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TERMS.

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Letters to the Editor must be POST PAID to insure attention.

CARD.

CHARLES DOWNES, if elected will serve his Fellow Citizens of Queen Ann's County in the next General Assembly of Maryland. Aug. 22

☞We have been requested to announce CAPT. JOHN HACKETT, for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

August 8th 1829, 3t

Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I now offer myself as a Candidate, for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

NATHAN BETTON.

June 27th tf

MR. SPENCER.—You will please to announce BEN. SEEGAR, Esq. as a Candidate for the Legislature, at the ensuing Election, and oblige

MANY OF THE PEOPLE.

August 1st 1829. tf

WE are authorised to announce Mr. CLAYTON WRIGHT, as a Candidate, for the next General Assembly.

RED TAVERN

In Centreville—TO RENT for 1830.

THE Subscriber will rent for the next Year the Large Red Tavern now occupied by Mr. Gadd. The House is commodious and now undergoing a thorough repair. The Stable is likewise sufficiently large. JAMES SMITH.

Aug 22.

TO THE PEOPLE.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS,—

I have just arrived at home, after an absence of three weeks, and find that certain political movements have been recently blazoned to the public eye, with an adventitious colouring, calculated to make an impression unfavourable to my pretensions as a Candidate for your suffrages. There is no time left for me, if I were otherwise disposed, but to deal with you briefly and in the same frank and decided language, in which I have always addressed myself to the People; I will, therefore, come at once to the point.

I understand that a feeling has been sprung against me on a ground wholly untenable and, I cannot hesitate to say, by means of insinuations or statements, which they, who make them, *know to be false*. But it is a well-known maxim that public clamour,—however unfounded and unjust,—may at any time easily be raised against an individual, seeking or holding a place in the confidence of the people; and whilst the satisfaction of dispassionate and unprejudiced Citizens is silent, the discontent which is excited by the whispers and misrepresentations of malice is loud & turbulent. Thus, even a single individual, determined to oppose by *all means*, may create more noise and shew of opposition than fifty upright and determined defenders. It is thus too the purest intentions are often blackened by the splenetic effusions of a few, and by the instrumentality of subservient and malignant partizans the foulest imputations may be made to pass current for a certain political effect. But there is ever a redeeming spirit in the magnanimity of the *real People*, which will sustain an upright and innocent man and give him the triumph and the palm of victory over slander and persecution.

When I first sought the honor of representing you in Congress, a peculiar state of politics existed. The old party distinction between Federalists and Democrats was evidently worn away, and I was elected by the favour of the people at large.

It was the disinterested kindness of my friends and neighbours and fellow citizens that bestowed that mark of confidence and respect upon me. I had no ulterior views of ambition—no interests but in common with yourselves—and certainly could hope to derive no emolument from the service. At my second election, notwithstanding the combined efforts of some of the most influential leaders of both the old political parties, I was re-elected by a largely increased majority. The bold assumption of my opponents then that my first election was a *wind fall*, and that I could not be again returned, was, like the present hopes and anticipated triumph of my enemies, vain and illusory.

In my first Canvass, I pledged myself to you by every tie which could bind a man to society that I would enter into your service with a free and unbiassed mind, and that no party or personal views incompatible with your true interests or welfare should draw me aside from that path of duty which my own judgment should indicate.—With the best of my poor ability, I have sought always to judge correctly and to vote in every instance by the best lights I could attain. If, with these disinterested views, I have been found voting sometimes with one party, and sometimes with another, as seems to be objected against me, unless the impropriety of any of my votes can be shewn, it surely attests the fidelity with which I have fulfilled my pledges to the people. I certainly feel a consciousness at least of having pursued what I believed at the moment to be conducive to the welfare of my country, and, if I have erred in any case, it has not been from selfish or sinister motives or from a desire to advance myself in any degree with any party.

But 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 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 lately had the honor to hold 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. The effrontery, which could fabricate or set forth such a charge is indeed admirable, but it is put to shame by the conduct of those, who having heard from my own lips the reiterated expression of one uniform opinion in relation to that great contest and the pretentions of the several candidates, notwithstandidg their perfect knowledge of my declared sentiments have given colour and sanction to these frivolous and unfounded objections against me. I have not hitherto condescended to answer the sly insinuations and *taunting* queries set forth by anonymous scribblers in the newspapers; but, being informed by my friends that with some honest and disinterested citizens, otherwise favourably inclined to me, and who have not had an opportunity to know my sentiments, those bold assertions, so sanctioned, have had the effect to deceive, I think proper in a brief manner now to declare them so as to frustrate the designs of this unjust spirit of detraction. In doing this, I refer with confidence, in proof of the sincerity of my sentiments, to leading men of both parties, as I may safely do to every intelligent and honest man who ever heard me speak upon the subject.

I hope I may presume with confidence that no man of character will venture openly to assert that at any moment, from the commencement of the late contest till its termination, he ever heard me utter a sentiment contradictory to that which I had at any other time professed, in relation to the fitness or to my preference of the one candidate or the other.—At the earliest period of the first contest, 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 of him, *solely* on the score of eminent talents and appropriate learning and knowledge, was openly expressed; and, at all subsequent periods and in every competition, the same opinion was unreservedly maintained. I was assuredly a *disinterested* judge—no partizan: for, as one of the people, at the time of my first declaration of that preference, and having no views to public life—much less to *office*—I sought only to add my candid voice for the promotion of the general weal. In the late contest my opinion remained the same; & although, from the cross purposes of politicians,—to say no worse of the movements of some Adams' partizans 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 on 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 been irrevocably fixed not to enter the lists as a partizan or a leader,—if I could have so aspired,—on the *Public stand*; —and this is

'The very head and front of my offending.'

I had a particular occasion to assign my reasons to a portion of my fellow citizens, who desired that I should take the electioneering stand, for abstaining from the intemperate strife of the last election, and I think now that if the people will understand the scope of my opinions then expressed, they will at least free me from censure if every man does not at once acknowledge the force of my argument. It is surely a matter of opinion upon which many may honestly differ. But to have pursued a different course as some it seems would have had me do, were wholly incompatible with my settled notions of propriety.

I had been chosen by the people as their Representative in Congress—they to watch and ward for the security of their rights and interests,—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 or subservient instrument of electioneering for any candidate for the Presidency. The House of Representatives is the *People's House*, and he, who takes upon himself the sacred duty of representing them ought to hold himself free from all influence by, & all entangling party connexions 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* partizan must necessarily engage, is but ill calculated to preserve the independence of his mind in any subsequent judgment upon the measures of his favourite. These sentiments, my fellow citizens, are drawn from the true spirit of the Constitution; and I do not deem it too serious to say that one great source of painful apprehension in my mind for the fate of this republic, is the inordinate zeal and the *devotedness*, so generally manifested of late years by existing members of the House of Representatives, to one or another of the rival candidates, for the vast power and patronage of the Government. That provision in the Constitution which prohibits them from being *electors of the President*, plainly indicates the boding fears of the wise and patriotic men, who framed that instrument and speaks a volume of solemn warning to the present generation. The terrific vision of "*a great central power*," which a few years ago so much agitated the minds of some of our distinguished statesmen, seems to have vanished into thin air! But to that dread consummation, be assured, my fellow citizens, nothing can have so great a power to precipitate us as this intriguing—violent *partizanship* of Representatives in Congress for Presidential Candidates.

If unhappily, hereafter, this government should become assimilated in its operations, as some have foretold, to that of Great Britain, and all our political contests be resolved into a mere struggle of the *ins* and the *outs*, then will the patriotic reformers of that day, look back and see with astonishment, that an enlightened people should have so easily lent themselves to the establishment of a practice tending so directly to corrupt the main checks provided by the Constitution, and so to destroy the fair fabrick of liberty. I might pursue and further illustrate this important topick, but I have not time for it.

With regard to my course of conduct and standing in the House of Representatives, it would not become me to say more than seems absolutely necessary in self-defence. To my associates there, I think I may safely appeal as to the fearless independence of my votes on every question; and, for my standing, I may venture to remark, that I was placed and served on one of the most important Committees of the House by the unsought favour of two successive Speakers.

It seems fit that I should now in conclusion of this address, make some avowal of my sentiments in regard to the present Administration. I voted, as I have said, against the President. The first measures adopted by him have not met my approbation; and I do not believe they have received that of his most dispassionate and reflecting friends. But, whilst I declare my entire disapprobation of that general detrusion from office which has been adopted, I will give my hearty and sincere support to the measure of detecting and bringing to condign punishment the bold or mean peculator in every department.

Should it, however, 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 fulness of sincerity and truth, I pledge myself, in case I am again honored with a seat in Congress, that when the course of the new administration, in relation to the foreign and domestic policy of the country, shall be developed by its measures, I will give a fair and just support to every one I may think right, and will oppose every one I disapprove.

I offer for the present, this appeal to the liberal and enlightened citizens by whom my title to their confidence will no doubt be justly decided.

JOHN LEEDS KERR

Sept. 5, 1829. (3 weeks)

MUSES' BOWER.

THIS IS MY ELDEST DAUGHTER SIR.

This is my eldest Daughter, Sir,
Her mother's only care;
You praise her face—Oh! Sir, she is
As *good* as she is fair!
My angel Jane is clever too,
Accomplishments I've taught her!
I'll introduce you to her, Sir,
—This is my eldest Daughter.
I've sought the aid of ornament,
Bejewelling her curls,
I've tried her beauty unadorned,
Simplicity and pearls;
I've set her off to get her off,
'Till fallen off I've thought her:
Yet I've softly breathed to all the beaux—
"This is my eldest Daughter."
I've tried all styles of hair dressing,
Madonnas, frizzes, crops,
Her waist I've laced, her back I've braced,
Till circulation stops!
I've padded her until I have
Into a Venus wrought her,
But puffing her has no effect!
—This is my eldest Daughter.
Her gowns are a la Ackerman,
Her corslets a la Bell:
Yet when the season ends, each beau
Still leaves his T. T. L.
I patronise each dejune,
Each party on the water,
Yet still she hangs upon my arm!
This is my eldest Daughter.
She did refuse a Gentleman—
—I own it was absurd—
She thought she ought to answer 'No!'
He took her at her word!
But she'd say 'Yes,' if any one
That's eligible sought her;
She really is a charming girl,
Though she's my eldest Daughter.

COLIC AND CUCUMBERS.

Thou brother of Henbane, thou plant disabolic,
Tempter and punisher, pleasure and bane;
Cause of the cholera, germ of the colic,
'Tis poison to eat thee, but who can abstain?
If you will not be guided by counsel, my mates,
Let me tell you at least, what the Doctor will do,
He will clap where the pain is, red hot pewter plates,
For what happened to me, may be suffered by you:
He will bleed you, and throw in the bark like a tanner,
He will nourish your body with potion and pill,
And having ill used it in barbarous manner
Will think it a favor, and bring in a bill.
Where the pain may be grievous, the gain should be great,
So 'tis better to feed, where the risk is but small;
Nor would I hereafter, to get an estate,
Be so rash as to eat a cucumber at all.

THE SWEETS OF MARRIAGE.

MIDDLETON.—1657.

The treasures of the deep are not so precious
As are the conceal'd comforts of a man
Lock'd up in woman's love
What a delicious breath marriage sends forth!
The violet bed's not sweeter. Honest wedlock
Is like a banqueting house built in a garden,
On which the spring's chaste flowers take delight
To cast their modest odours; when base lust,
With all her powders, paintings, and the best pride,
Is but a fair house built by a ditch side.

Jonathan's Visit to a Wedding.

Did you ever go to a wedding?
What a darn'd sight of bussing it takes;
Then your mouth is as hot as a pudding,
They put so much spice in their cakes.
Such playing and running I never!
The galls all as neat as new pins;
I'd fairly wear out my old leather,
To catch 'em and kiss them by jings.
I wonder, by goll, what the matter,
I can't get a sweat heart—I've tried—
But I sniggers I never could flatter,
But the galls would all tell me I lied.
So; rot 'em, I always am cheated,
By gosh! I will twig 'em I vum;
If can't be more handsomer treated,
I won't go a courting by gum.
Then I guess they will come to their reason
If what granny says be all true—
If you'll let 'em alone with your teazin'
The galls will come flockin' to you.

FROM MY PLACE BOOK.

If I possessed the most valuable things in the world, and were about to will them away, the following would be a plan of distribution:

I would *will* to the whole world, *truth* and *friendship*, which are very scarce.

I would give an additional portion of *truth*, to editors, lawyers, traders and merchants.

I would give to physicians—skill and learning.

To clergymen—zeal and disinterested piety.

To lawyers, merchants, brokers, public officers, &c.—honesty.

To old women--short tongues & legs.

To young women --common-sense, large waists, and natural feet.

To servants -obedience and honesty.

To masters -humanity.

To farmers--punctuality and sobriety.

To old men--preparation for death.

To young sprouts, or dandies--good sense, little cash, and hard work.

To old maids--good tempers, little talk, and suitable husbands.

To old bachelors--a love for virtue, children and wives.

To school boys--hard study and politeness to superiors.

To school girls—adornment of the brain, simple dress, and more work.

To schoolmasters- abilities to teach what they profess, and attention.

To our college—the ablest professors, without regard to birth-place or sect.

To mechanics—punctuality, honesty and weak drink.

To the rich—humility, politeness & exercise.

To the poor--contentment and good will to the rich.

To the miser--empty coffers.

To the prodigal (if single)--a plenty of cash--(if married)--economy.

To authors--good guardians.

To poets--hospitals, or mad houses for old age.

To politicians--plain, candid, and honest dealings.

To Judges---learning and impartiality.

To essayists—short pieces, and to the point.

To legislators--exertions for the public good, greater than for popularity, and short speeches.

To the charitable--little parade and home benefactors.

To northern beggars--little cash and cold fare.

To divinity students--a greater love for Christ and souls, than for gold or show.

To sabbatarians--abhorrence for great sins more than little ones, and a look out for themselves.

To christian warfare--always pursuasion in place of force.

DENS SAPIENTIÆ.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Seventy five years ago, Gen. (then Major) Washington, made an excursion into the Western Wilderness, and descending the Monongahela river in a canoe to its confluence with the Alleghany, wrote to Gov. Dinwiddie that he considered "the land in the fork" (the present site of Pittsburg) as extremely well suited for a fort, as it had the absolute command of both rivers. The "land of the fork" which Washington examined with a soldier's eye, and on which he recommended the erection of a little military post to overawe the marauding savages of the neighbourhood, is now the largest inland town in the United States, containing about 20,000 inhabitants, the depot of a populous country, and possessing a manufacturing capital of many millions of dollars.

The amount of merchandise which passed yearly through the warehouses of the city so long ago as 1815, was estimated at $20,000 000.

Population of Cincinnati.—A Directory of the City of Cincinnati, just published, gives the following statement of the population of that place:

"From the most correct data that we have been able to obtain, there are at present a permanent white population in the city of Cincinnati, consisting of—

Males,	11,855	
Females,	10,035	
White inhabitants,		21,890
To which may be added—Blacks & Mulattoes,		2,258
Total,		24,148 souls.

Besides the above, there is constantly a floating transient population of from 1000 to 1500 souls, who help a little to swell the bills of mortality."