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From the Easton Gazette.

(Concluded.)

all these contemptible misrepresentations were completely frustrated and exposed by the documents, which accompanied the Agent's memorial, and conclusively proved his pus and unceasing efforts, in behalf of the State, and it seems that the slightest intimation was given, in the discussion before the House, of any defect in the discharge of his duty. Nevertheless, sir, we are to be told, that the impression made some days ago by the Executive message and the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, as at first given and published, is difficult to be corrected: official statements, however erroneous, or the intimations of authority, however indirect or evasive, have an imposing influence, and when these things first appeared the friends of Mr. Kerr were around with solicitude for a solution of the mystery by which his earned reputation was spirited away. The injustice done to Mr. Kerr has been repaired as far as it is in the power of the Chairman of the Committee of ways and means to do it; but I confess, sir, I cannot understand or conceive how the error could ever bear in the estimation of his most partial friends the merit of bringing the State's Claim against the General Government to light. It could only be brought close, as I imagine, favourably to the State, by obtaining from the Secretary of War an establishment of equitable principles for its adjustment, contrary to the strict rules of his department, the Governor is, I presume, perfectly conscious that he had nothing to do with that matter. I should be supposed indeed, sir, that holding this high station and possessing magnanimity, he might have readily disavowed the unjust ascription to him of the merit of another's success. He could not have been insensible of the effect, whether finally designed or not, of the exclusion of Mr. Kerr from credit in an affair, in which he and Mr. Kerr alone had been efficient Agents; and I think he would have said to his friends, who flattered him with this fulsome adulation, gentlemen, I regret that you have overrated my interference in this affair. My anxiety that whatever success of the State's Claim the General Government might determine to allow, should be brought into the Treasury before the opening of the Session of the General Assembly, to take out our poor finances, promptly, when lately at Washington, I call on the Secretary of War to manifest to him my wishes that he would urge the Auditor to get along with the adjustment of the accounts as soon as possible. This I did merely in aid of Mr. Kerr's exertions, which I had every reason to believe were perseveringly continuing; but I never attempted to enter arguments or discussions with the Secretary or the Auditor, nor entered the office of the Auditor to examine a single paper or document; for that was the peculiar province of the Agent, and he had so actively engaged in it till he brought every question to hang on the decision of the Secretary. Therefore, I cannot possibly take to myself the compliment you have done to "the great ability, activity and energy, displayed by the Executive," in the prosecution of this business, because "great ability, activity and energy," as every body will know, cannot consist in a mere act of ceremony to the Secretary of War, and a polite request that he would expedite the final settlement of our claim. Besides, gentlemen, Mr. Kerr is a professional man, dependent on his profession and the public opinion of his capacity and talent in the discharge of any important business specially confided to him, and it may do him an essential injury thus, by indirection, to censure him; and, indeed, since it will plainly appear that before I

came into office or had ever dreamed of the station I now hold, he had succeeded in getting an assumption of this claim, and that he had actually procured a payment of two thirds of it before my installation, and after the commendation which has been heretofore bestowed upon him by my predecessors; in the progress of his negotiation, and even last year, by a Democratic Committee of ways and means, it may appear to the world like a malevolent party trick and a juggle between this committee and myself to decry and injure a man, who had rendered to the state so profitable a service, merely because he is not one of our political cast.

If the Governor had looked a little ahead he might also have reflected that this report, ascribing to himself this "great ability, activity and energy," would soon or late come to the sight of the Secretary of War and the Auditor, through the public papers, and inasmuch as they knew and the Clerks in their offices knew that no one but Mr. Kerr had ever any thing to do with the adjustment of the claim, and that he, Governor Sprigg, had never attempted to interfere with the management of it, it would inevitably expose him to ridicule in that quarter. Moreover, he ought to have taken it for granted that Mr. Kerr would never submit to the unjust operation of any measures, from any quarter, (calculated to put him down in the public estimation and to deprive him of his just reward, without a full exposition to the Legislature of the whole course of his proceedings in the agency; and that such an exposition, if ever offered, would effectually defeat any design to injure him, even if a dead party majority in numbers though not in weight, should cut him off from a just pecuniary compensation.

Whether such designs as these, sir, ever really existed or not, or whether the co-incident chime of the Governor's message to the House and the report of the Committee of ways and means, in the puffing force, to the total exclusion of the Agent, was the effect of mere accident or a want of better information, it was not the less his duty to himself to appeal at once to the Legislature, who had the ascertainment of his compensation entirely in their power, and to justify himself by a full explanation of the whole course of his proceedings with the General Government. For, these things had gone forth, and their injurious tendency was flagrant to the public mind; and such, it seems, was the industrious management of certain persons that the minds of members of the House had been poisoned with the grossest falsehoods. It will be in vain now, sir, to deny that such base means were actually used against the Agent by some person or persons, since a Democratic member finding that he had been the dupe of those artifices, felt it a duty to rise in his place to proclaim the deception, and to acknowledge his conviction of the falsehood of the tales, which had been circulated.—Such, it seems, was the honourable course pursued by Mr. Allen, of Harford: And what, sir, but such arts or at least some deceptive colourings of this business could have so blinded Mr. Maulsby to the light of truth, in which Mr. Kerr's conduct and services afterwards appeared to him, as to induce him to insert in the report on the ways and means, which was drawn up by him, such an absurd notice of the incidental interference of the Governor in this business, and to echo the excluding Executive Message, as it related to the only Agent, who had ever in fact been engaged in its negotiation? What but a sense of honour, in that gentleman, and of the gross injustice which had been mistakenly done by him to Mr. Kerr, could have induced him, publicly on the floor of the House of Delegates, to acknowledge his error and move so to amend his report as to commit it to the record with an assertion of what he then perceived and declared to be only a just meed of commendation for Mr. Kerr's exertions in the cause of the State? What, but a high-minded frankness of character and a moral anxiety to atone for an injury done to a Fellow-Citizen and a zealous public Agent, could have induced Mr. Maulsby, in afterwards discussing Mr. Kerr's

case before the House, to express, in the strongest and most complimentary language, his opinion of the services which had been rendered by him and of his title to an additional compensation?—I am for one, sir, at least well disposed to attribute to such dispositions and motives the conduct of Mr. Maulsby, in the course which this affair took, after a full investigation of the subject; and I resign, with frigid indifference, to folks, more ingenious than myself and more interested in the matter, the task of unravelling the mystery of "the great ability, activity and energy displayed by the Executive of the State," and of discovering the source from which that imagination was derived.

There is, sir, one pleasant little anecdote, which I cannot forbear mentioning, in relation to this subject, as it was going the rounds in our Democratic circles, before the result of a fair investigation of Mr. Kerr's subject was known, and it would doubtless have been still treasured up by some of his good friends, as an excellent bon mot, had things turned out differently.—On the 20th of November, it appears, the Auditor, agreeably to the favourable decision of the Secretary of War on the equitable principles of adjustment insisted on by the Agent, had suddenly closed his examination of the State's Claim and reported it to the 2d Comptroller. On this same day, without doubt at the particular request of Governor Sprigg, Mr. Hagner, the Auditor, simply wrote to him that he had reported his final statement of the claim to the Comptroller and promised further to inform him of the final result. The official letter of Mr. Hagner to Mr. Kerr bore a subsequent date and was not received by him at Easton, I presume, for some days after, when, it appears, he immediately apprized the Governor of the information he had obtained. Mr. Hagner, as any polite man would naturally do, paid his first respects to the High Dignitary of the State, who had condescended to ask so small a favour from him, and when he had got through with the little bustle of this affair of etiquette, he sits himself down leisurely to the affair of business and informs the Agent of the progress he had made: And from his diffidence in the dates of Mr. Hagner's letters to the Governor and the Agent, barely stating that the claim had gone up to the Comptroller for his revision, (so mighty important as it was!) arises the quaintness of this bon mot; for, it was facetiously repeated by some friends of the Governor, as a very smart and severe thing, that, when he received Mr. Kerr's letter, he laughed most significantly, and said, "why, Mr. Kerr has told me a thing I knew before!!" Now, Governor Sprigg was either guilty of this silly piece of impotent malice or his friends have grossly trifled with him; it is not for me, sir, to decide the point between them. It serves, however, in one additional instance, to verify the old maxim that a man's friends are sometimes his worst enemies.

The Report of the Committee and the Debate thereon, which you have given to us, sufficiently exhibit to the public the triumph which Mr. Kerr has gained from the necessity imposed on him, by the sly and distinguished treatment he received, of bringing to the view of the Legislature a full and true representation of the nature and efficiency of his services to the state; but I should be glad, sir, to see the memorial of the Agent published with the accompanying documents, as by that means alone the public can be fully informed of the nature of the questions, of assumption and equitable adjustment of the State's Claim, on which the agent has been so successful in his discussions and efforts with the present head of the War Department, contrary to the narrow rules, at first laid down to him, as stated in the report of the Committee in his case, and in defiance of the prophecies and illboding fears of the looker-on friends of the Agent and the State. It is notorious that at the commencement of the negotiation for a settlement of this claim, a large portion of the community deemed it utterly a forlorn hope; and many, chafe to class it with the Massachusetts Claim, which they contended ought never

to be paid. Into this error—even the intelligent Editor of "Niles' Register" had fallen till, as he afterwards frankly avowed, he had received, by more correct information, a conviction of his mistake; and I know, sir, that some persons from the worst motives of faction and personal considerations denied the justice of the claim and were deeply chagrined at the success of Mr. Kerr in obtaining an assumption of it by the General Government: And so far was this feeling of hostility carried against the agent, personally, and the true interests of the state, that when he had reported to our Executive the assumption of the claim by the Government and a payment of \$40,000 had been actually agreed to be made in part, the affair was treated, in the electioneering campaign of 1818, as a juggle between the agent and the Federal Governor of that time, and it was roundly asserted that the claim would never be recovered!—But when the blunder was manifest and it was too clear that Mr. Kerr had really got the claim into favour, at Washington, it made new friends, every day, and some wizards found out that they always knew the General Government would pay our demands!

I will affirm, sir, that if all the little things, which I have stated or alluded to, sprung from a formed design against the fame and interests of an individual, who, for aught that appears, had given no cause of offence, unless it were the successful performance of the trust reposed in him by the state, they were mean and dishonourable and cannot fail to reflect on their authors indecible disgrace. They have had, however, their ephemeral success, and have doubtless served to excite, if not to wound the feelings of a man of honor, whilst the low-bred hounds of malignity were looking up wishfully for the garbage they were taught to expect in the discomfited character of the agent.—But if some of those things arose from accident or misapprehension and were really unmeaning, as they regarded the agent, inasmuch as they were so directly calculated to work injustice, they can be ascribed to nothing better than weakness and folly, and every liberal and high minded citizen, on every side, will rejoice in the triumph over them.

Although, sir, you have heretofore published in your valuable paper, both the Executive message, at the commencement of the Session, and the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, it may not be amiss to bring them again to the public view, and I therefore transmit them to you. I have never yet seen the amended report of that committee, which resulted from the frankness and magnanimity of Mr. Maulsby, but as it is now notorious that it was so amended as to let Mr. Kerr in for a share of the praises it bestowed, you cannot go amiss, sir, if you slip him in any where between the Executive and the Clerk of the Council, and mount them all together and send them merrily down the road of fame. It would not do, sir, to let them ride and tie; that sensible device, which used once to serve the convenience of our Ancestors and afford such relief both to man and beast, is now not only old-fashioned but obsolete, and you must adopt the modern style, which this singular report suggests, of packing off these gentlemen, altogether, in this renowned competition. I would venture to propose an arrangement which justice plainly indicates, but I fear the courtly complaisance of the agent would reject it. Mr. K. is fond of good company and though I suspect he is generally willing to take the precedence due to him, he has much good nature & often yields his place to his friends. I should think, however, that, on this occasion, he might fairly seize the reins and leap into the saddle, and after taking up his honest friend, Mr. P. snugly behind him, dash off with "the Executive" lumbering on the crupper.

Oh, sir, what a rattle they would make! how the women and children would run to the gates to see how the Dogs would open upon them!

"The little Dogs and all,
"Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart,"
All would bark at them!

I offer you, sir, these suggestions, both grave and gay, that you may

mould them, if you please, into any other form and fashion them to your will; or, if you had rather take them as they are, you are welcome to publish them to the world under the name of
MARCUS SCAURUS.

Extract from the Executive communication to the General Assembly on the 4th of December 1820.—
"To Mr. Pinkney, the clerk of this department, much praise is due for the great industry and ability with which he has drawn light out of darkness, and extracted system from chaos, in so arranging the vouchers and proofs of some of our claims heretofore suspended as to obviate the objections of the accounting officer, and render them ultimately admissible; it was a work of great labour and difficulty on account of the confusion in which they were involved, and could only have been accomplished by unwearied perseverance, untiring efforts, and a warm feeling of devotedness to the interests of the state."

Extract from the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in January 1821.—
"Your Committee cannot close this report without expressing their sense of the great ability, activity and energy displayed by the Executive of the state, in bringing to a close the last mentioned claim against the General Government, and their full concurrence in the justice of commending the Department has been pleased to express towards Mr. Ninian Pinkney, for his able and indefatigable arrangement of the vouchers and documents inducing that adjustment.
All which is submitted.
By order,
JASON MOORE,
Clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means."

Caricature Likeness of a Ball-Room.

"Here all is show, and varnish, and hypocrisy, and coquetry: they dressed up their moral character for the evening at the same toilet where they manufacture their shapes and faces. Ill-temper lies buried under a studied accumulation of smiles.—Envy, hatred, and malice, retreat from the countenance, to entrench themselves more deeply in the heart. Treachery lurks under the flowers of courtesy. Ignorance and Folly take refuge in that unmeaning gabble which it would be profanation to call language; and which even those, whom long experience in "the dreary intercourse of daily life" has screwed up to such a pitch of stoical endurance that they can listen to it by the hour, have branded with the ignominious appellation of "small talk." Small indeed!—the absolute minimum of the infinitely little."—
"A ball-room is an epitome of all that is most worthless and unamiable in the great sphere of human life. Every petty and malignant passion is called into play. Coquetry is perpetually on the alert to captivate, caprice to mortify, and vanity to take offence. One amiable female is rendered miserable for the evening, by seeing another, whom she intended to outshine, in a more attractive dress than her own; while the other omits no methods of giving stings to her triumph, which she enjoys with all the secret arrogance of an oriental sultana. Another is compelled to dance with a monster she abhors. A third has set her heart on dancing with a particular partner, perhaps for the amiable motive of annoying one of her dear friends; not only he does not ask her, but she sees him dancing with that identical dear friend, whom from that moment she hates more cordially than ever. Perhaps, what is worse than all, she has set her heart on refusing some impertinent fop, who does not give her the opportunity. As to the men; the case is very nearly the same with them. To be sure, they have the privilege of making the first advances, and are, therefore less liable to have an odious partner forced upon them; though this sometimes happens as I know by woeeful experience: but it is seldom they can procure the very partner they prefer, and when they do, the absurd necessity of changing every two dances forces them away, and leaves them only the miserable alternative of taking up with something, disagreeable perhaps"

By Public Vend

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

All those parcels of land, situate in the City of Annapolis, and in the following places, viz—
A Lot on Carroll's alley, fronting 68 feet, on which are two frames of two stories, occupied by Benj. Davis and George Hull.

A Lot on the same alley, fronting 90 feet, and running back 40 feet, which are two frame houses, occupied by Jane Richardson, and Henry H. Wm. Castle.

A Lot on the same alley, with a 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, 146 feet, 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 the purchase money will be required in Cash, or in Notes, with approved endorsers, 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, a new well from Lots in various parts of the city, some of which bind on the Water. For further particulars, apply to
J. Carroll, of Carroll's Alley.

Notice to Travellers.

SETH SWEETSER

Has erected a commodious brick house, stables and sheds, which are warm and comfortable, with good Beer, Hay, Oats and Liquors, at the Middle Ferry, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, and has been at considerable expense in deepening and improving his Ferry, with the 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, with 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

PROCESSIONS.

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

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

21st March, 1821.

The president and directors of the 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 or about the second day of April next, to stockholders on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of power of attorney, or by correct simple order.
By order of the Board,
Jona. Pinkney, Cash.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Annapolis County, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Doley, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and to be indebted to make immediate payment to
Martha Doley, Adm.
March 22.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, Bills of exchange against Drawers, first, second, and third Endorsers, assignments, generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds,
Apostilles,
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.