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TO BE RENTED

For a term of years...
dwelling...
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As the establishment...
scale...
numerous family...
parts of the premises...
by which the original rent may be reduced to a small consideration.

Should no individual offer...
whole premises...
rented separately...
For further particulars...
Annapolis, or to Richard G. G...
timore.

Char...
Annapolis, Feb 11.

By Public Vendue

TO BE SOLD, ON THE PREMISES...
On Monday the 7th of May next...
10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All those several Houses and Lots...
in the City of Annapolis, situated as follows, viz:—

A Lot on Carroll's alley, fronting 60 feet on the alley, and running 68 feet, on which are two frame houses of two stories, occupied by Betty Davis and George Hull.

A Lot on the same alley, fronting 90 feet, and running back 48 feet, on which are two frame houses, occupied by Jane Richardson, and Henry B...

A Lot on the same alley, with frame two story house, occupied by Anne Townsend, fronting 47 feet on the alley, and running 96 feet to the street.

A Lot on the same alley, occupied by Benjamin Howard, fronting 97 feet on the alley, and running back to Prince George's street, 145 feet, on which is a two story framed house.

A Lot on Prince George's street, with two framed two story houses, fronting 54 feet, and running back 100 feet, occupied by Captain Wilson and Wm. Castle.

A payment of one fifth part of purchase money will be required in Cash, or in Notes, with approved dowers, payable in 60 days. For the remainder, a credit of one, two, or three years will be given, on the interest being annually paid.

ALSO
To be Leased, for 99 years, or new lease for term of which you and on the Water...
further particulars, apply to
Carroll, of Carrollton
Feb 15

Notice to Travellers

SETH SWELTSEB,

Has erected a commodious...
house, stables and sheds, which is warm and comfortable, with good fire, Hay, Oats and Liguors, at Middle Ferry, on the road leading to Annapolis to Baltimore, and has been at considerable expense in deepening and improving his Ferry, with a valuable Machine of Gen. Ridgely, so that there is no detention in crossing at any time, the road is as good as the others, and two miles nearer, hand boards to direct Travellers to the Ferry. It being kept by the proprietor, every attention will be paid to accommodate Travellers.

N. B. Also he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of...

PROCERIES

He returns his thanks to his customers, and the public generally for the liberal encouragement in the year 1831.
Jan 18

Farmers' Bank of Maryland

The president and directors of Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months ending the first and payable on the second day of April next to the holders on the western shore of the Bank at Annapolis and to the holders on the Eastern Shore at the Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of a certificate, or by correct simple order of the Board.

John Pinkney, Secretary.

This is to give Notice

That the subscriber has been appointed from the Orphans Court of Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Daley, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them in legally authenticated and indebted to make immediate payment to Priscilla Daley, Administrator.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1831. No. 107

JONAS GREEN,

Three Dollars per Annum.

ON THE GOSPEL ADVOCATE'S

has been often asserted, and a good reason, that revealed religion has a tendency, more than anything else, to convey "merit to the heart," and cheerful-ness to the countenance. Its precepts, without exception, are such to form a character of mildness, benignity, moderation, benevolence, and other agreeable traits. It inspires us with a love rather than a dread of religion—with a reverent affection, rather than a disbelieving awe—with a longing to enter into familiar acquaintance, rather than a spirit which depre-sses us by no means repulsive: its attitude is beauty and loveliness; and it carries invitation and joy in all its features. Religion never frowns but on her enemies and audacious enemies; she never threatens but to terrify the hand that would mar the comeliness of her person, contaminate ornaments, or profane the altar which she worships. She never rebukes but to correct a fault, never forbids but to warn the wanderer of danger. In all that is agreeable, amiable, good, is essentially hers.—Now does not such up these her amiable qualities and virtues within her sacred self; but conveys them to minds, hearts and manners of disciples. The disciple, according as he is more or less advanced in his attainments, possesses the same and affable characteristics of religion herself.

was led to make these remarks, thinking on the frigid austerity which some men assume, when you introduce the subject of religion. They are by no means devoid of piety,—much of professions. They doubtless think this austerity is solemnity, or reverence for the subject; but it is rather. It is a repulsive and porous hardness of spirit, which shuts up the channel of conversation, and shuts the door against the communion of saints, in which we profess to believe. I wonder at such men think of themselves; certainly are not insensible of could frown their faces put on, they evidently take pains to assume. It does not set well upon you cannot mention religion, any thing connected with it, but immediately they look woe-begone sorrowful; if they speak, it is a gobbling rising like an exhalation out of the earth. And you may well look to see Heaven's bright beams through the dark spray of impet, as expect to realize any pleasure or delight in a further discourse with them. I suspect the men do not always wear the countenances of religion, but put them on common occasions. They are vicious and cheerful enough on other subjects. Mention politics, business, and they are full of brightness and pleasant remark.—The only religion which throws into such fits of cold, killing contemplation. They sometimes me think thus.—Why, sir, does it makes you look so sorrowful? you displeased with the glad tidings of the Gospel? or are you now bethinking yourself of reluctance? Your closet and your pillow is the place for repentance;—is the time for useful and agreeable conversation. For mercy's pity the pain of my sympathy, brighten your visage, or I shall feel as bad as you seem to.—That his religion been absent from your thoughts all this day! and now, when the subject happens to be mentioned, sorrowing for the defect, and trying to stifle for it taking penance for yourself, and looking at others too!—These mannerisms, which breathe not the able and gentle spirit of Christianity. Men are such the creature's example and instruction; and this course of conduct, which is saluted in the most effectual way, to

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, February 7.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the report and resolution relative to Mr. Kerr's agency, as follows.

The committee to whom was referred the Memorial of John Leeds Kerr, the agent appointed "to liquidate and settle with the General Government the necessary expenditures incurred by this State in providing for the common defence during the late war," with the accompanying documents, beg leave to report; That they have had the subject of the said memorial under their mature deliberation, and conceiving themselves to have been specially entrusted by the House of Delegates with the necessary investigation of the nature and extent of the services rendered by the Agent, in the prosecution of the highly important interest of the State, which was committed to his charge, they have entered into a full examination of the various difficulties which have stood in the way of an adjustment of the State's Claim, and of the course and proceedings pursued by the agent in asserting and maintaining the justice of the State's demand, and in obviating the many difficulties and objections which presented themselves, in different stages of the business; Your committee are fully satisfied that the statements contained in the memorial of the agent, present a just and true representation of the intrinsic difficulties, both as to the principles and detail of his negotiation and adjustment of the State's Claim, but by no means an adequate view of his anxious, expensive and responsible services, nor of his private sacrifices necessarily incurred, by the devotion of so much of his time and attention to this public concern during the last four years; The Committee find that the long period of time in which the agent has been engaged in obtaining an assumption of the State's Claim, by the General Government, and in establishing those equitable principles for its adjustment by the operation of which he has been enabled to bring the object of his appointment to so prosperous an issue, cannot in the slightest degree be charged upon him, but, on the contrary, was in the ordinary course of such applications to the General Government, amidst its vast engagements, and was unavoidable. The committee find that in the first effort of the agent to obtain an assumption of the State's Claim and to get it admitted to an audit in the United States Treasury, as one recognized by the Executive authority of the General Government, he was met by an offer of a rule of assumption, which would have excluded every part of the expenses claimed to be reimbursed except the trifling amount advanced for the pay and subsistence of the drafted militia, called out under the express recognition of the President, and some other expenses for services before expressly adopted by him; but the agent very properly declined according to such a principle of settlement, whereby he would have thrown the State's Claim, into the same uncertainty of its obtaining a special recognition by Congress, which still exists as to that of another state, and prudently resolved on the patient, persevering course, by means of which he at last induced the assumption of the claim by the Executive Authority of the U. States, and has gradually brought into the State Treasury, almost the entire demand originally placed in his hands. The Committee will not attempt to detail to the House the process by which either the General assumption of the State's Claim was induced by the arguments and representations of the agent in support of the peculiar case of the State, or a settlement of equitable rules of adjustment, in the detail, was from time to time obtained by him; as difficulties and objections arose, but beg leave to recite the particular at-

tion of the House, as to the first, to the documents marked A & B and as to the last to the document marked C, which have already been presented with the memorial of the agent. The committee are decidedly of opinion that the agent, in every respect and at every stage of his engagement, has steadily pursued the only proper course and used the only means by which the claim of the State could have been brought to a successful issue, and that he has prudently conformed himself to the convenience and good pleasure of the war department in their progress in the adjustment, and has at no period omitted any fit occasion for urging a speedy settlement of the state's demand, nor spared himself any trouble or expense in attending to his engagements therein. The committee further find from the documents referred to them, that the agent has at all times been attentive to the exigencies of the state, and has by his zealous solicitations obtained from the authority of the Secretary of War, such advances of money, in part of the claim, during the progress of the adjustment, as the necessity of the state imperiously demanded. Your committee feel it a duty which they owe to the agent, to call the particular attention of the House to that large portion of the State's Claim which was rejected or suspended by the accounting officer, and to the zealous and persevering exertions of the agent, during the last year, in obtaining from the Secretary of War a relaxation of the strict rules of his department in favour of the equitable claims of the state, the labour and services of the agent in making a classification of the multifarious objections of the accounting officer, and his successful appeal to the Secretary of War, for the settlement of equitable rules of adjustment fully appear in the document marked C, already before the house from which it is shewn that the exertions of the agent, during the last year, have reduced the items of the claim, which were suspended or rejected by the accounting officer, according to his abstract ther-of, sent to the agent in January 1820 amounting to the sum of \$124,761 08 down to the small comparative amount of \$19,283 43. When the committee took up the question of compensation submitted to the General Assembly by the memorial of the agent, and, in reference thereto, brought into their mature consideration the importance and responsibility of the trust reposed in him, in being charged with the prosecution of a doubtful claim, actually deemed hopeless by a large portion of the citizens of the state. The whole course and proceedings of the agent in the management of the business confided to him; the real difficulties and obstacles which have been obviated and removed by his exertions, and representations of the peculiar nature of the case; the actual personal expenses which must have been necessarily incurred by him, in pursuing the business of his agency abroad, and the successful event of an actual payment into the treasury of so large a portion of the claim as \$274,710 21, they cannot hesitate to report their opinion that the agent has a just claim upon the state, for a liberal reward of his services, and in their view of the case, are of opinion & do report that a settlement of his compensation at the rate of two per cent on the portion of the claim, which has been actually recovered, will be no more than just and reasonable; the committee therefore beg leave to recommend to the house the adoption of the following resolution;

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay to John Leeds Kerr, the agent appointed to liquidate and settle with the General Government the necessary expenditures incurred by the state during the late war, the sum of twenty-one hundred and ninety-four dollars, in addition to the sums heretofore advanced to him in part, as a compensation for his services rendered the state.

On motion of Mr. B. Forrest, the question was put on so much of the report, as expressed the opinion of the committee as to the seal, ability and success, with which Mr. Kerr had performed his trusts, and the difficulties and labour which he had

encountered. General Marriot, remarked that with respect to the portion of the report under consideration, he hoped the house would give an unanimous voice of approbation. This all must admit, the very zealous and able manner in which the agent has discharged his duty, and the very great difficulties which he had to encounter and the extreme labour and attention necessary to remove them.—He has been successful, too, beyond the expectations of even the warmest friends of the State's claim; and, truly, said he, whatever difference of opinion may prevail, as to the extent of pecuniary compensation which Mr. Kerr should receive, no citizen of Maryland, will now withhold this meed of approbation. The question was taken and decided in the affirmative. The other part of the report being read, which fixed the compensation of Mr. Kerr at 2 per cent, on the portion of the state's claim which had been actually recovered. Mr. S. Stevens moved to strike it out, for the purpose of inserting the expression of an opinion that the money already received by Mr. Kerr, was a sufficient compensation. A division of the question was called for; and the question was taken on striking out and carried in the affirmative. The question then occurred on the other portion of Mr. Stevens' amendment, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the three thousand three hundred dollars which has been paid to John L. Kerr, as agent to the state to prosecute the claim or claims of this state against the United States be and is hereby considered as full compensation for all duties performed or to be performed in relation to the above claim or claims.

This amendment was opposed by Mr. Maulsby, of Harford, in a very elaborate speech. He gave a very full and particular detail of the great labour and responsibility of the task which the agent had assumed, and of the discouragement and obstacles which he was compelled to encounter, from the very commencement of his negotiation, and he concluded with an animated exhibition of the zealous, able and successful manner in which he had performed the trust reposed in him by the state. Mr. Maulsby said, that he was bound in candour to acknowledge, that his opinion had undergone a very great change, with respect to the services of Mr. Kerr, since his attention had been particularly drawn to the subject by being a member of the committee to whom his memorial was referred.—That so soon as he had discovered the mistake, under which he laboured, he had repaired, in one instance, what might seem to some to have been an act of injustice to Mr. Kerr.—He alluded, to the amendment which he had caused to be made in the report of the committee of ways and means, of which he was chairman, expressing the sense of the committee and of the house of the distinguished merits and active, laborious and valuable services of that gentleman.

Mr. Maulsby also said that he was now willing to go farther and not only to say that Mr. Kerr had not received a sufficient compensation, but to make him an additional compensation. The addition he thought just and reasonable was one thousand dollars.

Mr. Allen, of Harford, followed on the same side.—He said he warned gentlemen against suffering their minds to be prejudiced, in this matter, by the unfounded and unjust representations which had been incessantly made from the very commencement of the session in relation to it, that the most insidious means had been used to poison the minds of the members.—He had really been induced to believe that the agent had done nothing or next to nothing; and so far had gentlemen gone in their misrepresentations of the conduct of Mr. Kerr, that they had even attempted to impose a belief, that Mr. Kerr had neglected to do, all that he could have done, for the recovery of the state's claim, for the purpose of producing embarrassment in the finances of the state, and to affect injuriously the Democratic party. Mr. A. said he was now satisfied that all these

representations were wholly unfounded and groundless.—Yet he had no doubt they had an influence upon the minds of many gentlemen who, having done so much for the state, he attributed the omission of Mr. Kerr's name in the report of the committee of ways and means, as one of the persons whose agency was useful in the recovery of the state's claim, and in which the sole credit was given by that committee to the present executive and Mr. Pinkney, the clerk of the council. Mr. Allen said that he was happy that the candour of his friend and colleague had induced him to repair this injustice. Mr. Barney rose and said he was astonished at the remarks of the gentleman; he has suffered his credulity to be sported with, & thinks that others have been equally imposed upon.—Mr. B. said he was a member of the committee of ways and means, and as such had given his concurrence to the expression of approbation of the conduct of the executive and Mr. Pinkney.—The services of Mr. Pinkney all must admit; as it respects the executive, he had learned from an undoubted source that a member of it had, during the present year, interfered personally with a view to the early adjustment of our claim—that this act was not required of the executive and he thought for doing of it, they were entitled to an expression of approbation.—That he was willing to award to Mr. Kerr the credit that was due him for the able and successful manner in which he had executed his trust, and he was ready to make him an additional compensation, for he did not believe he had been rewarded according to the labour and value of his services. Mr. Allen again spoke.—He appealed to the members of the majority to say if his statement of the attempts to prejudice Mr. Kerr's case and services was not correct. He said he was satisfied that he was not the only person imposed upon. Mr. A. said he had taken pains to investigate the facts, and had satisfactorily ascertained that the agent has been most industriously and perseveringly engaged in the performance of the work confided to him.—That success has crowned his efforts—and that at his solicitations alone the payments of money from time to time have been made into the public treasury. Thus shewing conclusively the gross injustice, which has been attempted to be done this gentleman. He was happy to find a disposition prevailing to repair this injustice.

Mr. S. Stevens then rose in support of his proposition.—He admitted the zeal, fidelity and ability with which the agent had performed his duty—and the obligation of the Government to reward him liberally—but he thought he had been already sufficiently rewarded. That his services were neither very laborious, or very serviceable to the state.—That the labour of recovering the claim of the State, in the main, had been performed by Mr. Pinkney the Clerk of the Council. I hold in my hand, said Mr. S. a document made out by that gentleman by which in the language of the Executive in their communication, he "has brought light out of darkness"—that had obviated the objections in a great degree of the War Department to our claim.

That there was another document referred to by Mr. Kerr, in his memorial, which would shew that his services were but of little avail;—he alluded to the argument of Mr. Kerr, upon the objections made by the Secretary of War, to supply items of our claim amounting to nearly \$125,000—this argument contains a classification of the objections and occupies seven sheets of paper. Mr. S. said upon examining this document it would appear that the Secretary of War, in the margin of the argument under each head of classification with his own hand, had written "C. C. allowed." That therefore it was evident that this argument could have had no influence upon him. The distinguished ability and known liberality of the Secretary, was a sufficient assurance, that no arguments so induced him to do what was right were necessary. He was always ready to do justice to the State, and did not require any inducement to do what justice required to be done.

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