from these facts, gentleman from Talbot conthat the labours of Mr. Kerr f no avail! Was ever such ciusion drawn from such pre-Is it possible to believe, Mr. L. that the secretary of was only justing, when he in first ir stance rejected so large moust of our claim; or that he ely wished to test the ingenuity 2 al of Mr. Kerr? No one can

eve so. ere can be no doubt that the tions were at first seriously ensined against the several acnts, and that Mr. Kerr, was so unate as, in so great a degree?

move theni. Ir. Lecompte said that the genman from Talbot seems quite inv ant at some remarks of Mr. alsby, stating that the agent was pelled to wait in the anti cham &c. He appears to trink this d not have happened. That the iteness of the secretary and the de of the agent alike forbid the iel of it. Why, sir, all that was inded by the remark of Mr. aulsby, was simply, this, that in multifarious concerns which rered the attention of the secr. ta-Mr. Kerr was goften competted wait his turn, and that his time d patience Were thus exhausted superciliousness was intended to ascribed to the secretary-nor ly unbecoming servility to the ent. It was only meant to show e troublesome nature of the ennyment he was engaged in. The marks should have been at once

understood. Mr. L. kaid he would now briefly icall to the attention of the house e nature of the office, which Mr. err had underraken; its responsiity and the labour of it, and the gerous difficulties he was comto encounter.

He was appointed by the Execu- ference, the prosperous issue to our But we have him now completely . The generous and manly appeal of tive, under the act of November treasury has been produced, these, in our power-He has no special Mr. Marriott to the magnanimity session 1816, for the purpose of obat least, said Mr. L. have received taining a reimbursement of the expenses incurred by calling out the bation and they certainly appear to militia during the war. Our finanme to be in the regular order or ces were greatly deranged by the things and in the due course of this expenditure of large sums of money business. which became indispensable in de-Mr. K. has classed, under certain fence of the state, and it was of the general heads, the multifatious obutmost importance to obtain a rejections sent to him by the auditor. imbursement of them by the gene and has reasoned, before the secreral government; and I ask gentletary, from the necessity and pecumen to reflect what would have been liar circumstances, under which the situation of our finances had not those expenses were incurred, in this money been recovered for the support of the states just claim to state. Yet it is perfectly certain an equitable adjustment of them, that there were great difficulties it. and the secretary, under almost the way of a recovery of any part every head, has marked his assent beyond the expenses of the draughtto the grounds suggested, and under ed milicia. The great bulk of our that assent the auditor was authoexpenditures were made in cases of rised to state the balance we have calls of the militia without any rereceived, as due to the state: And quisition by the United States goyet the gentleman from Talbot will vernment, and it was at first made have it that the secretary voluna doubt whether the executive powte-red this important change in our er of the president and the war deaffairs in his department, of his partment were competent to assume own mere motion, and that the rethem without an act of co gr ss. pros ntations of the agent were of Moreover, said Mr. L. there were no ffect whatever. certain prejudices supposed to stand in the way of our claim till they were properly removed. The Mas sachusetts claim had been just re-

Mr. Lecompte said, it will also be perceived by reference to the documents, that so soon as it was ascertained that there would be a jected absolutely, at the war deconsiderable sum allowed to the partment, as our agent commenced state, the agent solicited and obhis negociation for a settlement of tained large advances of money our claim, and there was perhaps a from the general government, in disposition at first to treat them order to enable the treasu y of the alike. The utmost which was at state to meet the necessary defirst proposed to the agent, in the mands upon ... This he did, from rule of adjustment suggested by the time to time, as the negociation former administration or rather by progressed. Mr. Lecompte said, the then acting secretary of war, that he had not supposed, rom any would have only secured the trifling thing that he had seen, that any amount expended in support of the other person than the agent had draughted militia, for the great ever interfered in the recovery of mass of our claim was founded on our claim; but he had, this day, calls of the militia made entirely neard from Mr. Barney that some by the state authority, without any nember of the present executive requisition of the general governad interfered-what was the exment, and the agent took the restent of this interference was not ponsibility of declining an accepstated-Mr. L. said he presumed, tance of an insignificant portion of al that was done, was simply to the claim at the war department, request the nead of the war depart. which would have thrown the state ment to give his attention to our upon congress for the rest. The claim as early as convenient-and igent, said Mr. L. prudently retir-

to say that the state creasury need. ed till a better opportunity should ed whatever might be due us. occur of enforcing our claim before Mr. L. said he took it for grant the executive authority of the geed, that no member of our execuneral government. In the winter tive had ever attempted to obviate of 1818, after the new administraany objections of the secretary to ion had come in, the question of our claim, or any portion of itassumption was still open; but Mr. that, in fact, they did not under- no intelligible notice of it in any K. by persevering efforts, during a stand either the nature of the claim public newspaper although it had stay at Washington, and by or the objections. It was not their the views of our claim presented duty to do so-We had an agent by him to the present secretary of specially entrusted with the busi war, finally obtained his sanction to ness-who was altogether compe it and procuted its admission to a tent to its management-The exesettlement. To have enabled Mr. cutive knew this and no doubt re-K to present to the government a lied upon his exertions, or, if they satisfactory view of the claim or to interfered, they interfered only to argue successfully either the ques-

tion of assumption or the principles

of a detailed adjustment of it, he

must necessarily have made himself

perfectly conversant with every ac-

count and voucher, and have acquir-

ed a minute knowledge of the petty

local warfare, in every part of the

state, to which every pay roll re-

amined every voucher not only to

be able to explain the statement

and the claim in each, but by bear-

ing in mind the period of every ex-

penditure, and having reference to

the actual position of the enemy,

to maintain the necessity of the

calls of the militia. But, said Mr.

L. Mr. K. was so fortunate as to

obtain, from time to time, such re-

LEXALL his of the strict principles of

adjustment which at first seemed to

he insisted on, that his labours and

anxiety were greatly diminished.

But to his exertions said Mr. L.

during the last year, to save the im-

portant portion of our claim which

remained suspended on the objec-

tions of the auditor, I will call the

particular attention of the house.

A sum very little less than \$125,000

stood rejected or suspended for rea-

sons seriously insisted on by the

auditor. And who, sald Mr. L.

has obviated those objections? By

whose arguments and attention to

the subjectshave these difficulties

been removed and a settlement of

more liberal principles of adjust-

ment obtained? Look at the ap-

peal of the agent to the head of

he war department, in July last,

and his decisions expressly marked

thereon, in the document of which

the gentleman from Talbot and my-

self, have been talking. If by any

other arguments or any other inter-

He must have carefully ex-

the extent stated. Mr. Lecompte said he had thus thought it necessary to explain the duties of the agent, his labours and embarrassments-Now comes the question of compensation. All agree that a public agent who has performed faithfully his trust should be liberally rewarded. There are circumstances connected with the appointment and acceptance of this trust by the agent and his present situation, which give a peculiar claim to a liberal consideration of the question of compensation. It was an office of great trust and responsibility-undertaken, at a period when discouragements pressed on every side-To have failed, would necessarily have involved no inconsiderable loss of reputation to the agent, though many deemed the effort an hopeless one. This office Mr. Kerr undertook without any previous stipulation of his compensation, relying on the liberality of a future legislature, when his labours and their value would be better understood, to mete to him his reward. In the confidences that justice would be done him, he engaged zealously in the work. For tour years has he constantly devoted his attention to the accomplishment of this business-going to Washington with a great sacrifice of time and money-whenever his

presence could in any manner be

deemed requisite to the furtherance

of our interests. His workers now

done, or nearly so. He has suc-

ceeded beyond the expertations of

the most sanguine friends of the

state claim, and all admit the zeal,

industry and ability which he has

our sense of justice and right. Mr. he would appeal to the members of this house, whether it comported lature to permit a claimant circumstanced as Mr. Kerr 18-admitted by all to have been a faithful and successful agent-to go away dissatisfied.

The question was then taken on Mr. S. Stevens' resolution refusing any additional compensation to the agent, and it was rejected by a vote of 41 to 23.

Mr. T. Kennedy of Washington, then moved a resolution giving to the agent one and three fourths per cent. upon all monies now received. or which may hereafter be received from the general government, into the treasury in virtue of his agency, deducting what he has already received in part of compensation.

Mr. Maulsby moved to amend the resolution by giving the sum of one thousand dollars-this amendment was rejected.

Mr. Alderson moved to strike out one and three fourths per cent. and insert one and one fourth. This was rejected.

Mr. Backett moved to strike out and insert one and a half per cent. This was rejected.

The question was then taken on the proposition as submitted by Mr. T. Kennedy, and determined in the affirmative.

Besides the gentlemen before named Messrs. T. Kennedy, B. S. Forrest, Hayward and Wright, engaged in the debate and supported the claim of Mr. Kerr.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

I was much gratified with a perusal, in your last paper, of the debate and proceedings, in the House of Delegates, on the question of Mr Kerr's compensation for the imporant services rendered by him to the state, in the prosecution of the Militia Claim. I was the more pleased to find that, with your usual attention to every matter of general interest, you had thus given to the public so much light on this subject, because I had before seen been for some time a topic of discussion, in private as well as political circles, and of course had become one of no ordinary interest at least with the personal friends of Mr. Kerr.

From the import of certain offi cial papers, which were published at the commencement and in the early part of the late session of the general assembly, one might, indeed, have apprehended that the sore pressure of calamity or an undue devotion to other concerns had wholly withdrawn the attention of the Agent from the militia claim, during the last year, or that some other cause had dulled the edge of his accustomed assiduity and ensnared him into a gross neglect of duty in that important interest of the state; and where the easy ear of credulity was lent to the idle tales of detraction, it might well have been believed by many, an honest but uninformed person, that the high commendation, which had been, from time to time, bestowed upon him by every department of the state government, for his successful operations at Washington in the pursuit of this business, was but a delusive imposition, and that, in truth, Mr. Kerr's claim to any merit in those transactions was but the shadow of a pretension.

I rejoice indeed, sir. that the A gent has come out of the crucible, through which he has been forced to pass, even uncondomned; for it is a hard thing for an individual to withstand a combination, and, as has been said by one of our political sages, who was much given to sententious aphorisms, emen often feel power and forget right.

When I came fresh from the report and debate, with which you have favoured us, and was ruminating in my own mind on all that I had seen and heard from various sources, it struck me, sir, that this subject deserved a little further eludisplayed. We have received the cidation, and that fustice demanded value of his labours and his toils - that it should be well anderstood any other influence operating

contract by which he can demand of his political friends, against that the stamp of the secretary's appro- his reward. He can only appeal to paltry party feeling which he saw enlisted against the agent (for, in Lecompre said, in conclusion, that | this sense alone can his remarks be understood)-the frank and warm tetributions of Mr. Maulsby, and with the magnanimity of the legis- the clear and unanswerable statements of Mr. Lecompte, will surely be enough to satisfy every intelligent and unprejudiced mind upon this subject; but all do not so quick. ly discern the truth, when it has been for a time obscured by error or misrepresentation, and many, perhaps, are unwilling to be undeceived. I have therefore, in my round, unvarnished way, put together a few desultory reflections and remarks upon it and send them for your consideration, and if they meet your favour, for the satisfaction of

your readers. In these remarks, sir, I speak of facts incontrovertible, and when motives are discussed my conclusione are hypothetical. It is not for me, sir, to answer for the effect of appearances and constructions, of which ill advantages have been taken, or for the propagation of tales, whose point, it seems, has been turned on the inventors' heads: experience should have better taught them, what wisdom has declared, Evil on itself shall back recoil."

Mr. Kerr, it appears, accepted of

the appointment to this agency in the winter of eighteen hundred and seventeen, without any fixed compensation, and proceeded in the business with a reliance only on the faith of the state and upon the chances of justice and liberality in the legislature, for a suitable reward of his services and an indemnification of his expenses; and it has so turned out that he has gradually succeeded in getting into the state treasury a reimbursement of about S275,000. After he had incurred very considerable personal expenses and had so far succeeded as to obtain an assumption of the state's claim and to secure its admission to an audit at the treasury department, by the authority of the secretary of war, our legislature began to make advances to him, and he received, from time to time by resolutions of the general assembly, sundry payments in part of the compensation to be given for his services; and of that tenor was the resolution of 1819-20, at a period when upwards of \$124,000 of our claim stood suspended or rejected. The faith of the state was, by such a resolution, expressly pledged to the Agent for a further proportionable compensation for his continued exertions to se ure as much of the suspended balance as possible; and it appears that his attention was ansiduously applied to the subject, during the last year, and that he succeeded in obtaining actual payment of very nearly \$95,000, out of that balance. Under these circum. stances, I understand Mr. Kerr went to Annapolis, during the late session, or the further prosecution of this business and to obtain the proper compensation for his services, in the manner before used by the legislature; but from certain indications he soon discovered that an opposition had been raised against him and that it was indispensable not only to assert his right to a just reward from the state, but to protect himself from the effects of misrepresentations of his conduct and of the nature of his services. With these views, I suppose, he submitted to the house of delegates his memorial and documents, and they were referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Hayward, Marriott. Wright, Maulaby and Lecompte, (four democratic gentlemen and one federalist,) whose report you have very properly published at large with the debate thereon.

We perceive from this report that Mr. Kerr had, ac all times, faithfully discharged the duties of his appointment, and notwithstanding the difficulties of the case and the obstacles which had presented themselves, had so successfully managed his business as to have brought into the state treasury almost the entire claim, which was originally confident to him for a technical from the general governments. This tepora was made by democratical children, who cannot be supposed former had