BRIDGETOWN, March 1st, 1839.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—There is scarcely a newspaper in the State, and perhaps but very few individuals who feel an interest in the politics of the day, but what have had something to say respecting Senator Boon; and there has been a great deal said respecting his pledges, and the obligations he is supposed to be under to the Van Buren party that elected him. As I presume it will not be denied by any one that I am better acquainted with Mr. Boon's course from the earliest stage of his political career than any one else save himself, and as I feel myself in rather a "bad fix" in this business, I have therefore thought proper to give to the people a full and impartial statement of every particular, defying contradiction by Mr. Boon or his political friends if he has any. I shall therefore begin with Mr. Boon in the fall of 1836. It is well known to the Van Buren party in Caroline, that in the fall of 1836 Mr. Boon was very lukewarm, and that when he went to the polls he was heard to say that he was completely at a loss how to vote, and never felt so careless about an election; and it is said and believed by a great many, that he voted for my colleague, Mr. Keene, as an Elector. After it was known throughout the State how the electoral college was situated, Mr. Keene and myself addressed to Mr. Boon privately the following letter:

"September 13th, 1836.

"DEAR SIR:—We presume you are advised of the singular situation of the Electoral College of Maryland, and what may be the result is beyond our imaginations. You are aware upon what principles the election was canvassed in the county, (on our parts) and as we are determined, so far as we may have ability, to carry out those principles, and as we presume, under any circumstances, that we should be entitled to some choice in a Senator from this county, we therefore respectfully ask your opinions in relation to the proposed alterations in the Constitution. Our motive for asking your opinion is not intended for any political purpose whatever but to enable us to carry out the principles we started with. We should be glad to have your answer as soon as possible.

We are, sir, very respectfully
Your obedient servants.
MARCY FOUNTAIN
ROBERT T. KEENE.

TO JOHN BOON, ESQ."

Although the letter was sent to Mr. Boon's, yet it unfortunately happened that Mr. Boon was not at home, and was thereby prevented from answering it in time to reach us, as we were then on our way to Annapolis. Mr. Boon, however, regretted that he had not the opportunity of replying to our letter. I shall now leave Mr. Boon until the early part of August 1838, at which time I was authorised by the leading men of the Van Buren party to wait on Mr. Boon for the purpose of ascertaining whether he would oppose the Whig nomination for Senator, provided the Van Buren men would support him. I remained in conversation with Mr. Boon some time, until I understood from him who he believed would be the whig caucus nominee for Senator. I then frankly stated to him my business. I said to him that our party was of the opinion that he was opposed to the course pursued by the whigs in their leading measures of state policy, and as the gentleman whom he named as likely to be the nominee was in favor of all their leading measures throughout, and a thoroughgoing whig, I asked him if he could be assured that the Van Buren party would support him, would he oppose the caucus nomination, or would he serve us if we would consent to run him? I never shall forget his reply, it was this: that he was getting old, and was afraid that he should not be able to stand the fatigues of a campaign, severe as it must be, if he should have the gentleman to oppose that he supposed he should. Mr. Boon's son was there that day, and when I was about to ride, Mr. Boon followed me out and desired that what had passed between us that day should be kept secret with our friends until we should have a further interview. I asked him if his son knew any thing of his intention (for I was satisfied from what had passed, that he intended to become a candidate.) He said no, that no human being knew one word on the subject; so we parted. I communicated to our friends cautiously, what had passed between Mr. Boon and myself, and so the matter remained until I met Mr. Boon at a camp meeting in the neighborhood, at which place we had another conversation pretty much of the same import as the one just stated. I did not see Mr. Boon again until after the whigs had made their nominations. This was on Tuesday. The same evening the Van Buren party had a private meeting, and I was again requested to see Mr. Boon, and consented to do so. On the next day, however, (Wednesday) Mr. Boon came to see me, and desired a private interview, the result of which was, that I was to go to his house the next day, to arrange the matters between him and the Van Buren party. I went accordingly, and again found Mr. Boon's son there, and shortly after one of his neighbors (Mr. Daniel Orrell) came in Mr. Boon invited me into a private apartment, furnished me with pen, ink and paper, and said, now write sir, whatever you may think proper. I did write Mr. Boon's announciation, which is now in the office of Freedom's Sentinel, Centreville, with his own signature to it. He then took a copy, without making the slightest alteration in it, and sent it to be published in the papers at Easton. He thus announced himself as a candidate, with the assurance from me that he would be supported by our party. The Van Buren party had called a general meeting to be held on the following Tuesday, at which meeting Mr. Boon's situation was fully canvassed. A considerable number looked upon his annunciation as not all binding, and I very well remember that James Sangston Esq. was among that number. I know that he continued to doubt Mr. Boon until a few days before the election, when he stated that he was fully satisfied with him, and that he would use every means to elect him, and I am sure he did. What assurance Mr. Boon had given Mr. Sangston and others, remains, if it should be necessary, for them to say. As to my own part, I asked no pledge of Mr. Boon. I was perfectly content with what must necessarily grow out of the situation in which he had placed himself, and what was to have been expected from any other man that could or would have lent himself in the way that he did. You will remember, fellow citizens, that he addressed the people of Caroline through the medium of a handbill, which handbill, prior to its publication, was brought to me for inspection, as he seemed unwilling to trust any other person. I suggested several alterations, amongst them was one to which I wish to call your particular attention. He said "in thus presenting myself before the public I wish it to be understood that I compromit nothing, and by no means my whig principles" When I came to this part of his address, he discovered that I objected to it, and immediately said "I was afraid it would not answer." I told him no, if that appeared it was all over with him. Well then said he, I will strike it out, which he done, as will appear by reference to the manuscript, in whatever office it was printed, provided he sent the same copy. The publication made its appearance as alluded to, without this important clause. Now I ask if this is not sacrificing whig principles, I should like to know in what way the sacrifice could be made. However, as I promised to tell a plain unvarnished tale, I will leave comment to others. There is an old adage I have often heard, which says that "actions speak louder than words,"—now for the actions. The canvass between Mr. Boon and his competitor grew warm as it progressed. Mr. Boon was necessarily thrown into the hottest of the fight, and he did fight manfully. During the contest where was he to be found, in whose ranks did he stand, with whom did he associate? At the Van Buren treat in Denton, the day before the election, in the midst of the Van Buren party, he was feasting and drinking, and by his alluring arts, won the good feeling and support of that party. Yes, even dining at Mr. Costin's table with the candidates and leaders of that party, a thing entirely unknown until he became a candidate. and from that time until the election, acting with, and depending upon that party for ultimate success. Having met with them in private on the evening previous to the election, for the purpose of raising funds to pay the soldiers on the coming day of battle, what did he do?—He contributed the unprecedented sum of $150 to the general fund. Whilst there, a friend entered with a written whig ticket, purporting to be written by himself; the question was immediately asked him, do you intend to vote this ticket? Like Peter before he denied his master, he protessed his fealty and love, and declared he did not. What was his conduct on the day of the election? Actively engaged in all the savage warfare of that day, he fought with desperation, rallying and encouraging his forces, tomahawking and scalping every thing that came in his way, and finally voted a full Van Buren ticket, save Mr. Steele, counteracting his vote for Mr. Steele, by using his means and influence in behalf of Mr. Grason and the other gentlemen composing the democratic ticket, amongst whom was one of the "glorious nineteen." One thing I omitted in its proper place.—Mr. Boon wrote to me prior to the election, in the following language: "I am now a candidate; my main dependance is on your party, don't let me be sacrificed. I wish you to go to Denton to-day, as I understand or expect that *Burchenal intends to raise earth, h—l, and the d—l.*" And doubtless he believed that his Satanic majesty was about to be raised, when *Burchenal* produced his old *confidential letters.*

Now, fellow citizens, from what is here stated, and which will not be denied, I ask you in candour what was reasonably to be expected of Mr. Boon? After opposing the whig caucus nomination, and throwing himself into the arms of the opposite party, after using his means and influence for and voting the democratic ticket, after repeatedly declaring that he was no Burchenal nor Reverdy Johnson Whig, and in fact, after doing all that he could for the party that elected him, I again ask had we not a right to believe that he would carry out its reasonable and just expectations? As a proof that he ought to have done so, we find our party entirely disappointed and unanimously disapproving of his course. A mere fragment of the Whig party have endeavored to console him by saying that "what you have done in the Senate, perhaps we ourselves should have done, therefore we say, this, and no more, meets our approbation." They remain perfectly silent with respect to his course last fall, and not one word do we hear like trusting him hereafter, save from the vice president of the late Whig meeting at Denton, who when interrogated on the subject, declared he would prefer Mr. Boon to Mr. Burchenal if they were again candidates before the people. That portion of the Whig party that understand the whole matter, and have felt the injury Mr. Boon has done, say honestly, they will trust him no further, and that as they had no hand in placing him where he is, they are content to leave him to pursue his own course. Mr. Boon and perhaps some of his Whig friends, entertain the erroneous idea that in supporting him, it was the object of our party to break down Mr. Burchenal. I am satisfied such was not their object, and believe that the greater portion of our party prefer the latter gentleman as a private citizen.

MARCY FOUNTAIN.

I have quoted the words "bad fix" because I have understood they were used by Mr. Boon. After asking to be excused from voting on Mr. Sutton's nomination, and being refused, he observed, "Mr. President, I am in a bad fix in this matter."

From the National Intelligencer.

THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The Session was closed long after midnight of Sunday the 3d instant, the House adjourning at a quarter before 2 o'clock; the Senate not until after 3 o'clock, A. M. of Monday.

Among the acts which failed may be reckoned, as first among those which have attracted the public attention, the bill known as the Sub-Treasury bill, which, after passing the Senate, was suffered to lie on the table of the other House till the close of the session.

In the List of Acts passed during the late Session there were none making appropriations for Fortifications, or for the support of the Military Academy. The appropriations for these objects were incorporated in the bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for 1839. An appropriation is also contained in that bill for the defence of the Niagara, Oswego, and Plattsburgh frontier; and an appropriation of $80,000 for the defence of the Western frontier is included in the Indian appropriation bill

The appropriations for the support of the Post Office Department are included in the Civil Appropriation act. No *Post road* act was passed at this session.

No act for building or completing Lighthouses was passed. The bill for that purpose which passed the Senate was never even read in the House.

Neither was any act for the improvement of Harbors passed at this session

The bill making appropriations for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, after passing the Senate, failed in the House of Representatives, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of its friends to procure for it a hearing at least. On Sunday night, Mr. Rariden got a motion before the House to go into Committee of the Whole on that bill; but his motion was negatived.

CONNECTICUT.—The whigs of Connecticut have nominated Joseph Trumbull, Esq. of Hartford, as a candidate for Congress, from the 1st district. The Hon. Isaac Toucy, has been re-nominated by the Republicans; and the Hon. Samuel Ingham, has been re-nominated for the 2d district, by the Republican Convention at Northford.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The general election for Governor, Members of Congress, and state officers takes place on the 12th inst. Both parties appear to be prepared for vigorous action, and the election will, no doubt, be warmly contested.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, March 12, 1839

DORCHESTER ELECTION.

FOR SENATOR.

Wm. T. Goldsborough	(Whig.)	946
J. A. Stewart	(Dem.)	874
Goldsborough's majority		72

This result is very flattering, and will we hope animate our friends to increased exertions at a future time. The gain is 198 over last falls vote, and speaks well for the cause of Democracy in Dorchester

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☞ Agreeably to request we publish to-day Mr. Abram Jump's letter to the public. The certificates together with Mr. Fountain's expose (which will be found in our columns this morning) rendering a word of comment from us entirely unnecessary.

ARMOURER.—We understand that the appointment of Mr. PHILIP HORNEY as Armourer, has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

The Hon. B. C. Howard is spoken of, among others, for the special mission to the Court of St. James.

PRINTER TO THE U. STATES SENATE—Messrs. Blair and Rives, of the Globe, have been re-elected printers to the Senate by the following vote:

Blair and Rives received	25
Gales and Seaton	11
Ogden Niles	4
Thomas Allen	2
Blank	1
	43

The Gazette of last Saturday very coolly remarks:—"We do not hesitate yet to assert our belief that Mr. Boon never made such pledges as the Vanites pretend, and as the affidavit makers of Denton, would have us believe.—We understand that Mr. Boon positively denies having made such pledges."

What consummate impudence. The Gazette's *belief* forsooth to stand against the *sworn certificates* of such gentlemen as James Sangston and Wm. Baily. Did we not know what a pliant instrument the conductor of the Gazette was in the hands of a few demagogues of his party, and his manifest willingness to obey their censorship, we might possibly express some surprise at the recklessness of his assertions. But the craven spirit of the depraved partizan is deserving only of contempt and abhorrence.

Mr. Boon's denial is another matter. Let him do so in a tangible manner if he dare, & he will reap for his reward the addition of disgrace added to his already extended catalogue of political crimes.

JOHN BOON OF CAROLINE.—We add Mr. John Stevens' certificate to those which we published last week, and hope that they may be of such a satisfactory nature, as to release us from a further notice of this subject after to-day. The evidence, we conceive to be of such a nature as to put the matter entirely at rest, and release us from any further necessity of adducing proof to sustain our assertions relative to Mr. Boon's pledges. But if further proof be required we can produce it.

Mr. Boon cannot certainly mistake the feelings of his constituents in relation to his course. Will he longer defy the popular storm which he has set in motion, or seek to appease it by giving up the office which he so deceitfully obtained and so recklessly holds. Their would be more patriotism evinced in the simple act of his *resigning*, than he could possibly otherwise display in his whole Senatorial term.—To *resign* his seat *might* possibly snatch his political character from the burning infamy which inevitably attends it, & heal the wrongs which he has inflicted upon a deceived and insulted people. Let him show to the world, that there is a spark of manly virtue yet unextinguished in the bosom of John Boon, of Caroline.

☞ The Democratic Republicans of Caroline, in pursuance of a resolution passed at their late meeting in Denton, will hold a meeting during the present term of the Court, for the purpose of taking further steps in relation to Mr. Boon.

A special election will be held in Frederick to-morrow to fill the vacancy occasioned by the tie between Dr. Geyer and Mr. Bradenbaugh.

ANTICIPATED DUEL.—The Baltimore Sun of Thursday last says, "a gentleman from Washington, by the cars last evening, informs us that a duel is expected to come off in a day or two between Messrs. Southgate, of Kentucky, and Duncan, of Ohio."

☞ The communication of "Byron" will be attended to next week.

Important Decision for publishers of Newspapers.—Judge Thompson of Indiana, at a late sitting of the Circuit Court at which he presided, gave the following decision, in a case where a subscriber to a newspaper refused to take the paper out of the post office without complying with the terms of the publisher:

"That if a subscriber to a periodical failed to notify the editor to discontinue the paper at the end of the term subscribed for, or pay up the arrearages, he was bound for another year."

CERTIFICATES
EXPOSING THE PLEDGES OF MR. BOON.

I do hereby certify that on Tuesday preceding the election on Wednesday in October 1838, I met with John Boon Esq., then a candidate for State Senator; and that the following conversation passed between him and myself I met Mr. Boon near my door, and said to him, I am very glad you and Mr. James Sangston have had another interview, you have satisfied him perfectly, with regard to your course if elected. There has been a great change in Mr. S's. course since that time, he is now doing all he can for your election; he told me confidentially, what had passed between you and himself, and that you had *promised*, if elected, TO GO FOR ALL THE MEASURES OF THE PARTY, OF ANY IMPORTANCE, coming before you as Senator. This will satisfy those that were in doubt upon this matter, and there is nothing to fear for your election. I think we will be able to get nearly all our party to vote for you. His reply was; yes sir, I *did say* so, to Mr. Sangston, but if it gets to the other party my election is lost. I replied, what has passed is to go no further, by Mr. S's. request, Then he said I have thrown myself on your party, and if you do not sustain me my election is lost: sir, said I, there is nothing to dread now from the support of our party. Do not let the Whig party hear what has passed; for God's sake do not sacrifice me, were his parting words.

W. BAILEY.

Sworn to before me
HUGH TAYLOR.
March 4, 1839.

Denton, Caroline County, Md.

DENTON, March 2d, 1839.

George W. Sherwood, Esq.

Sir,—You will please give the following certificate a place in your paper.

I do hereby certify that about a week before the October election in 1838, John Boon, Esquire, came down to Denton Bridge, and called me from on board of a vessel to him, (then in his carriage,) and said he had been informed, that I would not use my influence to secure his election. Sir, said I, you have been informed correctly. I look upon you and Mr. Burchenal alike; you both have been violent opposers of my party, and I care not which is elected, for I can see nothing the Van Buren party can gain by electing you. I then asked him which party he considered strongest in the county? he replied the Whigs about 30 votes. I then asked him how many Whig votes he expected to get; he said about 30; then I said, you must get every Van Buren vote to elect you. This he acknowledged. Sir, said I, this you cannot do, their are a great many who will not support you, unless you come out in plain terms, and let the party know what they are to gain by electing you. You know Sir, we have not been friendly for years past, but that would make no difference with me, if I could believe the party could gain by electing you. I also said, your public address is not a sufficient pledge for our party, as your Whig friends say you are as good a Whig as you ever were; and under those circumstances you cannot possibly get the vote of this District by many votes He then replied—what do you want me to do Sir? If elected, I remarked it must be by the V. Buren party, as you admit; then Sir, in that event we wish you to go for us *in all measures of importance; United States Senator was also mentioned;* Mr. B. said will you keep secret what I say to you; for should my Whig friends find it out it will defeat my election; I said I would; then he said if I am elected, *I will go with your party in all important measures*, coming before me as a Senator. On my return from the bridge to town I saw Mr. Baily, and related to him what had passed between Mr. Boon and myself, the possability of his denying what had passed in case he should be elected, and that the matter would stand on a point of veracity between Mr. Boon and myself, and I requested Mr. Baily that he would see Mr. Boon before the election, and inform him what I had related to him, (Baily), and see what would be his reply; and also tell him, I should say nothing to any other person until the election was over, and for the event of that interview I refer to the certificate of Mr. Baily.

Very respectfully,
JAS. SANGSTON.

Sworn to before me,
HUGH TAYLOR.
March 4, 1839.

P. S My party knew I was opposed to Mr. Boon until a few days before the election, undunlil the interview alluded to above, when he Mr. Boon promised all I wished or required at his hands.

J. S.

I do hereby certify, that some days previous to the last election in Caroline county, John Boon, Esq. then a candidate for the State Senate, came to me and held the following conversation, to wit: Sir, I have understood that you will not support my election; and if such men as you do not support me, my chance is bad, and if you take a stand against me, I must be beaten. I then replied, my object is to secure the election of Grason, and carry out the views of the party, and how can you expect me to support you, when you are doing every thing you can against us, as I have been told! Mr. Boon then replied, you have been wrongly informed; I have said I would support Steele, but it is immaterial with me about that, and if I am elected, it must be by the Van Buren party, and if elected, I will go with your party in all matters, and you will be fully satisfied with my course; I then said to him, well Mr. Boon, if this be your intention to come back again to your old democratic friends, I am glad so to understand you. Mr. Boon then replied, we have been united in old party times, and often in committee rooms together, and I would much rather be back again amongst my old Democratic friends; but do not make me say too much before the election, after that I will fully satisfy you all.

JOHN STEVENS.

Caroline county, March 1839.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fellow Citizens,—It is with much reluctance that I appear before the public through the columns of a newspapaper, but from the earnest solicitations from a number of respectable citizens of Caroline County, and the friends of the Honorable JOHN BOON, now a member of the Senate of Md, from Caroline, I am induced through this medium, to give an exposition of the facts and circumstances generally relative to the principles upon which Mr. BOON was brought before the people of Caroline, last fall, as a candidate for the place he now occupies, as well as the premises upon which he was supported, so far as they came to my knowledge. It is a fact, that I was the early and avowed friend of Mr. Boon, and with my respectable and high minded Whigs, united with the Administration party in the support of Mr. BOON, for the single purpose of electing him Senator, and that object having been obtained, we were perfectly willing to confide in Mr. Boon as to the discharge of his duties as Senator, and I think I may say, of a truth, that not a single Whig who supported him ever said one word to him in regard to the course he should pursue in the discharge of his functions as Senator, and I was not aware until very recently that the administration party professed to hold Mr. Boon under any obligation to support their measures, by reason of pledges alledged to have been extorted from him prior to his election, but fully believed, that from all the conversation I had with the leaders & most prominent men of the party, that Mr. Boon was to be left entirely untrammelled as to the course he might pursue About ten days after Mr. Boon announced himself a candidate, he came to a crisis in consequence of being informed by two prominent men of the Administration party that he would have to come under some pledge or they could not feel free to support him, nor did they believe that the party would unite in his support without he did at least pledge himself to vote for a United States Senator of the Van Buren party. Mr Boon informed them that if they expected pledges from him to that effect, that he should immediately with-draw from the canvass, but those two gentlemen insisted that he should not be too hasty about doing so, that they intended to have a meeting on the next Tuesday and they would determine what to do, in the matter and insisted that Mr. Boon should go to Denton on that day—(it was on Sunday immediately preceeding the day of meeting that the conversation alluded to took place)—and on the same day Mr. Boon came to my house and informed me of the conversation, and expressed an intention of declining, and said he would send his declination, on to Easton by the next day's (Monday) mail. I expostulated with him—and begged him to decline it by all means until Tuesday and see what the proposed meeting would determine upon, and being advised to do so by some others of his friends, he agreed to await the result of the meeting. On Thursday morning I received a note from Mr. Boon, requesting me to ride out and see him, I done so & found him quite indisposed—said he could not go to Denton.—I told him that *I* had business at Denton and that *I* would represent him, he thanked me and gave me permission to do so, and requested me to see those two gentlemen before alluded to, as they appeared to be all that required pledges. I accordingly procured an interview with those two gentlemen, and they gave as their opinion that their party would not support Mr. Boon without some pledge. I remarked that they should have weighed all those matters well before their caucus meeting, that determined they would support Mr. Boon as they could get no prominent man of their own party to serve, that I thought it was trifling with Mr. Boon; not well timed, and on enquiring to what extent pledges were required, one of those gentlemen, said, he would be satisfied if Mr. Boon would pledge himself to vote for a United States Senator of his party. I immediately told him that I was authorised to say, that if they persisted in requiring a pledge, that they might drop Mr. Boon, and take a man of their own party, thus ended the interview.—I then saw another distinguished gentleman of the party and now representative from the County, in the House of Delegates and must say that he was very liberal in his sentiments towards Mr. Boon, he said he wanted no pledges, nor he asked none, and that he was very much surprised that the two gentlemen alluded to, should even hint such a thing; but at the same time said that one of them wanted to be a candidate himself, as he had got to believe that the dissenters in the Whig ranks from the Caucus nominee, would support him, and all that I had any conversation with on the subject, except the two alluded to, and scowled the idea of asking pledge from Mr. Boon—the general expression was, that Mr. Boon was a high minded, liberal Whig, and as such the party would support him in preference to the nominee of the Whig caucus, as they considered him the most obnoxious Whig in the County, and were of opinion that Mr. Boon was the only man in the County that could succeed over that nominee; I would remark here that I have in part broken the chain of the facts and circumstances connected with the meeting above alluded to, which was to determine whether Mr. Boon should be supported by the Administration party or not, independent of any pledges what ever at that time, save those contained in his public annunciation as a candidate—the meeting did take place on the day appointed, being the day that I had the interview above alluded to, and that meeting was composed of the most distinguished and leading men of the administration party, including the gentlemen with whom I had the interview, it was proposed that after they had got through their deliberations, they should appoint some gentlemen to wait on me, and inform me of the result, that I might report to Mr. Boon, and accordingly one of the gentlemen, who I had the interview with prior to the assemblage of the meeting, waited on me, and informed me, that the meeting had unanimously agreed to support Mr. Boon and use all their influence in his favor; the other gentleman alluded to, as dissenting from Mr. Boon, prior to the assemblage of the meeting, also attended it and gave his full sanction to the support of Mr. Boon; thus it will be seen that at this stage of the canvass Mr. Boon was left entirely untrammelled and free to proceed in the canvass without restraint. But it is now alleged that some time between this stage of the matter and the election, Mr. Boon was called upon by some individual or individuals of the administration party to pledge himself to go for their measures throughout, if elected, and that those exactions were complied with on the part of Mr. Boon. I have only to say, on that subject, if it be the fact, I am not aware of it, and I am sure that Mr. Boon's Whig friends never dreamed of such a thing, as I had had conversation with the greater part of them on that subject and found we all concurred in the opinion, that after the difficulties and objections alluded to were removed by the meeting held for that purpose, that pledges would be no more thought of; we believed that the Rubicon was passed, and that all future operations were to be conducted in perfect unison between the administration party, and that portion of the Whigs who enlisted in the cause of Mr. Boon, without regard to pledges—but for the sole purpose of electing Mr. Boon, to the Senate. It must be seen from the position I occupied in this canvass, I must necessarily have been conversant with the whole matter, save that of private pledges if any—and I here declare, in general terms, that from the time the party or the meeting, who represented the party, agreed unanimously to support Mr Boon, I never heard a single man say or intimate that he (Mr Boon) was under any sort of pledge, save those contained in his public annunciation. But it is said that those private pledges alleged to have been made by Mr. Boon, will be substantiated by an affidavit, in regard to this matter I am not disposed to comment, but leave the whole matter in the hands of the public. My only object in making this exposition of the facts relative to the doings and sayings during the canvass, is to ask Mr. Boon that justice which I conceive him to be entitled to at the hands of his friends and all impartial men, and I do this entirely apart from partizan feelings. I sincerely regret that the former friends of Mr. Boon, who were as zealous in his support as myself should have been the first to raise the standard of revolt against him, with an apparent view to sacrifice him in the midst of his advanced years and usefulness.

The Public's very obedient servant.
ABR'M JUMP.

Caroline County, Feb. 13th 1839.

Communicated for the Baltimore Republican.

CLAUDIUS TO MR BOON OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

DEAR SIR: Some men necessarily rise above their fellows and are oft times compelled to sink beneath them. To what class does the honorable Mr Boon, of Caroline belong? The impression that a few queries will naturally make on your mind, will assist your judgment in forming an answer.

The Whig caucus of your County, chose Mr. Burchenall as the candidate for the State Senate, most eligible to their cause; now allow me to ask you, if it did not become the duty of an honest partizan to abide by that decision? Well knowing your political opinions, was not such conduct to be expected from you? In all honor and honesty, answer, was not such conduct to be expected from an honorable man? And yet, what was the result? I am loathe to put the question to your conscience, for I would willingly spare you the torment of its answer.

I am at all times disposed to make allowances for the mortifications of disappointed ambition, and had you upon receiving your signal defeat at the Whig caucus, turned in disgust to the shades of private retirement, you would have borne with you the sympathy of many,—the contempt of none. But no; such conduct was unworthy of an active mind like yours. Defeated upon one path your restless ambition prompted you to attempt another. And surely your perseverence deserves its commendation, but I ask you if, in making this new attempt you did not forget to bear with you the qualifications which only can render perseverence commendable? I would willingly wish that it was unnecessary for me to inform you that these qualifications are sincerity and integrity. Now sir, bear with me for a moment.

When you were disappointed in your anticipation of being nominated by the party to which you were supposed to belong, what was your course?

Did you not with a wonderful pliancy of opinion, pledge yourself to support the opponents of that party?

If you deny this, then the veracity of several of your distinguished constituents must be weighed with your own, and no one knows better than yourself which scale will kick the beam.

Did you not use your influence and your money to secure your election by the Democratic party?—Look to your disbursements during the canvass, and they will supply you with an answer.

Did you not proceed to the capital, pledged to support the measures of that party? I insult even your understanding by pointing to your election in opposition to the whig candidate for a reply.

Here then we behold the workings of your ambition! With a commendable spirit you have determined that the name of Boon should descend to posterity, but you yourself must be aware that it is questionable whether the halo that surrounds it is one of notoriety or fame. Actions like yours have descended to us from the past. The name of Arnold is not yet forgotten.

Cæsar was content to pass *one* Rubicon, but your ambition would not be satisfied with less than *two*. We have seen you a traitor to your original party, and we now see you a traitor to the other. We behold you in your seat; what a self-satisfied air of calmness and content, rests upon your features, but look around you: on your right, hatred lowers on the brows of your Democratic neighbors, on your left, scorn curls the lips of the Whigs. But I will probe you on longer, your feelings are sufficiently harrowed already, and even your most bitter enemy must look upon you with pity. You have heard the wind, would to heaven sir, your abilities would allow you to bear the reapings of the whirlwind.

But a few days ago you stood upon the pier at Annapolis; a Steamboat from your native shore approached the landing,—it is crowded with your former friends, and you behold your coadjutors—no, *you* can have no coadjutor—you observe your fellow-delegates hastening to welcome them. Behold them,—mark the interchanges of friendship and civility, listen to the anxious enquiries after friends and families, then cast your vision upon yourself. You stand alone, unnoticed, unheeded; would that I could add unknown—but alas! you are known too well. In the interchanges of friendship you take no part, no kind enquiries cheer your present desolation; you remain a unit in your native and unenviable dignity, and all who see you, are prompted to exclaim—

"Dark minded man, what must be
The madness of thy memory."

Such is the picture of the present, for your especial information, I will draw aside the curtain of futurity. What can you expect? Will you return to your original friends, the whigs? You dare not insult them with the proposition. However erroneous they may be in judgment, they would scorn alliance with a double traitor. Will you again attempt to cajole the Democrats? Know, that hereditary enmity may be appeased, but the enmity that springs from abused friendship can never be reconciled. Where then can you turn? Who will receive the outcast apostate of both parties? No haven of rest presents itself, and after four short years have expired, the sun of your political prosperity must set in endless night.

I have but a few parting words to say in amity and seriousness. There is no nature so debased, but contains some spark of good, and I would not willingly make you an exception. There is but one course for you to pursue. If you are willing to sacrifice a miserable ambition which only makes you contemptible,—if you would again attain a respectable position in political society, you have but one alternative: if you are a man of feeling, if you are a man of honor, you will adopt it: that alternative is,—*to resign*

CLAUDIUS.

ANNAPOLIS, FEB. 27, 1839.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Republican.

DEAR SIR:—The lobby of the House of Delegates is crowded with ladies, listening to the speech of Mr. Spencer upon the subject of the contested election in Frederick. He is at all times fluent, but upon this occasion is eloquent; and speaks with all the animation, which such an auditory is calculated to inspire.

Conventional reform was this morning agitated —The motion of Mr Stewart of Montgomery, that the convention have power to amend the Constitution, was substituted by Mr. Williams of Harford, by conferring the power, of framing a new Constitution. This would strike every reflecting mind as the appropriate duty of that body if assembled,—but