FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Electoral Ticket for Prince-George's NICHOLAS SNOWDEN, GEORGE SEMMES.

> For Somerset. THOMAS K. CARROLL. Col. MATTHIAS DASHIELL

For Calvert. RICHARD GRAHAMS, Dr. JOHN DARE.

Montgomery. THOMAS DAVIS. GEORGE C. WASHINGTON. For Allegany. WILLIAM HILLEARY,

WILLIAM REID. For Dorchester. BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTE Capt. MATTHIAS TRAVERS

For Frederick. ALEXANDER WARFIELD, Dr. WILLIAM HILLEARY.

For Worcester. EPHRAIM R. WILSON, THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.

For Kent. WILLIAM RNIGHT. JOHN B. ECCLESTON. For Anne-Arundel.

COL. THOMAS HOOD. BRICE J. WORTHINGTON. For Baltimore County. J.1.MES HOOD, of Juo.

JOHN M. WYSE. For Caroline. RICHARD HUGHLETT.

WILLIAM MEDONALD. Assembly Ticket for Frederick. Robert G. McPherson. Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motter, John Dudde-

Assembly Ticket for Somerset. Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Battard, John Winters

Assembly Ticket for Calvert, Thus, Reynolds, Benjamin Gray, John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne Assembly Ticket for Prince George's. William D. Digges, William A Hall. Dr. William Marshall, George Moreton.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester. Charles Parker, William Tingle. jun. Thomas Hooper, Dr. John Ste-

Assembly Ticket for Kent. William Knight, James F. Brown 3. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Caroline. William Potter, James Houston, Samuel Culbreth, Thomas Ford.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

In the first page of this day's paper will be found. (republished from the Maryland Gazette. 1816.) an interesting history of the origin and progress of the great question to which the public attention has been so frequently drawn-that of Universal Suffrage. From which it appears that notwithstanding all that has been said by Democratic Slang-Whangers, from Allegany to Worcester, to induce the people to believe that the Federal Republicans were the enemies of its extensionit will appear that the measure was first proposed and advocated by cherub in the centre of the hall, Let the people read the document, judge for themselves, and appreciate that course of duplicity practised by these men in order to promote their own interest at the sacrifice of truth and justice.

For the Maryland Gazette. SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS [Translated from the German.]

(Continued) CHAPTER 23. 'Tho' the celebration of christmas, at Sir Biorn's castle, was not quite as edifying and pure, yet the good-ness and pleasure of God, was there not less wonderfully manifested.

Upon Born's request, Folko had permitted Gabriela to conduct him to the hall, and there the three sat round the ample repast, while on both sides were spread mighty tables for the men of the chiefs, where they partook of the feast, in full panoply, according to ancient Northland custom. Thousands of lamps

illumed the lofty apartment. Already had the approach of midnight commenced its more serious. reign, when Gabriela reminded her convalescent knight that it was time to retire. Biorn overheard her, and remarked, "you are right, gentle Lady, your hero wants rest; but Grat let us do justice to one of our venerable old customs."

Immediately four attendants brought in a mighty sculptured picture of a boar, which seemed of cast gold, and placed it, in solemn ceremonious manner, upon the table.-

The men of Biorn rose respectfuly, doffed their helmets under the arm, and so did their noble Lord.

"What is this to be?" asked Folko, in his sternest voice. "The same thy own, and my parents, have always done at the yuel-feast," replied Biorn. We will make vows over Friga's boar, and the friendly cup shall be solemnly pledged round.'

"That which our ancestors called the yuel-feast, we do not celebrate. We are christians, and celebrate the Christmas feast."

"We may do the one, nor neglect the other!" thought Biorn: "I venerate my ancestors too highly to let their heroick customs sink into bilivion. Who thinks differently, may follow his own wisdom, but shall not interrupt me. I swear by this golden picture ---- " and he already stretched out his hand to lay it upon the idol.

But Folko of Montfaucon, exclaimed, Stop! In the name of our common Saviour, forbeat! Where I am, where I retain the power of breathing and willing, none shall with impunity celebrate the customs of heathen unbelief."

Biorn Fire eye cast upon him a look of rage. The followers of the two knights separated from each other and arranged themselves behind their respective lords, on both sides of the hall. Here and there you could see a he met or cask buckled tighter beneath the chin.

"Consider again what thou art about, said Biorn; I would vow alliance, aye fealty, to the house of Montfaucon; but if ther disturb me in the exercise of those customs which have descended to us from our glorious ancestry, then look to the safety of thy own head, and of all those that are dear to thee. My anger knows no longer any bounds."

Folko indicated to lady Gabriela, who grew pale from apprehension of the incumbent quarrel, to retire behind his men, and observed-"Be cheerful, noble lady! Many and far weaker christians have, for the sake of God and his holy church, frequently encountered dangers more dreadful than those that seem impending over us. Believe me, there is none shall easily lay low the Baron of Montfaucon."

Gabriela receded, according to Folko's request; she seemed somewhat consoled by his confident victor-smile; but this very smile served still more to inflame the impetuous passion of Biorn.

He stretched out again his hand, and was perhaps about pronouncing some horrid vow, when Folko pick ed up in his left, one of Biorn's mighty steel gauntlets that happened to lie on the table, and therewith bore down so tremendous a blow upon the golden idol, that, shattered in two, it fell with a loud crash upon the floor. Silent stood the lord of the castle and his men.

But soon grasped the iron ciad hand the mighty sword; soon the ponderous shield was lifted from the wall, and an enraged, death-boding mutter went round the hall. Upon Folko's demand, one of his faithful men had reached him a battle axe, he swung it high and powerful in his left, and stood like an avenging when he addressed, with serene hen proposed, was, that the general government should pay the expenses of the composure, the convulsed assembly:

What is your intention, foolish Normer? What is thy desire, sinful knight? Hast thou turned a heathen? Then I hope to prove to the in the contest, that God can furnish my left arm too with the power of victory; but if thy blind hate suffer thee to hear, then listen! Upon you damned picture, which, with God's help. I have shattered, thou didst lay thy hand, when thou sworest to destroy all members of the German Hansa, whom their fate should deliver into thy hands."

"And Godhard Lens, and his son came to thy house, compelled by the impetuosity of the storm. What didst thou not then do, O, wild Biorn? What did yenot, his followers, in imitation of him? Try your power upon me! The Lord will be with me, as he was with those pious men. To arms! to arms! And-" turning to his companions-"Godhard and Rudlib be our signal!"

But sir Biorn lowered his drawn sword, and his followers stood in silence, nor dared to raise their eyes from the ground. At last they withdrew one by one, and left Biorn alone opposed to the Baron and his men. Biorn perceived not their having forsaken him, he sunk upon his knees, laid the mighty sword down by his side, pointed to the shattered idol and said: "Do unto me, as thou hast done unto this! I have deserved no leave to inquire of all men of plain common better. But I have one request to sense, whether a settlement of the princi-

make of thee, but one-it is that thou inflict not the disgrace upon me of leaving my castle, and of seeking another hospitable hearth.

"I fear you not, said Montfaucon after short reflection;" and as far as it is possible, I forgive you willing-Then he made the sign of the holy cross over Biorn, and returned with Gabriela to their chambers. The men of the house of Montfau. con followed them in proud silence.

Now the stubborn mind of the knight was quite broken, and with increased humility he attended on every wish of Folko and Gabriela But they retired more and more within the bright sphere of their own apartments, where for them seem to bloom a happy life of uninterrupted May, within this icy winter. The wounded state of the Baron interrupted not the evening amusements of the interesting tale. the merry song and the sweet notes of the lute; and it appeared rather as a new pleasing phenomenon to see the tall warriour lean on the arm of his fair lady, to view them both in a manner, exchanging their mutual sphere of attentions, moving together through the illumined halls, and strewing their kind salutations. like blossoms of spring, among their assembled ladies and men.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE. "MR. KERR AND HIS AGENCY "He that steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something nothing Two long.
Two course, its his, and has been share to thousands:
But be, that fisches from our, my good name,
Robs my of that, which not enriedes him,
And makes me poor indeed.

Nothing ever brought more forcibly to my mind the truth of the sentiment so energetically expressed in the above quota tion, than the peru al of a piece in the Maryand Republican of the 24th ultimo, headed in the same manner as the remarks which I now send you for publication in the Maryland Gazette. It is we'l known that during he late war, he ween three and four hondred thousand dollars were expend-ed by the state of MorVland for its defence, because the general government, whose dutv it was to def nd us, left us exposed t . the attacks from the enemy on all the waters of the Chesapeake and Potomac. This ex then composed of a federal house of delegates and de ocratic senate. No man, at gates and de ocratic senate. No man, at the time, of any party, doubted the propriety o it—nay, the absol to necessity of it. And although an attempt has since been made, and is now repeated to found upon this expenditure, a charge against the fede ral admin stration of the state, of an extra vagant waste of the public money, that charge has been completely cented, even by a report of a committee of the democraic house of delegates composed of a majo ity of democratic members, winter before

As the general government was bound to As the general government was bound to protect the stare, but failed to do so. Mary land had a just claim upon it for a reim bursement of expenses, and accordingly authorised the executive to appoint an agent for the prosecution and settlement of that claim. John Leeds Keir, fisq a law yer of great emmence on the eastern shore, and as much distinguished by energy, inand as much distinguished by energy, in dustry and talent in business, as by a cha racter of unsuffied integrity and honour was selected for the appointment; animate by a laudable desire to serve the state, he accepted the appointment, although it is well known at a great sacrifice of profe sional business, and for a compensation which was to depend entirely upon the will

or a future general assembly.

He immediately applied himself to the auties of his office, obtained the necessary documents from the council chamber, and after having labo inusly examined them and ascertained that they were properly arranged by the clerk of the council, proceede. to Washington, and prescuted the claim to the then secreta y of war, Mr. Craw-lord. The rule of assumption, that was drafted militia cailed out under the ex press recognition of the president, and some other expenses for services before ex pressly adopted by him. This would have excluded almost all our claim, for from the great exposure of our state to attack by an enemy having possession of our waters, nearly all the expense of our defence was nearly all the expense of our orence was incurred, by calls of the milit a wherever the enemy appeared, under the local autho-tities of the state, before the general go-vernment could receive notice. The agent took upon himself the responsibility of declining any reimbursement upon a principle so rigorous and narrow, and wisely de ermined to wait till the new administration of the general government came in. He then presented an able memorial to the present secretary of war, Mr. Calhoun, forci-bly and clearly setting forth the strong and peculiar ground of justice, upon which Maryland demanded a more liberal rule of statiement, and finally succeeded in obtaining an assumption of our claim, upon such equitable terms as finally secured the reimbursement of nearly all our expenditures I say, that the agent succeeded in getting I say, that the agent succeeded in getting the general government to assume the pay ment of our claim, notwithstanding the quibbling denial of it by the piece in the Maryland Republican. That writer says when fact was and circumstances have since proved, that no assumption had taken place," it e. in February 1818, when the agent asserted it in a letter to governor Goldsbo-rough) but merely a preliminary under standing had been entered into between the secretary of war and the agent as to the principles, upon which it should be finally

mination of the accounts and vouchers I shall not enter into a critical discussion as to the accuracy or precision of the ex-pression used by the agent in his hasty com-munication to the executive, nor will I en-gage in an examination of its force with a iter, who seems either ignorant of the rue import of language, or willingly to misconstrue and pervert it; but I would beg

adjusted, leaving the assumption to rest on an

ples, with the secretary of war, upon which a claim is to be aljusted, does not imply a previous admission that a claim exists? And msy not a claim be admitted, and an en gagement to pay it be made, before all the items, or indeed any of the items are examined? Wnat was the claim of Maryland? That the expenses incurred by her in her delence should be reimbused.

After reading Mr. Kerr's memorial, and listening to his verbal representations, the

secretary of war admits, that Maryland has just claim to a reimbursement of the expences of her defence, and assumes, (to use a mercantitle phrase.) to pay them. Is this at all inconsistent with the idea that the their than the idea that the their than the idea that the their than the idea that the items have not yet been examined, and that the amount of that claim has not yet been ascertained? My carpenter comes to me and says, "Sir, I have a claim upon you for work done during the last two years" answer, "I admit your claim, and will pay it. Present your account with the bills for plank, nails, &c in other words with the vouchers.' The admission of a claim naturally preceded a statement of items or production of vouchers For it a claim be denied altogether, where is the use of presenting the particulars of it with the proofs? Apply this reasoning to the claim of Maryland, and every body must say at once, that it must, in the nature of things, have been assumed or acknowledged by the general government, before the naticulars and the production of vouchers vernment, before the particulars and the vouchers in proof of them had been exhi-bited and examined into Such is the na tural course of this business, and the on which reason points out, and the actual practice at Washington is conformable to it. Thus in our case, the agent makes a representation of our claim to the secretary of war. The secretary of war admits the justice of its and direct of the secretary of war admits the justice of its and direct of the secretary of war admits the justice of its and direct of the secretary of war admits the justice of its and direct of the secretary of war admits the justice of its and direct of the secretary of war admits the justice of its and direct of the secretary of the secret tice of it, and directs it to be audited. never examines items, or inspects vouchers; that is the duty of the auditor and is perfor med after the claim is admitted. The se that is the duty of the auditor and is performed after the claim is admitted. The secretary decides the principle, and after he decides, that a claim is just and according to law, that claim may, with strict propriety, be said, in mercantile language, to be assumed; the proof, and the amount of the items is a terwards decided upon by a distinct and inferior officer, according to such rules as are established by the secretary. In case a new principle arises, and the accountant has doubts, reference is again made to the secretary for his decision.

Notwithstanding the assertion of the wri-

ter in the Maryland Republican, that Mr. Kerr had made a false statement, in his communication to Gov. Goldsborough in Feb. 1818, he goes on in a few sentences after, and says uto this period (i. c. Nov. 18.9) "we have no complaint to alter against the official conduct of Mr. Kerr.'
The writer then proceeds to charge Mr

Kerr with a wilful neglect of his duty, to the base purpose of embarrassing the demo-cratic administration, which had succeeded tne federal administration, by which he was appointed.

It will be recollected, that in the year

1819, \$180,000 of the claim of Maryland had been paid, and that it was reduced to about \$125,000, when governor Sprigg came into office. This sum consisted of came into omce. This sum consisted of items, which had been either suspended or rejected by the accounting officer, or third anditor of the treasury, and therefore required more labour and attention from the agent than the part previously admitted. Opposite to each item were stated the reasons of that suspension or rejection. These were communicated to Mr. Kerr, who with his characteristic assiduity applied himself to answer the objectins to the satisfaction of the secretary of war. He arranged these items, divided them into classes, and upon each class, made a separate and distinct argument, and then submitted it to the decision of the secretary. With the argument on some, the secretary was satisfied; on others he wished for further explanations; and it appears from Mr. Kerr's letters to the executive, that fresh explanations were required after the month of Aug 1520, which were accordingly given, and it appears further that as late as the 29th of N been communicated to Mr. Kerr.

It appears however from the writer in the Maryland Republican, as well as from other sources, that his excellency gov. Sprigg had just before this period been over to Washington on a visit to the secretary of war, where it further appears, from the represen-tations that have been made of it, that he made such a stir, that secretary, auditors. clerks and all, quitted all other hosiness, and devoted themselves to the gratification of his wishes!!! Forthwith a final audit was made of the claim of Maryland, and on the 20th of November, not the secretary of war, but Mr. Hagner, the aud tor, gives in formation of it by letter-not to Mr. Kerr the agent appointed by the state to transact the business—but to his excellency Samuel Sprigg, governor of Maryla id! I appears however, that wo days after this, Mr. Kerr who was the proper organ through who dis communication should have been made was still uninformed, and accordingly so wrote to the governor. And would there be any thing surprising or remarkable in the circumstance, if Mr. Hagner had written to Mr Kerr a letter of the same date with that to the governor, that Mr. Kerr should not receive that letter on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, within two days? And yet this is all the foundation that this fair and impartial writer has for his base charge against an honourable man of high character: Notwithstanding in that very letter, the agent states, what afterwards appeared perfectly to the satisfaction of a democratic ommittee of the house of delegates, who were charged with a particular investigation of his services, (as I shall presently shew) that whe had at all times attended at the war department, when his presence there could in the slightest degree further the approgress of the examination of the accounts-and he had never passed by any proper occasion for urging, in the most "zealous terms, both the secretary and the saud tor to a final decision on them." If upon a foundation so slight as this, a

charge of so serious a nature as that prefer-ed against Mr Kerr, may be made with impunity, what public officer's character is safe? It is to be hoped, that the chief magitrates of the state has not lent his aid in giving plausibility to this malignant slander. And

yet, questions will occur to the cutions on this occasion, and inferences will be drawn, which may not be very pleasing to his ex-cellency. Such as these:— 1st. Had the governor, when he volunteered his visit to the secretary of war, any cause to doubt the fidelity and ability of the agent, specially charged with the manage ment of the state's claim?

2d. If so-What cause had he? What inquiries did he ever make of the agent, which he did not satisfactorily answer? thus degraded the dignity of an high

What directions within the subset of its authority, did he mote complying the White exertions, from the surgestions which own judgment, did use hir for make, when a product, and aller, and learned negetiate would have maid;

3d: It the agent was negligated in the duty, why did not the governor tweether when the amount of that agent compensation, which ought to depend upon the fidelity, difficulty and length of his services, was to be determined?

If all these questions be not satisfactorly answered, the same runious sort of pesple

answered, the same Eurious sort of peeple will proceed with their impertment questions still further, and will ask:

4th Did the governor hope by his akraofficial visit to Washington to impose upon the public the impression, that that visit secured to the state of Marylandthe niney; four thousand dollars out of the 124 pression, the state of Marylandthe niney; four thousand dollars out of the 124,000 dollars of suspended and rejected items, which were paid last fall? And did he expect quietly to enjoy the crop of honour and applause, prepared by the labour and talent of another, merely because he'chese to thrust in his sickle at the moment it no

ountry? When the executive message country? When the executive message was transmitted to the general assembly, why was Mr. Kerr's name not mentioned in connexion with the recovery of the last money paid into the treasury? The cou'd not be matter of accident. The manner in which the clerk, Mr. Ninian Pinkney's accountries in arranging the documents for services, in arranging the documents to the use of the agent, were mentioned shews, that the executive were thinking the persons who had been engaged in the the persons and had been engaged in an business. Mr. Kerr's name then was omitted by design, and that omission, after the approbation bestowed upon the other, was in. tended, and did operate as an indirect cen-sure upon Mr. Kerr's conduct in the management of the agency.
6th Why afterwards, in the report of the

on militee of ways and means, prepared by Mr Mau shy, of Harford, the chairman of that committee, was all the credit of watlity, activity and energy," in the recovery of the state's claim, attributed to the exto, though the executive praises of the clerk of the council, were reiterated byth committee.
7th Did not Mr. Maulsby afterwards, with

a manly candour and frankness, when the proofs of the subility, activity and energy, of the agent, were laid before him as a member of the committee upon Mr. Kerr's memorial, rise in his place, in the house, acknowledge, that a very different impression as to his services had been made upon his mind, and endeavour to repair his erro and injustice, by moving to amend his re port, as chairman of the committee of way and means, by inserting Mr. Keri's nar in connexion with the executive. And why did the house of delegates unan mona adopt that amendment; but, because the evidence was too clear to be resisted?

8th. Did not another democratic member had been persuaded to entertain an entirely talse opinion of Mr. Keir and his serviced basely insinuated against him, (for no one dared to make it openly.) that after the election of a democratic executive he ha neglected his duty for the purpose of en-harrassing the finances of the state? And did he not frankly and explicitly state, tha after a careful examination into facts, h had satisfactorily ascertained, that it was in consequence of the agent's solicitations or exert one alone, that the payments of mon had from time to time been made into the public treasury!

9th Why did another democratic member, Mr. Barney, state in the same debug, that was respects the executive; he ad elearned from an undoubted source, that a "member of it, (meaning the governor)
had during the present year, interfered
personally with a view to an early adjust
ment of our claim."

secretary? If so, where are the documents that would incontestibly have established the governor's title to the credit of inflaencing the secretary's decision? And why are they withholden from the public? An are they withholden from the public? An we to believe, that the secretary of war was so highly Mattered by a personal visit and application from Mr. Sprigg, as to be induced from that circumstance, to do that justice to Maryland, which a sense of day could not prompt him to render? The governor would hardely expose himself to the indignant scorn and contempt of the secretary for an attempt to place him is light so unworthy of his character. ight so unworthy of his character.

Ifth Ber if the governor himself did me endeavour to make it be ! elieved, this is endeavour to make it he releved, the impersonal interference with the war department, had the wonderful effect three mentioned, who did? Who, but he, ker the services he had rendered? Who, ht he could tell what passed between himse the secretary? How happens it, by the ry, that we find the chief magistrate of the state, lowering the dignity of his high str by entering into a correspondence (with as we have seen any correspondence) an interior officer in a department of the general government, instead of the head it? For the only written cocument, that has been communicated, is a fetter, at from the secretary of war, but from the secretary of war, but from the department. One would have annually that the secretary of the treasure of the treasur department. Cne would have suppost to the impressions industriously circular at his expense, for the purpose of speeds a belief of the governor's importance, well if he had been awed or flattered by a reof he had been awed or little of the performance of his duty in rendering justice to him land, have been anxious to shew him further attention or writing himself to him the state of the s and communicating the intelligence, everyod in Mr Auditor Hagner's letter, Haw then come to the painful conclusion we then come to the painful conclusions especially when we take into considering the character of the secretary of way, in much distinguished by integrity at symbol, that the rumours so industriously collated of the governor appearant interior culated of the governor appearant interior conce with him, have no chipter foundation than a low intrigue with an inferior off another department? And can the fivernor have stooped to this for the purpose of another department? And can the fivernor have stooped to this for the purpose of the purpose o

tions to circums drinises and suspicions to his excellency— oudly call for explana. highly discreditable

ircuntonces that oudly call for explanation, to prevent the bove obvious inferences from being draw.

We presume, as the governor was edulcated at Princeton, that he had read Edop's
Fables, and had learnifrom that celebrated
author's authentic his pry of "The Daw
and borrowed Feathers," the danger of appearing abroad in ornaments not his own,
and should suppose a very moderate share
of common sense would nave prevented his
exposing himself to the disgrace of being
publicly plucked by every owner, of what
belonged to each respectively. We must
rather conclude therefore, notwithstanding
the extraordinary concordance between the
ramours at the time, the executive mussage
in the beginning of the last session, the oriin the beginning of the last session, the ori-ginal report of the committee of ways and means, and the public assertions on the goor of the house of delegates by Mr. Barnev, and Mr. Allen, and the apparent imposcoming from any other quarter than the governor homself, (who alone could know the extent of his services with the secretary of war, as no correspondence has appeared except with an humble auditor of the trea-sury,) we say, not withs anding all these ciramstances, we must rather conclude; that aumstances, we must rather conclude; that the governor could not have pursued a course, that implies so much folly and weakness, as well as baseness and want of principle, but that some ankward flatterer of his, like the writer for Chandler's paper has been the author of all the mischief, and invested to him. In the horse of imputed to him, in the hope of currying fivour, the merit of public services, which nenever himself pretended to have performed

But to return to our subject. It is well known that at the last session of the legis. lature, when the subject of Mr. Kerr's lature, when the subject of Mr. Kerr's compensation came before the house of delegates, that gentleman laid before them in a memorial a clear history of his agency, the numerous difficulties, which he had to encounter, and the signal success which at last crowned his long, laborious, and able negotiation with the general government. To this course he was obliged to resort. not only to establish his claim to a just pe-cuniary compensation, but o defend his reputation from the slanderous aspersions which had then been industriously circulated, to which the governor's message, and the report of the committee of ways and means had given too much countenance, and waich have now been reiterated by the writer in the Marvland Republican. A committee composed of Messrs. Hayward, Marriott, Wright and Maulsby, (democratic members,) and Mr. Lecompte (a federaist, was appointed to take into consideration Mr. Kere's memorial, with the accompanying documents. That committee began their report, which may be seen at

ings of the house of delegates for last win. ter, by stating, "That they have had the subject of the ralunder their nature field retails, and conceiving themselves to have been specially intrusted by the Hame of belgates with the necessary investigation of the nature and extent of the services rendered by the Agent, in the proceeding 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 or the State's Claim, and of the course and proceedings pursued by the agent in secring and minimaling the justice of the State's demand, and in obstitting the many difficulties and objections which presented themselves, in different stage of the bosiness."

You, Mr. Editor, and your readers, will were well qualified to pronounce an opinion upon the services of Mr. Kerr, and the maagement of his agency The writer of the piece in Chandler's paper was perfectly well acquainted with this report, and knew that t was, so far as regarded Mr Kerr's conduct, adopted by the house of delegates.
To shew how utterly regardless he has been of truth, we will now place extracts from this report in contrast with extracts from this report in contrast with extracts from this "had during the present year, interfered to personally with a view to an early sejust to the personal with a view to an early sejust to the personal of our claim."

10th. Did Mr. Barney mean by "personal interference of the governor," that head interference of the governor," that head held a correspondence with the war degat, ment, and by his arguments convinced its secretary? If so, where are the documents that would incontestibly have established that the contestion opposite columns. And that the reader may be all incontestion opposite columns. And that the reader may be all incontestion opposite columns. And that the reader may be all into proceed the reader may be all into proceed that the reader may characters, and had before them all the

> The Report of the | The writer in the Maryland Republican.

"The first intimation, "that was given to the pul-

tion to of the right o the car

Kerr ha

tion of t

official

resolutio

member

Haywar riott, pr

logium

the agen

ter in th

malice is

tice, and

still mo

and imp

SPIT

At

UNITY

Saturd

Musgr

and do

ry. B

the me

propria

an hall

fiscal ! grievo system known it was that th embari

the we countr