THE EASTON STAR

T. K. ROBSON, Editor.

TERMS:

One Dollar and Fifty Cents cash in advance, or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid within the year. Clubs of Ten, *Ten Dollars* in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the editor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months. Subscribers out of the county $2 in advance, which includes prepayment of postage.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square—8 lines—one insertion, $1; and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year or for six months.

Advertisements sent to the office not marked the number of times to be inserted, will be marked TF and continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special Notices in Local column, 10 cents per line for each insertion.

The Easton Star.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic News.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1880. VOL. XV.--NO. 23.

Baltimore Business Advertisements.

BUY YOUR

LUMBER,

SHINGLES, LATHS,

Sash, Doors, Bricks, &c.

AT LOW PRICES, FROM

SAML. BURNS & CO.,

104 Light Street Wharf,

BALTIMORE.

NOW OPENING

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

New York Clothing,

AT 178 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Two Doors Below the Old Stand.

All parties will remember the great demand for

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s Fine New York Clothing.

It can now be had at

178 W. Baltimore St., Two Doors Below the Old Stand.

We name in part some of the Leading Styles of Goods, and assure our patrons the former high standing of our Clothing is still maintained.

We are selling good stylish Overcoats for $6, $7, $8, $10 and $12.

An elegant Overcoat, made from imported goods, lined with the best Farmer's Satin, $15, $16 $18 & $20.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS

Well made and trimmed, cut in the latest style, for $7, $8, $9, $10 and $12.

Extra fine Business Suits, made by custom tailors, for $15, $16 and $18.

FINE DRESS SUITS,

For $15, $18, $20 and $22, just about one-half what custom tailors charge for the same quality of goods.

There is no house that has as large and complete an assortment of Pants as we now have in stock We sell good strong Working Pants for $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2. Good Cassimere and Worsted Pants for $2.50, $3 and $3 50.

We have different styles of fine Dress Pants, comprising all the newest patterns in Domestic and Foreign goods. Prices ranging from $4 to $7.

HEAVY WINTER OVERCOATS.

We have an immense stock of Men's Heavy Winter Overcoats, in Black, Blue, Brown and Plain Beavers, Petersham Chinchilla and Fur Beavers; also, all the new styles in Fancy Beavers, cut in Plain Sack and Ulster shapes.

Boys and Children's Clothing.

We are selling thousands of Suits for Boys' and Children's every day wear (all styles and prices.) Thousands of Boys' and Childrens' Dress Suits at prices within the reach of all.

We are showing the largest stock of Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Ulsters ever displayed in the city at prices ranging from $2.50 to $10.

Our large sales enable us to sell at small profits. We invite all to call and examine our immense stock and low prices. No fault will be found if you do not buy.

REMEMBER, this is the only house in the city where you can buy ROGERS, PEET & CO'S FINE NEW YORK CLOTHING, 178 W. BALTIMORE ST., two doors below the old stand.

Metropolitan Clothing House, 178 W. Baltimore St.,

Next to Coleman & Rogers, Druggists.

dec2,79yr

BOOTS, SHOES,

GROCERIES, &c.

JESSE HUGHES has removed his Boot and Shoe Store to John Mason's new Block of Buildings, *FIRST STORE NEXT TO ODD FELLOWS HALL.*

Mr. C. H. Hughes has an interest in this new business, and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm name of J. Hughes & Co. A fine stock of Groceries is added to their new business.

They have just returned home with a large and superior stock

Boots & Shoes

of all descriptions, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Youths and Children, and fine stock of Heavy Bootsa ☞ Work made to order.

Grocery Department.

Viz: Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Flour, Hams, Dried Beef, Shoulders, Middlingt, Lard Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, &c., &c. Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Willow Ware and Stone Ware.

A full line of plain and fancy Candies, Cakes and Crackers, in fact everything belonging to a grocery. These goods have been purchased for cash and will be sold at bottom figures.

Our friends and the public generally will please assist us in our edterprise.

J. HUGHES & CO.

oct21,79

PATCHETT'S

DOVER STREET

Furniture Emporium!

A Big Stock Just Opened!!

The subscriber informs housekeepers that he has just returned from the city with an immense stock of

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaux, Stands, Mattrasses, Picture Frames, Cottage Setts, Parlor Setts,

and other articles too numerous to mention, all of which have been bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold cheap.

Repairing and Upholstering done to order.

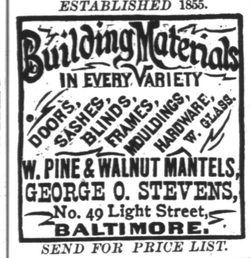
COFFINS AND CASKETS always on hand, and Hearses furnished for Funerals.

A call from his old friend and customers requested.

SAMUEL PATCHETT,

jan20-tf Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1855.



SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

MALTBY HOUSE,

BALTIMORE.

APRIL 1st, 1879.

Recognizing the fact that the relationship existing between the Counties of Maryland and the City of Baltimore is such that residents of the Counties have occasion to visit the City frequently during the year; in consideration of these facts and the liberal patronage extended the "Maltby" in the past, I deem it but a matter of justice that some discrimination should be made in their favor. I have therefore concluded to

Reduce the Price of Board to $2 per Day

feeling confident that the same will be fully appreciated by them, and at the same time merit and secure an increased share of their patronage. Assuring them that nothing will be left undone that can add to their comfort during their stay.

Rooms without board, 75c and upward per day. C. R. HOGAN, Prop.

apr8,79yr

Greenwood & Woodall,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

72 *SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE,*

For the sale of Grain, Fruit and Produce. Commission on grain 1 cent per bushel by vessel or steamer. Commission on Peaches or Produce 7 per cent. and no charge for collecting empties References: Dr. E. M Hardcastle, S. S. Brinsfield. Wm. S. Denny, Joseph H. Harrison. july15,79yr

CHAS. O. GARRIOTT,

TUNER OF

PIANOS, ORGANS & MELODEONS,

265 North Eden St. (bet. Madison &Gay,)

BALTIMORE.

Pianos relined, regulated, or repaired. Visits Easton in May and November. Orders left at the Easton Post Office, or addressed to him at his residence in Baltimore, promptly attended to. nov11,79

Lumber Business.

A. H. WORDEN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIALS,

EASTON, MD., at Railroad Depot.

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Doors, Moulding, Lime, Hair, Nails, &c.

FOR ALL KINDS

OF

LUMBER,

Shingles,

Laths, &c.,

GO TO

E. E. JACKSON & CO.,

18 West Falls Avenue, Near Pratt Street Bridge.

BALTIMORE, MD.

February 11, 1879-1yr

OAKLAND

STEAM SAW & PLANING MILLS.

PINE, HEMLOCK, CYPRESS

AND OAK

LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, MOULDINGS, CASINGS, FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LIME AND HAIR,

LOCUST AND CEDAR POSTS.

We have always on hand a full supply of *MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, GEORGIA and WHITE PINE, and HEMLOCK*

Timber,

with facilities unequaled in the State for manufacturing and filling orders promptly and delivering anywhere. We invite a comparison with city or other dealers.

Our constantly increasing business is an evidence of fair prices

We have also *BUILDING HARDWARE* and a full line of General Merchandise for country trade.

W. W. TUNIS & BRO.,

OAKLAND MILLS. *EASTON, MD.*

January 14, 1879-1yr

LUMBER!

--AND--

Building Materials,

Shingles, Laths,

Lime, Hair, &c.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS.

and Mill Work generally

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

My long experience in the Lumber trade should be a guarantee to purchasers of my ability to suit them both in quality and prices.

Prime articles of No. 1 White Pine and White Hemlock Fencing now in stock.

Principal office in Easton and Yard at Easton Point connected by Telephone.

Deliveries made on navigable water free of freight.

Comparison of Quality and Prices Solicited.

ROBERT B. DIXON,

Dover Street, EASTON.

Miscellaneous.

Dr. TUTT'S

Expectorant!

IN 25CTS. AND $1 BOTTLES.

Its properties are Demulcent, Nutritive Balsamic, Soothing and Healing. Combining all these qualities, it is the most effective LUNG BALSAM ever offered to sufferers from pulmonary diseases.

DR. J. F. HAYWOOD,

of New York, voluntarily indorses it.

--READ WHAT HE SAYS:--

Dr. TUTT: New York, Sept., 19, 1877.

Dear Sir—During this year I visited nine hundred cases of lung diseases. In the lower wards of the city the cases were of a very severe type. It was there my attention was called to Tutt's Expectorant, and I confess my surprise at its wonderful power. During a practice of twenty years, I have never known a medicine to act so promptly, and with such happy effects. It instantly subdued the most violent fits of coughing, and invariably cured the disease in a few days. I cheerfully indorse it as the best lung medicine I ever used.

J. FRANCIS HAYWOOD, M. D.

A NEWSPAPER PUB. WRITES.

Office, Evening News, Augusta, Ga.

Dr. TUTT: Dear Sir—My little son, was attacked with pneumonia last winter, which left him with a violent cough, that lasted till within a month since, for the cure of which I am indebted to your valuable Expectorant. I had tried most every thing recommended, but none did any good until I used your Expectorant, one bottle of which removed the cough entirely. With many thanks, I am yours truly,

JOHN M. WEIGLE

Had terrible NIGHT SWEATS.

Memphis, Feb., 11, 1871.

Dr. TUTT: Sir—I have been suffering for nearly two years with a severe cough. When I commenced taking your Expectorant I was reduced to one hundred and sixteen pounds in weight. I had tried almost everything; had terrible night sweats. I have taken half dozen bottles. The night sweats have left me, the cough has disappeared, and I have gained fifteen pounds in flesh. I recommend it to all my friends.

With great respect, OLIVER RICE.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Reader, have you caught a cold? Are you unable to raise the phlegm? Have you an irritation in the throat? A sense of oppression on the lungs, with short breath? Do you have a fit of coughing on lying down? A sharp pain now and then in the region of the heart, shoulders and back? If so, our Advice is take at once a dose of Tutt's Expectorant; you will soon be able to raise the phlegm. In an hour repeat the Expectorant, place a hot iron to the feet, take two of Tutt's Pills. You will soon fall into a pleasant sleep and wake up in the morning, cough gone, lungs working freely; easy breathing, and the bowels moving in a natural manner. To prevent a return of these symptoms use the Expectorant several days.

Office, 35 Murray Street, N. Y.

TUTT'S PILLS

CURE TORPID LIVER.

TUTT'S PILLS

CURE DYSPEPSIA.

TUTT'S PILLS

CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

TUTT'S PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS

CURE BILIOUS COLIC.

TUTT'S PILLS

GIVE APPETITE.

TUTT'S PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

TUTT'S PILLS

CURE PILES.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

PROCLAMATION.

No More Sick Horses or Cattle.

The introduction of the *ENGLISH CONDITION POWDERS* in our American market, exempt from duty, freight, &c., has proved to the thousands who are daily using them that they have been a long felt want.

For the past half century they have grown in public favor and gener l use in all quarters of the globe and their name and fame is world wide.

There is not an ailment known in Veterinary practice of the Horse, Cow, Sheep or Hog, but yields to their miraculous influence.

Their rare balsamic properties are conveyed to every part of the brute creation and immediate relief is given.

They heal Internal Ulcerations, banish all derangements, and give the stomach proper tone.

No Stock owner need despair a cure whilst this NEVER FAILING remedy can be obtained, and the reputation they bear from all quarters of the globe is fully borne out by the success they have attained—corroborated by testimonials of the people of all classes and countries.

They have cured thousands of cases conceded incurable.

The many ailments of each class of animals and their various forms are too extended to discuss; but we guarantee in each case a ten fold remuneration for the small investment that places them within the reach of the most humble who have to rely on their stock for support.

The majority are more directly interested in Horses and to them we say, one trial will convince you that they work wonders, and no matter how doubtful the case is you will invariably be benefitted and your animals made and kept healthy by their use.

English Condition Powders are a certain and speedy remedy, no matter what the disease is or how complicated. They are not a temporary, but have invariably proved to be a radical cure.

They restore health and produce flesh, milk and butter. They aid digestion and assimilation, and thoroughly renovate the system and will be found invaluable and remunerative to every stock owner.

They are not like the usual horse and cattle powders that act as opium or stimulating drink act on man and when once used must always be used. They act as manure acts on soil, and can be used in any weather or season with profitable results.

☞ The following TESTIMONIALS speak of their merits:

Baltimore, June 17th, 1879.

We have been handling your English Condition Powders for some time past and find that their merits as compared with similar compounds, meet a want seldom (if at all) found in goods of a similar class. With Patrons of Husbandry they are growing into favor rapidly. (Signed)

H O DEVRIES, Ag't Md. State Grange.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 11, 1879.

I used one pound box of your English Condition Powders on a mare that was so poor and weak she had to be raised when she lay down. She is now in perfect health and good flesh and I credit it all to the powders

GEO. R. HEBBEL, Pa. Av. & Clifton st.

And thousands of other.

1 lb box 25 cents, 3 lb box 50 cents, 6 lb box 99 cents.

One trial will convince the most skeptical of their predominance over all others.

To Consumers—They are just one-third the cost of all Reliable Powders, and are as far superior in quality as in quantity.

Manufactured by the English Manufacturing Company, 9 South Holliday Street, Baltimore, Md., Sole Manufacturers for the United States.

We want an AGENT in every county.

dec9,79yr

H. MYERS,

JEWELLER, &C.,

Dover St, Easton, Md.

BEGS to announce that he has received another invoice of the celebrated Waltham Watches, all sizes and grades. These watches are now used on the principal railroads in England in preference to any other make, being more reliable time keepers. They are the most popular watch in the market. Two years guaranty with each watch. Patronize home-made watches, they are both better and cheaper than foreign make. may21,78

Select Poetry.

LET IT PASS.

Be not swift to take offense;
Let it pass.
Anger is a foe to sense;
Let it pass.
Brood not darkly o'er a wrong
Which will disappear ere long;
Rather sing this cherry song—
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Strife corrodes the purest mind;
Let it pass.
As the unregarded wind,
Let it pass!
Any vulgar souls that live,
May condemn without reprieve;
'Tis the noble who forgive,
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Echo not an angry word;
Let it pass.
Think how often you have erred;
Let it pass!
Since our joys must pass away,
Like the dewdrops on the spray,
Wherefore should our sorrows stay?
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

If for good you've taken ill,
Let it pass.
Oh! be kind and gentle still;
Let it pass!
Time at last makes all things straight;
Let us not resent, but wait,
And our triumph shall be great;
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Bid your anger to depart,
Let it pass!
Lay these homely words to heart,
Let it pass!
Follow not the giddy throng;
Better to be wronged than wrong;
Therefore sing the cheery song—
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Miscellaneous.

For the STAR.

THE WORTHIES OF TALBOT:

BEING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BIOGRAPHICAL ANNALS OF THAT COUNTY.

HON. JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Si quaeretur, quibonum judicium vere nominaretur, eum dicerem, qui legum et consuetudinis ejus, qua privati in civitate uterentur, et ad respondendum, et ad agendum et ad cavendum peritus est.

—CICERO, *De Oratore.*

CONTINUED.

Up to about this time Mr. Kerr had never been an active politician, though a man of decided views upon political questions. He had been content with the distinction which was given him by a successful practice of his profession, and the emoluments of office were not then such as to invite him to abandon a lucrative business at the bar. If he had political aspirations they were curbed by the consciousness that the opinions he had espoused, or rather which he had inherited, were not the opinions which had the popular favor. He was born a Federalist and nurtured in the school of Federalism by his distinguished uncle Mr. Bozman. The principles of that party he never abandoned, even after that party had become extinct and its very name a term of reproach. At last, however, he seems to have caught the infection, which to country gentlemen seems inevitable, of political ambition. In the year 1824, at the time when there was a complete disorganization of the old parties and when men had not arranged themselves anew, Mr Kerr was impelled to offer himself as candidate for Congress for the 7th District, composed of Queen Anne's, Talbot and Caroline counties, to succeed Mr. William Hayward. He had for his competitor Col. Thomas Emory, of Queen Anne's. Mr. Kerr declared himself "a candidate independent of all party views," and therefore solicited the votes of both Democrats and Federalists. This year was the year of the Presidential election, when there were four candidates in the field, and as Mr. Will. H. Crawford was the nominee of the "Congressional Caucus," the electors in Talbot were divided as far as there was definite division into Caucus and Anti-Caucus parties, the favorite candidate of the latter being Mr. John Quincy Adams. If Mr. Kerr favored the election of either of these gentlemen, it was the latter. He opened the campaign in a speech at Easton on the 14th of September, and followed it up with addresses to the people throughout the district. At the same meetings, the two congressional candidates frequently spoke. But these oratorical appeals were supplemented by newspaper addresses, and handbills, which afford curious reading to the local antiquary, as showing with what truths a spirited campaign could be fought. It is difficult to determine how or upon what these two respectable gentlemen, the candidates, differed. One feature of the campaign is as prominent as it is admirable—the perfect courtesy with which the opponents spoke of each other. The result of the canvass was the election of Mr. Kerr by the handsome majority of 494 in his own county, which was somewhat reduced in the whole district. It may not be amiss to say that at the presidential election in the same year, Mr. Daniel Martin, the anti-caucus, or Adams elector received a majority over Mr. James Sangston, of Caroline, the caucus, or Crawford elector, in this county, but Mr. Sangston was chosen in the district at large. There was practically no Jackson elector, Mr. Daniel S. Haddaway, named for that functionary, having withdrawn. The vote for the President being thrown into the House of Representatives, as is known of all, Mr. William Hayward, then the representative from this District, cast his vote for Mr. Crawford. Again Mr. Kerr offered himself as a candidate for Congress in 1826, having Mr. Philemon B. Hopper, of Queen Anne's, as his competitor. Again he took an independent position, receiving the votes of both the Democrats and Federalists. At this date, however, the new lines of the parties began to be distinguishable, the election of Mr. Adams by the House of Representatives and the defeat of General Jackson before the same body, being the occasion of the drawing such lines. An independent position is apt to be regarded among party men as an equivocal one. There is always a suspicion of the sincerity of one who attempts to occupy such a relation to opposing bodies. Mr. Kerr did not escape the penalty which partisans inflict upon one who attempts to placate old foes while he aims to retain old friends. He was accused of vacillating and hedging—terms which most are too ready to apply to public men when their relations to no one measure before the people suffice to indicate their party preferences, and when intelligent men differ who once agreed, and agree who formerly differed. That Mr. Kerr should have been accused by the Federalists of having turned Democrat, and by Democrats of never having abandoned his "high toned" Federalism, is very conclusive evidence, at this day, that neither was correct, and that he maintained his position of independence with great tact, and doubtless with perfect integrity of mind. In truth while retaining all his old party attachments, which in his case as in many others, was founded more upon mere sentiment and long association, than upon deliberate conviction of principles, he had lost much of his old party hostility, which had no firmer basis, it may be, than the feeling or the habit of antagonism. He had discovered that the old Federalists had not always been in the right, and the old Democrats not always in the wrong. It must be remembered that the times new referred to were a period of calmness of the political passions and of coolness of the political judgment. It was the famous "era of good feeling," though it was near the close of that era when as yet no one saw how near was the time when those passions were to glow with new and even unwonted intensity, and when that judgment was to be shrouded by intense partisan prejudice. Thus in the absence of any great question of public policy to divide the candidates, they sought to gain advantage one of the other by discussing matters almost personal. Even the subject of religion was dragged in, and as the opponents were representatives of the two prevailing denominations, attempts were made to secure support for one or the other by appeals to religious prejudices. Mr. Kerr was no zealot, though a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, which was thought to embrace most of the so called aristocracy of this county and district. Mr. Hopper was a very earnest Methodist, and fancied that the older church looked rather superciliously upon the younger. Mr. Hopper in a public speech intimated that Mr. Kerr had made his Methodism "an objection to him." Mr. Kerr deftly parried this charge by saying that if he had made any such intimations, which he had not, he would have been acting a very foolish part to arouse any religious prejudices in a community where the Methodists were in the majority, but that Mr. Hopper had shown himself the very *adroit* politician by exciting the impression that he, Mr. Kerr, had shown his illiberality towards these people by objecting to the religious profession of his opponent.—This introduction of denominational differences was the survival of a custom prevalent in the early part of the century, when the lines of the two churches in this county were very nearly coincident with those of the two parties. It may be very well to note, too, that the Socinian opinions of Mr. Adams were in 1824, and again in 1828, made the ground of objection to his election to the presidency. These petty disputes between these notabilities, would not be worth their recording but that they serve to characterize the local politics of the day. Perhaps their omission would be better, that the illusion, harmless or wholesome, might not be dispelled, of the lofty dignity of our predecessors, and of the weightiness of those questions which exercised their powerful minds, or agitated their capacious breasts The result of the campaign of 1826 was favorable to Mr. Kerr, he receiving a majority in the district over his opponent of 210 votes.

By an Act of Assembly of the session of 1829, a change was made in the time for holding elections of members of Congress, so that the next election for this purpose after the passage of the Act, took place in October 1829, on the first Monday of that month. In this year Mr. Kerr was again a candidate. During the time that he had served in Congress the new parties had become defined. He had given a cordial support to the administration under Mr. Adams, but his course had not been that of a strict partisan. The fact that in casting his votes in Congress he had sometimes acted with the opposition, gave umbrage to many who thought it was his duty to act otherwise than in this independent manner. At a convention held at Hillsborough, in Caroline county for the naming of a candidate for Congress from the 7th District, by the Anti-Jackson party, Mr. Robt. Henry Goldsborough was selected.* This gentleman thought it his duty to decline the nomination, on the grounds that the convention was not properly organized and did not represent the whole district, Talbot in fact having no delegates present and Caroline being only partially represented. But anterior to the assembling of this convention, namely in June, Mr. Kerr had published a brief address, offering himself a third time as a candidate for Congress, and soliciting the suffrages of members of all parties. In this address there is no annunciation of the relation he held to the then existing administration, although it was known to Mr. Kerr's friends that he was of the opposition. This silence was used by his antagonists, who were not confined to the Jackson party, to his detriment. One of his former most intimate friends, and co-partisans was the most severe in his condemnation of his alleged neutrality: and this led to an estrangement which was never healed. In a long address to the electors of the district published in the newspapers of the county and in handbill, he defended himself with great ability from the charges of a want of frankness in the avowal of his political relations to the two parties which at this date were marshalled in full array, and a want of consistency in his conduct while in Congress. The following extract from this address will serve to define his position, and display his motives of action. "I am not called on to vindicate myself against specific charges of improper votes: it seems that my general sentiments and conduct in relation to the late struggle for the Presidency [between Jackson and Adams, in 1828] are called in question, and I am represented as a man who expresses no opinion with decision, nor gives support to that which he professes, as becomes one in the responsible public station which I had lately the honor to hold at at your hands; nay it has been in effect insinuated by some that my opinions could never be ascertained; and that in Congress and elsewhere they have been cautiously concealed. * * * At the earliest period of the first contest [in 1824] which resulted in the election of the late President Adams, when but very few of those in this district who have since so warmly advocated his election, had ventured forth in his support, my preference for him *solely* on the score of eminent talents and appropriate knowledge and learning was openly expressed; and at all subsequent periods, and in every competition, the same opinion was unreservedly maintained. * * * In the late contest, my opinion remained the same; and although from the cross purposes of politicians,—to say no worse of the movements of some Adam's partisans towards me—I had such motives and cue to *change*, as might have had a tendency to seduce an unsteady or selfish politician, my real opinion was freely given to every man of every party, with whom I conversed upon the subject. So far from preserving a politic silence, not only on the approach of the crisis of election, but long before, I felt it to be a duty I owed to myself, on so great a public question to express my unequivocal opinion, and this too I sedulously communicated to those leading advocates of the present Chief Magistrate, who had liberally supported me in my own election. Still my determination had been early formed, and had irrevocably fixed not to enter the lists as a partisan or leader,—if I could have so aspired—on the *public stand*; and this is

"The very head and front of my offending."

* * * I had been chosen by the people as their Representative in Congress, * * and I did consider it derogatory of the station of direct responsibility which I held to them, should I exhibit myself, during my term of actual service, in the character of a violent and subservient partisan electioneering for any candidate for the Presidency. * * * He who takes upon himself the sacred duty of representing the People ought to hold himself free from all influence, and all entangling party connections with either the incumbent in the executive chair, or any other candidate for that high office, who may be able to hold such a mighty struggle for it as that which lately convulsed the nation. The immediate representatives of the people are the proper checks to the encroachments or unpatriotic measures of the executive department, and that kind of zealous warfare in which a *thorough-going* partisan must necessarily engage, is but ill calculated to preserve the independence of his mind in any subsequent judgment upon the measures of his favorite. * * * To my associates in the *House* of Representatives I think I may safely appeal as to the fearless independence of my votes upon every question." Mr. Kerr proceeds to say that he voted against Gen l Jackson, and that the earliest measures of his administration had not met with his approval, but "should it be expected of me by any man, at this stage of the new administration to enlist myself under the banner of an indiscriminate opposition—right or wrong—to him I say that I cannot adopt such a course * * but in the fullness and sincerity of truth I pledge myself, in case I am honored with a seat in Congress, that * * I will give a fair and just support to every measure of this administration I may think right and will oppose every one I disapprove." There are few persons at the present who would not, after reading this able paper, be willing to concede that he had made a satisfactory defence of his course: but it was not satisfactory to many men of his day, who in the midst of the heat of political contests of that time, and they were never warmer, demanded that every one who aspired to official position should enroll himself in one or other of the opposing parties—should be either Greek or Trojan. Mr. Kerr's conception of the duties of a Representative were lofty—so lofty, perhaps, as to be above the appreciation of the larger part of those upon whom he depended for support. Those who are acquainted with the history of parties in this country know that the election of Jackson inaugurated a new era in political morals as well as in political methods, when sentiments which once might have been received with applause, were looked upon as the conceits of idealists and unbecoming the practical statesman.

It was thought Mr. Kerr would have no competitor, as a convention of the Jackson party had adjourned without making a nomination. But a few weeks before the day of election Mr. Richard Spencer, a gentleman of most respectable character and abilities, and a native citizen of Talbot county, announced his intention to contest the campaign with with Mr. Kerr. Mr. Kerr treated the candidacy of Mr. Spencer cavalierly, but he evidently misconceived both the strength of his opponent, as regards his capacity, popularity, or political following, as was proven by the result of the canvass. Though the district was conceded to be strongly Federal, or National Republican, as the opposition claimed to be called, yet Mr. Spencer, the Jackson candidate, was successful in his election over Mr. Kerr by the small majority of six votes. Mr. Kerr attributed his defeat, and probably with justice, to the disaffection of the friends of Mr. Robert H. Goldsborough.

Again in 1831 he was a candidate for Congress, having been regularly nominated by a convention of delegates at Hillsborough, representing the National Republican, or Anti-Jackson party. In this convention Mr. Robt. H. Goldsborough competed with him for the nomination. Mr. Kerr's friends contended that Mr. Goldsborough retained too much of his old Federalism to be an available candidate for the new party, composed largely of seceding Democrats, while Mr. Goldsborough's friends insisted that Mr. Kerr was not sufficiently pronounced in his opposition to the executive to represent the same party whose strongest sentiment was its Anti-Jacksonism. The defeat of Mr. Goldsborough in this convention gave rise to an angry controversy, conducted through the papers; but as the details of this would serve no good end it need not be further noticed. Mr. Kerr had for his Democratic competitor, his former opponent, Mr. Richard Spencer. He had to encounter the old charges, which he repelled in the same manner as has heretofore been related. Now, however, Mr. Kerr's anti-Jacksonism was more distinctly announced, as Jacksonism had become more distinctly displayed. Indeed, that great wave of political sentiment which was pouring over the country, the final ebbing of which we have hardly yet seen, was then at its flood. Mr. Kerr had to encounter this wave, and beside had to withstand the concealed undertow of opposition in his own party. He however was successful, beating Mr. Spencer by the small majority of eighteen votes, with his own county voting against him.

(*Concluded next week.*)

*The Jackson Convention had met in Hillsborough on the 10th Sept., and had resolved to make no nomination.

A correspondent writing from the neighborhood of the recent cyclone in Randolph county, Mo., says that a complete picture of the cyclone may be seen on the windows of several houses near its track.