in February, 1833. he was recharged with items for which he had been erroneously credited in the previous settlement, amounting to $25,229 17; and that by a subsequent allowance for pay and rations to 19th April, 1833, the balance against him was reduced to $25,097 83, in which sum he appears, by the books of this office, still to be indebted to the United States.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. DAYTON.

To the Hon. ALEX. DUNCAN.
House of Representatives.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVER,
February 19, 1839.

SIR: If you were Fourth Auditor to the Treasury Department at the time Robert B. Randolph was purser in the Navy; will you have the goodness to state to me whether Mr. Randolph was, or was not, a public defaulter, please state to what amount he so appeared. It is alike due to myself, as it is to Mr. Randolph that this information should be furnished me Will you please give it your immediate attention?

I am yours, with high respect,
A DUNCAN.

Hon A. KENDALL.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1839.

SIR: I have just received your letter of this date. I was not Fourth Auditor at the time Robert B Randolph was an acting purser in the navy, nor did I settle his account for that service, *I* but settled the account of his *predecessor* in the pursership, who had died at sea; and in the course of that duty discovered that Mr. Randolph had received a large sum of public money left by the deceased purser on board of his ship, with which he had never been charged, and other property, public and private, for which he did not appear to have accounted. The amount was accordingly charged to him on the books of the Fourth Auditor, where, *I* suppose, the charge still stands.

Mr. Randolph denied his indebtedness, alleging that he had paid away the money on account of his predecessor and taken the vouchers in his name, but could produce no proof which would entitle him to credits in the accounting office. *It* was the opinion of a court of inquiry, called in his case, that he had applied a portion of the money in the way he alleged, and that he was justly indebted for the balance.

*I* write from memory and cannot particularize.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

Hon. A. DUNCAN.

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*I* have been induced to make the enquiries and exposures here exhibited, in consequence of the following communication; viz:

TO THE HON. A. DUNCAN, OF OHIO.

*In* a speech which has been published, said also to have been delivered by you, in the House of Representatives, I find that you have classed me among the public defaulters. However much you may be in favor of Abolition "in the abstract," *I* beg that, hereafter, you will not, in making use of my name, *abolish the truth*. *I* am no defaulter, as the documents in my possession will show. *It* may suit your creed, sir, to stand up in your place, and, with brazen front, defame honest and honorable men; but you shall not use your 'privilege" when *I* am concerned, without receiving a proper contradiction. You have quite enough to do, to defend the speculations and frauds of your political friends—those who steal millions and up stakes for England, as well as those who steal thousands, and remain at anchor here—without calumniating innocent persons. *I* therefore recommend to you a little caution in your future harangues.

R. B. RANDOLPH,
Late of the U. S. Navy.

Alexandria, Jan. 39, 1839.

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*It* was not from a spirit of resentment *I* have been induced to notice the above communication. No: *I* was led to notice it from a disposition to do Mr. Randolph justice and right, if *I* had done him an injury, although *I* think most readers will conclude with me, that Mr. Randolph might have seen abundance of reason in the following extract, to have desisted from the above communication. This extract is taken from the speech to which, Mr. Randolph alludes, and was in answer to Mr. Bell, as the extract shows. When *I* was exposing the defalcation of the Messrs. Erwins, Mr. Bell of Tennessee rose, and said the Erwins were not defaulters, it was a slander promulgated by the Globe paper.

"Mr. DUNCAN responded, that he did not get the information from the Globe: he obtained it from the records in the archives of the Government; evidence of the highest character and that which is open to the view of every one who desires to read. *I* hope (said Mr. D.) it is not true. *I* would prefer to conceal, at all times, human weakness and depravity, rather than expose, where it may be done without public injury; but *I* would prefer that such depravity as *I* am now exposing, did not exist. And let me say, once for all, that *I* know nothing personally of the numerous and wholesale frauds which *I* am now exposing. *I* am alike ignorant of the men whom the records show to be the perpetrators These frauds, with the names of those who committed them are matters of record, and the facts are spread over the whole country, and known to all who read the journals of Congress, and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. Consequently my exposition can neither affect the reputation of those names *I* expose or the cause of justice.

*I* say the remarks contained in this extract might have well superseded the communication. But Mr. R, volunteers the following advice: "*I* therefore recommend to you a little caution in your future harangues." *I* return my thanks for this advice; and when *I* want more *I* will call for it. But Mr. R. is unkind in saying, "*It* may suit your creed, sir to stand up in your place, and, with brazen front, defame honest and honorable men." *I* say this is an unkind charge—is unkind, if it is intended to fix on me a claim of privilege in consequence of my representative character. *I* claim no privilege on that ground *I* hold myself responsible for all *I* say, either in my personal or representative character. *If*, perchase *I* am to be held responsible in my individual capacity, all I ask is that he be a gentleman who so holds me. I want him to have clean hands. He must be such an one whose frauds have not been such as to place him out of time and out of place when he is without the gloomy walls of a degrading penitentiary. He must not have the base and degraded character of coward united to his reputation in life and to his memory in death, by having pulled the nose of an old patriot, withered and bleached by the frosts of seventy winters, and worn to the brink of the grave by services to his country.

A DUNCAN.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I lay before Congress several despatches from his Excellency the Governor of Maine, with enclosures, communicating certain proceedings of the Legislature of that State, and a copy of the reply of the Secretary of State, made by my direction, together with a note from H. S. Fox, esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, with the answer of the Secretary of State to the same.

It will appear from those documents that a numerous band of lawless and desperate men, chiefly from the adjoining British Provinces, but without the authority or sanction of the Provincial Government, had trespassed upon that portion of the territory in dispute between the United States and Great Britain which is watered by the river Aroostook, and claimed to belong to the State of Maine; and that they had committed extensive depredations there by cutting and destroying a very large quantity of timber. It will further appear that the Governor of Maine, having been officially apprised of the circumstance, had communicated it to the Legislature, with a recommendation of such provisions, in addition to those already existing by law, as would enable him to arrest the course of said depredations, disperse the trespassers, and secure the timber which they were about carrying away; that in compliance with a resolve of the Legislature, passed in pursuance of his recommendation, his Excellency had despatched the land agent of the State, with a force deemed adequate to that purpose, to the scene of the alleged depredations, who, after accomplishing a part of his duty, was seized by a band of the trespassers, at a house claimed to be within the jurisdiction of Maine, whither he had repaired for the purpose of meeting and consulting with the land agent of the Province of New Brunswick, and conveyed as a prisoner to Frederickton, in that Province, together with two other citizens of the State, who were assisting him in the discharge of his duty.

It will also appear that the Governor and Legislature of Maine, satisfied that the trespassers had acted in defiance of the laws of both countries, learning that they were in possession of arms, and anticipating (correctly, as the result has proved) that persons of reckless and desperate character would set at nought the authority of the magistrates, without the aid of a strong force, had authorized the sheriff, and the officer appointed in the place of the land agent, to employ, at the expense of the State, an armed posse, who had proceeded to the scene of these depredations, with a view to the entire dispersion or arrest of the trespassers and the protection of the public property.

In the correspondence between the Governor of Maine and Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, which has grown out of these occurrences, and is likewise herewith communicated, the former is requested to recall the armed party advanced into the disputed territory for the arrest of trespassers, and is informed that a strong body of British troops is to be held in readiness to support and protect the authority and subjects of Great Britain in said territory. In answer to that request the Provincial Governor is informed of the determination of the State of Maine to support the land agent and his party, in the performance of their duty, and the same determination, for the execution of which provision is made by a resolution of the State Legislature, is communicated by the Governor to the General Government.

The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in calling upon the Governor of Maine for the recall of the land agent and his party from the disputed territory, and the British Minister in making a similar demand upon the Government of the United States, proceed upon the assumption that an agreement exists between the two nations conceding to Great Britain, until the final settlement of the boundary question, exclusive possession of, and jurisdiction over, the territory in dispute. The important bearing which such an agreement, if it existed, would have upon the condition and interests of the parties, and the influence it might have upon the adjustment of the dispute, are too obvious to allow the error upon which this assumption seems to rest to pass for a moment without correction. The answer of the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox's note, will show the ground taken by the Government of the United States upon this point. It is believed that all the correspondence which has passed between the two Governments upon this subject has already been communicated to Congress, and is now on their files. An abstract of it, however, hastily prepared, accompanies this communication. It is possible that in thus abridging a voluminous correspondence, commencing in 1825 and continuing to a very recent period, a portion may have been accidentally overlooked; but it is believed that nothing has taken place which would materially change the aspect of the question as therein presented. Instead of sustaining the assumption of the British functionaries that correspondence disproves the existence of any such agreement. It shows that the two Governments have differed not only in regard to the main question of title to the territory in dispute, but with reference also to the right of jurisdiction, and the fact of the actual exercise of it in different portions thereof. Always aiming at an amicable adjustment of the dispute, both parties have entertained and repeatedly urged upon each other a desire, that each should exercise its rights, whatever it considered them to be, in such a manner as to avoid collision, and allay, to the greatest practicable extent, the excitement likely to grow out of the controversy. It was in pursuance of such an understanding that Maine and Massachusetts, upon the remonstrance of Great Britain, desisted from making sales of lands, and the General Government from the construction of a projected military road in a portion of the territory of which they claimed to have enjoyed the exclusive possession; and that Great Britain, on her part, in deference to a similar remonstrance from the United States, suspended the issue of licenses to cut timber in the territory in controversy, and also the survey and location of a railroad through a section of country over which she also claimed to have exercised exclusive jurisdiction.

The State of Maine had a right to arrest the depredations complained of; it belonged to her to judge of the exigency of the occasion calling for her interference; and it is presumed that had the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick been correctly advised of the nature of the proceedings of the State of Maine, he would not have regarded the transaction as requiring, on his part, any resort to force. Each party claiming a right to the territory, and hence to the exclusive jurisdiction over it, it is manifest that, to prevent the destruction of the timber by trespassers, acting against the authority of both, and at the same time avoid forcible collision between the contiguous Governments during the pendency of negotiations concerning the title, resort must be had to the mutual exercise of jurisdiction in such extreme cases, or to an amicable and temporary arrangement as to the limits within which it should be exercised by each party. The understanding supposed to exist between the United States and Great Britain has been found heretofore sufficient for that purpose, and I believe will prove so hereafter, if the parties on the frontier, directly interested in the question, are respectively governed by a just spirit of conciliation and forbearance. If it shall be found, as there is now reason to apprehend, that there is, in the modes of construing that understanding by the two Governments, a difference not to be reconciled, I shall not hesitate to propose to her Britannic Majesty's Government a distinct arrangement for the temporary and mutual exercise of jurisdiction, by means of which similar difficulties may in future be prevented.

But between an effort on the part of Maine to preserve the property in dispute from destruction by intruders, and a military occupation by that State of the territory, with a view to hold it by force, while the settlement is a subject of negotiation between the two Governments, there is an essential difference, as well in respect to the position of the State, as to the duties of the General Government. In a letter addressed by the Secretary of State to the Governor of Maine, on the first of March last, giving a detailed statement of the steps which had been taken by the Federal Government to bring the controversy to a termination, and designed to apprise the Governor of that State of the views of the Federal Executive, in respect to the future, it was stated, that while the obligations of the Federal Government to do all in its power to effect the settlement of the boundary question were fully recognised, it had, in the event of being unable to do so specifically, by mutual consent, no other means to accomplish that object peacably, than by another arbitration, or by a commission with an empire in the nature of an arbitration; and that in the event of all other measures failing, the President would feel it his duty to submit another proposition to the Government of Great Britain, to refer the decision of the question to a third power. These are still my views upon the subject, and until this step shall have been taken, I cannot think it proper to invoke the attention of Congress to other than amicable means for the adjustment of the controversy, or to cause the military power of the Federal Government to be brought in aid of the State of Maine, unless an attempt to effect that object by arms shall prove to force.

On the other hand, if the authorities of New Brunswick should attempt to enforce a claim of exclusive jurisdiction set up by them, by means of a military occupation on the part of the disputed territory, I shall feel bound to consider the contingency provided for in the Constitution as having occurred—the happening of which a State has the right to call for the aid of the Federal Government to repel invasion.

I have expressed to the British Minister near this Government a confident expectation that the agents of the State of Maine, who have been arrested under an obvious misapprehension of the object of their mission, will be promptly released; and to the Governor of Maine that a similar course will be pursued in regard to the agents of the Province of New Brunswick. I have also recommended that any militia that may have been brought together by the State of Maine, from an apprehension of a collision with the Government or people of the British Province, will be voluntarily and peaceably disbanded.

I cannot allow myself to doubt that the results anticipated from these representations will be seasonably realized. The parties more immediately interested cannot but perceive that an appeal to arms, under existing circumstances, will not only prove fatal to their present interests, but would postpone, if not defeat, the attainment of the main objects which they have in view. The very incidents which have recently occurred will necessarily awaken the Governments to the importance of promptly adjusting a dispute, by which it is now made manifest that the peace of the two nations is daily and imminently endangered. This expectation is further warranted by the general forbearance which has hitherto characterized the conduct of the Government and people on both sides of the line. In the uniform patriotism of Maine, her attachment to the Union, her respect for the wishes of the people of her sister States, of whose interest in her welfare she cannot be unconscious, and, in the solicitude felt by the country at large for the preservation of peace with our neighbors, we have a strong guarantee that she will not disregard the request that has been made of her.

As, however, the session of Congress is about to terminate, and the agency of the Executive may become necessary during the recess, it is important that the attention of the Legislature should be drawn to the consideration of such measures as may be calculated to obviate the necessity of a call for an extra session. With that view, I have thought it my duty to lay the whole matter before you, and to invite such action thereon as you may think the occasion requires.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, 26th February, 1839.

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NINE!—Not the nine muses, dear reader; but the matter of fact fellow, number nine. This No. 9, after all, is not without poetry and romance. Indeed, sometimes he is a very comical rhyming character, and appears to delight in performing half a dozen parts in one piece of the same stage.

It may not be known to every learned Theban that all the products of the figure 9 produce the same result by addition of the combinations. For instance:—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 | |

Add up any of the above results and it will produce the primitive number—9.

It will also be seen that the products are formed by the transposition of the figures; as for instance beginning at contrary ends.—81, 18, 72, 27, &c.

No. 9 is one of those great characters who can go through all the changes of life and business, and still preserve his unity and integrity.

Three years ago in a certain boarding school, not a hundred miles from Brooklyn, the young ladies in the Class of Literary Composition, were required to write an essay on the then forthcoming new year.

The following was chosen to receive the second best premium on account of its pith and brevity.

"The new year is bissextile; the figures forming its date are 1 8 3 6; the two first figures are the quantity of the two latter; each two figures combined make 9, the four make 18, which two figures combined make 9; the product is 16 524, which figures added together make 18. Such a combination rarely occurs

[N. Y. Student.

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## METHODISTS.

The whole number of members in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, is 728,625. Total increase last year, from December, 1838, 59,572.

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Tom Hughes, the slave of John P. Darg of Alabama, about whom a great abolition excitement was recently made in New York has been convicted in that city of robbing his master of $8000.


# THE WHIG.

*EASTON, MD.*

*Tuesday Morning, March 5, 1839*


☞ M. O. COLSTON, Esq. will please accept our thanks for his kind attention in forwarding us a list of the county appointments.

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☞ The Frederick county contested election has been referred back to the people by a tie vote. The majority of the Committee on Elections reported in favor of Badenbaugh's right to a seat, but, much to the disappointment of some of the rank and file Whigs, it was rejected by the House.

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KENT ELECTION.—As we apprehended, the result of the election in Kent on Thursday last, to supply two vacancies in the Delegation from that county in the State Legislature, has been favorable to the Whigs.

| Whigs. | | Republicans | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Constable | 471 | Lassel | 406 |
| McDaniel | 456 | Kirby | 395 |

It will be seen by a comparison of the above vote with that of last October, that there was not a full turn out, to which we attribute the defeat of Messrs. Lassel and Kirby.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lassel | 535 | Constable | 535 |
| Kirby | 535 | McDaniel | 534 |

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THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—We were gratified to hear a day or two ago that the Democratic Republicans of Dorchester, resolved to support our inestimable friend, James A. Stewart, Esq. at the election held yesterday in that county to supply the vacancy occasioned in the Senate by the resignation of Mr. Eccleston. Though we are prepared for an unfavorable result, yet we cannot withhold expressing our admiration at the course of our friends

We should indeed be agreeably disappointed to hear of Mr. Stewart's election.

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☞ We refrained from answering an article which appeared in the Freedom's Centinel a few days since relative to Mr. Boon; conscious that we would be enabled to satisfy not only the Editor himself, but all who had any doubts of what we asserted, viz. that Mr. Boon did make pledges to certain gentlemen of the Van Buren party in Caroline. The last No. of the Centinel says:—"Since the publication of the article referred to, we have received the strongest assurances of the truth of the charges preferred against Mr. Boon, and we have undoubted authority for saying that *he did give the required pledges* to certain individuals of the Van Buren party, and that conclusive evidence of the fact will shortly be laid before the public"

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The Legislature of Virginia, being unable to elect a United States Senator, has indefinitely postponed the subject.

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IMPORTANT NEWS.—The Princess Ann paper says that there has been a meeting held in *Talbot*, at which resolutions were passed requesting Mr. Boon to resign!!

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Mr. Wright's Bill "to secure more effectually the public money in the hands of officers and agents of the Government, and to punish public defaulters" passed the Senate on the 27th ult. by a vote of 28 to 15. Messrs. Clay and Webster strongly opposed it, and we fear that the bill so necessary to prevent the embezzlement of the public money, and so well calculated to prevent defalcation, has been rejected by the Whigs in the lower house. They appear reluctant to pass any measure that may not tend to their political advancement.

o——o——o

THE TROUBLES IN MAINE.—The difficulties in Maine have caused prompt and decided action on the part of the National Executive. The message of the President will be found into-day's Whig. The Washington Globe says "it was received by both branches of Congress without the utterance of a dissenting opinion from the views it contains. In the Senate, there was great unanimity of feeling, and scarce a shade of difference in opinion as it regards the policy indicated, on either side of the House."

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☞ We present to our readers to-day the communication of Dr. Duncan of Ohio. We have done so, because we feel it due not only to him, but to the party of which he is a bold and chivalrous advocate. We at all times, regret to hear personal and intemperate language from a member of the American Congress, whether in or out of the Capitol. And no one regrets more than ourselves that Dr. Duncan has been compelled to meet the miserable slanders of his Opponents in the manner which stern necessity appears to have required at his hands.

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The first newspaper published in England was in the year 1588, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was entitled the English Mercury.

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## MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

It is perhaps not generally know, that if any person has been appointed a justice of the Magistrates' Courts and refuses or fails to qualify and file a certificate of qualification with the Clerk of the county, within thirty days after said justice shall have received notice of his appointment as such, his appointment shall be considered void and of no effect, and the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to fill any such vacancy.—Dor. Aurora.

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Money received at this office on the most reasonable terms.

## LIST OF APPOINTMENTS FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

By the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JUDGES OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Joseph Turner — Theodore Denny
Wm. Arringdale

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. H. Hayward | Philemon Willis |
| Greenbury Turbutt | Thos. S. Hayward |
| Ns. G. Singleton | James Chaplain |
| Joseph P. Harris | John Newnam |
| John Catrup | Woolman Leonard |
| James Bartlett | James W. Abbott |
| Joseph Marshall | John Bullen |
| John Talbot | Henry W. Turner |
| Henry E. Bateman | Solomon Mullikin |
| Samuel H. Benny | Henry P. Geoghegan |
| James M. Seth | Thomas Jenkins |
| Daniel L. Haddaway | Joseph L. Turner |
| J W. L. McDaniel | James D. Bromwell |
| Joseph Caulk | Charles W. Reed |
| Stephen Harrison | Thos. Arringdale |
| Daniel Weeden | Joseph Turner |
| Thomas Auld | Dr. John H. Holt |
| James Harrison | Edward Roe |
| Nicholas Orem | Charles Jump |
| Richard C. Lane | William Rose |
| Alex'r. B. Harrison | James Redman |
| Wm. Townsend | Alexander Dudley |
| Daniel Leonard | Nicholas Rice |
| Orson Gore | Azariah Benny |
| Charles H. Rigby | Robt. T. G. Thomas |

MAGISTRATES COURTS.

District No. 1.

William H. Hayward — Henry E. Bateman
Samuel H. Benny.

District No. 2.

Wm. P. Ridgaway — James M. Seth
Wm. W. Lowe

District No. 3.

James Chaplain — John Bullen
James W. Abbott

District No. 4.

Jesse Scott — Edward Roe
Charles Jump

CORONERS.

Charles Robinson — Henry C. Middleton
Daniel L. Haddaway — Jesse Clark

Examiner General for Eastern Shore.
Greenbury Turbutt

Wood Corder at Easton Point.
Solomon Barrott

Notary Public.
James C. Wheeler.

Surveyor.
John H. Harris.

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## *Senator Boon fully exposed. Evidence produced that can neither "be evaded nor denied."*

We received last night several certificates from gentlemen of Caroline County relative to *pledges* made by Senator Boon; of which he has been fully charged through the columns of this paper, and at which time we also asserted our ability to sustain the charge we prefered by *sworn evidence*. We have only time to present the subjoined two certificates, with but little room for comment. That Mr. Boon did unequivocally *pledge himself* to members of the Van Buren party in Caroline, no candid man will now, we presume, pretend to deny. Indeed it appears as additional light comes in upon us, Mr. Boon's hypocrisy and fraud are abhorrently greater than we at first supposed. We shall continue the subject next week, and for the present leave the certificates to speak for themselves.

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 and until the interview alluded to above, when he Mr. Boon promised all I wished or required at his hands. J. S.

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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.

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## FROM MAINE

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

Monday, Feb. 25, 1839.

Information was received last evening from the Aroostook up to the 22d inst. Our forces there were in fine spirits. They then numbered about seven hundred.

Every thing on the part of the British and trespassers in the vicinity of the disputed territory was quiet—and no attack of our forces at present is anticipated. An officer of the British army, from Frederickton, passed through this town yesterday, on his way to Washington. He is supposed to be the bearer of despatches to the British Minister, from Sir John Harvey.

A slip from the Bangor Whig and Courier Office dated Sunday evening, states that the volunteers on the Aroostook were strongly protected by a fort made of logs, and had five brass cannon mounted. Several companies of volunteers had arrived within 36 miles of the encampment. Four deserters from the British army had arrived at Lincoln.

There will probably be no fighting at present.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts, have decided that no men, at present, shall be despatched to the frontier from that State, to defend the rights of the ancient commonwealth. Gov. Everett, thinks that it will be time enough to send assistance, when directed by the general government.

The Treasurer of Maine has arrived in Boston, and has advertised for a State Loan of $250,000, for the purpose of carrying on the War.

AUGUSTA, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1839.

We have received no information from East of Bangor of a later date than the 19th. Gen. Hodsdon left Bangor on Thursday last with one thousand men detailed from his Division. A part of the detachment ordered from this Division will leave Augusta on Tuesday next. Most of the companies are ordered to assemble here at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is the general opinion of those who know Sir John Harvey, that he will attempt to drive our forces from the disputed Territory. This, unless I am very much mistaken in the men sent there, he will find no easy matter.

Sir John Harvey, now Lieut Governor of New Brunswick, was aid-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo, and lost an arm in the military service of his country. He married Miss Caton, of Baltimore, grand daughter of Charles Caroll and sister to the Marchioness of Wehesley and Marchioness of Carmathen.—(*Quere* to this.)—Boston Times.

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ANNAPOLIS, FEB. 22, 1839.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Republican.

In the Senate this morning a majority of the committee on elections, consisting of Messrs. ELY, EVANS and MAGRUDER, reported *favourably* upon the case of Mr. Maulsby of Carrol, the minority,—Messrs. Pratt and Purnell giving notice at the same time, that a counter report would be submitted.—The position Mr. Magruder has assumed, will, no doubt, settle the question, and secure to the State the able service of the Carroll Senator, for the balance of his constitutional term. The bill from the House, proposing to vest in the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore the appointment of the visiters of the Jail, was ordered to a second reading, and may be regarded as a law. So much for the modest consistency of Federalism.

In the House the bill relating to contempts of courts was considered and passed. The bill authorizing "THOMPSONIANS" to charge for professional services was taken up; an amendment conferring the same privilege upon *all persons*, of *every color*, and *all sexes* was engrafted upon it, when it was recommitted to the committee.

The postscript to my last communication has, no doubt, excited the curiosity of your readers, and according to promise I must proceed to gratify it. Some short time ago a conversation took place in the bar-room of Swan and Ingleheart, in which the subject of politics was "introduced," and a comparison instituted by Mr. W——of Baltimore, as to the relative claims of the two great parties to the title of Democracy. In the course of his remarks, he made, somewhat cavalierly, an insinuation against the Van Buren party, to which Mr. M——of Washington county, took exceptions. He was interrogated by Mr. M——, and replied by reiterating his assertion, at which Mr. M——took the liberty of planting his fist in the right eye of your worthy delegate, which caused him for several days to regard with a *mournful* countenance the folly of the transgression that brought upon him this merited chastisement. An 'affair of honor' was supposed to be inevitable, but it was submitted to with the most heroic fortitude, which, in the opinion of some persons, may be considered commendable.

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LIEN UPON BUILDINGS.—On the 13th the House passed, by a vote of 36 to 22, a bill entitled an act relating to the lien of mechanics and others, upon buildings. This bill provides that the right of lien shall be extended to all mechanics and workmen on every building that may be erected, and that the same shall not be discharged until the whole amount due to said mechanics and workmen, for building and erecting the same, shall be satisfied.

On the 15th, in Senate, this bill was referred to the committee on judicial proceedings.

MAGISTRATES COURTS.—A bill entitled a supplement to the act establishing Magistrates