world were called "the lights of the worlds," or in substance "loco focos." One of them was called a burning and a shining light," a great moral loco foco match, to blaze and glow in the gloom which surrounded him. As the whigs are everlastingly changing their name, we venture to perdict that before many years they will call themselves the loco foco whigs.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

DECLARATION
OF
INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the seperate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dicitate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accomodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together [illegible] at the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states, for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and of right ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, & to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

THE QUESTION.—For what are contending? For the *greatest good* of the *greatest number*. For *equal rights*. For political freedom—

"Such as God hath given
Unto all beneath his heaven."

This is our aim, and for this we are denounced as agrarians, levellers, and many other etceteras.—Well, we are levellers! We wish to bring down the rich aristocrat to the political level of the industrious mechanic. We wish to see the latter free from domination and tyranny in all the business relations of life. And more than all, we wish to see the honest poor man allowed to exercise his elective franchise, fearlessly and independently. If this be agrarianism, let the Whigs make the most of it. Let them continue their enjoyment in calling the Democrats Loco-focos. The word means any thing or nothing. The noisy partisans who apply it to us as a term of reproach, cannot explain what they mean by it. The word is of no importance—we go for principles, and if it be any accommodation to our good-tempered brethren, the Whigs, they may call us Loco-focos from this present time to the day of judgement.

If it be loco-focoism to contend that "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are amongst the rights of the people, and that aristocracy should not be permitted to deprive them of those rights, we are willing to be called Loco-focos.

If it be loco focoism to contend that the rights of the people should vindicate their oppressions, we are Loco-focos.

If it be loco focoism to contend that men should be placed on the same level with other capitalists, and restricted to a law of interest, then we are Loco-focos.

The Democracy will adopt the name if the Whigs wish it—in less than a year it will be a battle cry.—[New Era.

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The Blood of the Yankee Women.—The true Yankee blood of the Down East women is strongly illustrated in the following paragraphs:

We have just heard an incident which shows how fully our whole population, women as well as men, enter into the spirit of resistance to the claims of the British over a part of our territory. Among the troops now in this town from Oxford county are four sons of a widow. As they were preparing to march last week, taking leave of their mother, one of them asked her how she felt about it. She replied, 'I feel my sons, that I wish I had half a dozen more to go.'

The sons of such a mother will receive no wounds in the back.—[Kennebec Journal.

A lady in this village remarked that she felt as keenly as a mother could the absence of her son, who had gone a soldier to the Aroostook, but with all her anxiety she would rather he would be shot than to have him return a disgraced coward.

Another.—A woman in this vicinity was inquired of by her husband if she was willing he should go into the service of the state. She asked if his country desired his services. He replied yes, men are called for to defend the soil against foreign aggression. Well then, says she, go, if you have courage to fight like a man, but if you think you have not, let me have your clothes and I'll go.

THE STRAWBERRY BUSINESS.

Some idea of the extent of strawberrying in the vicinity of New York, may be gathered from a statement in the Journal of Commerce, which says:—"On one day or rather night, of last week, seventy eight one and two horse wagons loaded with strawberries, came from the country round Hackensack and the English neighborhood, down the Weehawken Hill to the Hoboken Ferry. Some of the wagons had over 700 baskets, and came a distance of 23 miles. Three times a week during the strawberry season they leave home in the evening, and are at the Ferry by sunrise. One man had raised this year, two hundred and forty dollars worth of strawberries from one acre of ground."

PORTRAIT GALLERY.—"Walk in—walk in gentlemen—see the show—There is the ring tail monkie a scratching of his nose—There is the helephant with his TRUNK, but he don't carry his CLOTHES in it by no manner nor means. And there is an African lion, he measures SIX foot FOUR inches from the tip of his tail, to the tip of his nose, and FIVE foot THREE inches from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail!—poke him with the pole, Jim—ladies and gentlemen he is a ROARING!"—(Show man in a Menagerie.)

SILK CULTURE.—As a new symptom in the Morus Multicaulis fever, it is said that a woman in Northampton, or somewhere in that neighborhood, has christened her child MORUS MULTICAULIS!—Well, the WORMS will feed upon that child one of these days, and perhaps the name is very appropriate; but we wonder if the mother expects to get the State bounty for raising her Morus Multicaulis.—Hartford Courier.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, July 2, 1839.

Second Congressional District.

Democratic Republican Candidate,
For Congress,

P. F. THOMAS,
OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Day of election, Wednesday 2d day of October next.

NOTICE.—Agreeably to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Democratic Republican voters of this county, there will be a meeting held on the First Tuesday in August next, at the hour of 12 M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, &c. A punctual attendance is particularly requested.

June 18, 1839.

The Fourth of July.—Next Thursday is the 63d Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. It was on the 27th day of June, 1776, that Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, seconded by John Adams of Massachusetts, made the motion dissolving the Colonies from the mother country, which motion met with almost instantaneous concurrence on the part of the Virginia People. This event was fully consummated on the 4th of July immediately thereafter, the independence being fully declared and a [illegible] termination ev[illegible] great mass of the [illegible] ies that had ther[illegible] and feelings at [illegible] the s[illegible] was ev[illegible] of grow[illegible] public. [illegible] There [illegible] The s[illegible] The c[illegible] And m[illegible] For wa[illegible] Then [illegible] by Rep[illegible] tion, as [illegible] The brea[illegible] and life [illegible] claim[illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] those who[illegible] [illegible] go. There [illegible] alized. The American Statesmen—the Legislators of 1776—have erected for themselves a monument more durable than BRASS, and a reputation too exalted for words adequately to express. Their memories will ever remain FRESH & IMPERISHABLE IN THE HEARTS OF THEIR COUNTRYMEN, & THEIR DEEDS BE CO-EXISTENT WITH THE *STARS and STRIPES OF OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG.*

We present to our readers to-day the *Declaration of Independence*, AS AN ACCEPTABLE OFFERING FOR THE OCCASION. It should be read at least *once a year*, by OLD & YOUNG. Its perusal will vividly recall to mind the firmness with which the fathers of our country, pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, to obtain for us the rich and innumerable blessings which we are now so prosperously enjoying.

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Day of Election.—The 24th section of the Act of December session 1836 (the Reform Bill) fixes the first Wednesday in October in the year 1838, and the same day in every year thereafter, as the day of election for Delegates, &c. No time is by that section or the Act itself limited or appointed for holding elections for members of Congress. Those who have supposd that there must be two elections this fall, can be fully satisfied to the contrary, by reference to the Law passed at the December session, 1837, Chapter 118, changing the day for all elections from the first Monday to the first Wednesday in October. This of course will satisfy the inquiries of our correspondent.

Items.—There is said to be *one thousand* persons in Mississippi, engaged in pleading law, expounding the scriptures, manufacturing pills, and teaching the young idea to shoot.

The Philadelphia Butchers are now supplying the beef eaters of the city of brotherly love, with prime pieces at from 12 to 15 cents per pound.

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Miller, the Clerk of Stemberger, whose mysterious disappearance was mentioned last week, it is said has gone to Canada. Who knows?

—o—

A dreadful hail storm passed over the south western part of Prince George and a portion of Sussex county, Va. recently, which destroyed the entire crops of wheat and corn within its range.

A Louisiana paper says the soil is drying up with the oppressive heat. Corn is almost a total failure.

"The North Carolina Democrat" is the name of a new paper just commenced by Mr. C. F. Cloud, recently of Baltimore. It is of the right politics, and we wish it success.

Middle Florida has suffered severely during the past month from excessive drought.

The Botanical Doctors (Thompsonians) held their fourth Annual Convention, in the City of Albany on the 11th ult.

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Mr. Selden, Esq. of Virginia, has been appointed Treasurer of the United States, in the place of Mr. Campbell, the late incumbent. So says the Alexandria Gazette.

A negro man was crushed to death at Port Deposite, on the 24th ult. by a large piece of rock falling upon him. The rock had been loosened in the process of quarrying.

A fellow by the name of Parker, of Lowell, Mass. was fined $15 for opening a letter which had been put in the Post office to the addres of a gentleman and which was written by a lady. He should have been imprisoned for a month, and made to subsist upon low and coarse diet during the time.

A colored man, the property of Mr. Robasin, was drowned on the 22d ult. in Baltimore, by falling into the dock, from a boat [illegible] at Bowly's wharf.

A young man was recently tried at Staunton Va. on the charge of having set fire to a barn, and was acquitted. On the night preceding the argument, the jury being locked up, one of the number became insane, and another committed suicide by cutting his throat.

☞ The following high compliment, by one of the most eminent and learned divines in this country,—Dr. Channing,—was paid to President Van Buren, during a late discourse by the Rev. Gentleman in Boston:—"I am bound," said the Doctor, "to express my gratitude to the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, for his temperate and wise efforts for [illegible]ation of peace. He will feel, I [illegible]re is more true glory in saving [illegible]ever than in winning a ba[illegible]

[illegible] re of Penn[illegible] flag last [illegible]

[illegible] Francis [illegible] nor Graham, Hon. [illegible]gton, and a com[illegible] arrived in this place. [illegible] tour of inspection on the line [illegible] understand they proceed this [illegible] Rock, in prosecution of their tour. They appear to be pleased with the present state of the canal, having travelled in a well arranged Packet Boat, and enjoyed favourable opportunities of inspecting the part already completed.

The Constitution of State Government, framed by a Convention of Delegates, and submitted to the people of Florida for their decision thereupon, has been *rejected* by a majority of 200 votes.

The Annapolis Republican mentions a mulbery tree growing on a farm near the Severn river, the body of which measures twenty two feet in circumference at some distance from the ground, with height and expansion of limbs in full proportion. It is in full foliage and the owner was a few days since offered thirty dollars to allow it to be stripped of its leaves.

'We are very sorry that the whigs of the Legislature of N. York should take so strong an abolition stand. If they persevere in this matter, they will find that we of the South will break all the ties of brotherhood with them in a moment.—New Orleans True American.

The sooner this tie is broken the better.—Here at the North Abolition and Whigism are one and the same thing.—Cleaveland Advertiser.

The Easton Whig says:—"the whigs of this county, at their recent meeting, *resolved*, that Talbot county is a whig county—we *resolve* not to believe it." As every thing now a days is done by resolutions, we'll just prepare one or two for the whigs of Talbot, which our friend of the Whig may hand over to them after the first Wednesday in October next:—*Resolved*, That P. F. Thomas, Esq. has received 150 majority in Talbot over Mr. Pearce. *Resolved*, That we could not help it.—Centreville Sentinel.

For the Whig.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CAROLINE.

John Boon, Esq. has come out in a lengthy article in the Centreville Times of the 22d inst. somewhat in the shape of a reply, to the various charges heretofore alledged against him for his inconsistency in the Senate of Maryland, and directly at war with the party in the case, in which article my name is brought out in a hostile attitude to my half brother, James Sangston, to help himself out in a desperate case of political ingratitude. What must a virtuous and intelligent community think of any man when he condescends to the low and mean resort of reaping up family differences (which long since have been *buried and forgotten*) in a question of strictly political honor and integrity, and where the parties themselves have nothing to do with the immediate question at issue. I now wish Mr. Boon to understand, that so far as I am concerned in any way in the matter he will be replied to very soon.

JOHN A. SANGSTON.

June 22d, 1839.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Boon has at length broken his long protracted silence. After a verdict of public condemnation has been pronounced against him, and the infamous name of TRAITOR branded on his forehead, he has made a feeble but desperate effort, to turn aside the current of public indignation that has been poured upon him by an insulted people. Such indignation as the people never fail to inflict on every man who betrays their confidence, and basely deceives them.

How has Mr. Boon laboured to make out his defence? In the "Centreville Times" of the 22d instant, is his mean and pitiful appeal "to the public generally and the people of Caroline county particularly." A beautiful specimen of Mr. Boon's skill in vulgar abuse and billinsgate slang.

That ridiculous and puerile appeal shews to what desperate expedients he is forced to resort, to conceal his real character from the public view, and it proves too how perfectly futile and abortive are all his attempts to screen himself from the charges of political baseness, which not myself, but a whole community have heaped upon him.

But before I call the attention of the reader to Mr. Boon's political course, and his weak and awkward attempts at justification, I will claim a moments indulgence, while I notice some of his vulgar slanders against my private character. If the circulation of his calumnies were limited to this county, or extended only where I am known; then I would not condescend to notice them; but rely for their confutation, upon the honesty and intelligence of those who have the best means of judging.—Before such a tribunal, I shall never shrink from a comparison of moral character with Mr. Boon, or any of my present or former defamers. But the subtile and malignant poison of his slander is intended to operate elsewhere. At home he knows it is impossible for him to repel public censure and disgrace.

He wishes to accomplish something abroad, and hopes to effect his object, by hunting up in old newspapers, and hand bills, stale and groundless charges *made* against me, but never proven, made by persons at the time my bitter enemies, charges that originated in passion and hatred, and have been long since answered and forgotten.

It is to such sources as these, that Mr. Boon refers you, for a "full history of my character, for veracity, integrity and honesty."—And in such places as those, you are gravely told by Mr. Boon (in his own defence) that you will find "an abundance of *charges* strongly questioning my veracity, &c.

What think you, fellow citizens, of a cause, which requires such despicable expedients to sustain it?—And what think you of the *Honorable Senator* who has the malignity to adopt them? I confess I am at a loss to speak of it in becoming terms. Some of the charges against me, contained in Mr. Boon's *elegant extracts*, come from such a quarter, that delicacy at the time prevented me from noticing them. Trusting that a virtuous and sensible community, would do justice to my feelings, I was induced to overlook them, only on account of the intimate relationship, which existed between myself and their author:—believing that when the angry feelings in which they had their origin had subsided, they would be abandoned and forgotten—And now we see our [illegible] Senator, for the labors of the [illegible] sion are over, engaged in the delightful recreation of rummaging among materials of this sort and parading them before the public view!

He refers to a "case stated" as he calls it in an old newspaper, where I am charged with having "suffered an old and tried friend, the late Thos. Saulsbury, to be incarcerated in prison, before I would agree to pay, or to become accountable for money, while I actually held the property of the late John Brown, accountable for the debt, and which debt I have paid since, on being threatened with a suit in Chancery in Delaware, where the property lies." This stale, second-hand calumny has been refuted long since, and it is not in Mr. Boon's power to revive it. It is throughout utterly false—I am prepared to prove at any time by vouchers in my possession, that I lost upwards of $1000 by the late John Brown, and that I lost largely by the late Thomas Saulsbury. The charge of having deserted my friend the late Thomas Saulsbury, is wholly without foundation. I have no recollection of his ever having been in prison—certain it is, that during the whole of his life time, we lived on terms of the closest intimacy and friendship. He sent for me, and I was present with him during his last moments. And I have the satisfaction of knowing, that the charge of harsh and unkind treatment towards Mr. Saulsbury is not only undeserved by me, but it is a charge which he certainly never dreamed of making, and which if he were now alive he would be the first to repel. And I know too that Mr. Boon was no favourite with that gentleman, who now, that he is no more receives so much of his useless sympathy.

But I shall not, now condescend to say more on the subject of these calumnies. Nor shall I stoop to imitate Mr. Boon's example, or descend to the repitition of charges against his moral character and conduct which have been made, and are still unanswered, however much his malignant attack on me might deserve such a return.

I commenced with the intention of considering only his awkward attempts, to defend his political course last fall. When he has settled that matter satisfactorily it will be time enough to discuss new questions. And however weak he may consider my intellect, I shall at least never be afraid to meet such an assailant as he is. But one thing at a time. At present Mr. Boon has enough to do, to answer before the bar of public opinion for his political intrigue and management last fall. An indignant community will require him to answer better than he has done, for his base violation of solemn pledges made before his election—afterwards utterly disregarded and now impudently denied.

That such pledges were made by Mr. Boon I am sure no reasonable man can doubt. Look again at some of the facts and the proofs, and in order that they may not be lost sight of, the affidavits of respectable men voluntarily made are again presented to your notice, made by men not one of whom would suffer in a comparison, for veracity, with Mr. Boon. Read those affidavits and then decide. The solemn oaths of William Bailey, James Sangston, John Stevens, John D. Clayland, and Henry Thawley, on one side, against the naked, unsupported, garbled, and contradictory *declarations* of John Boon on the other, and say is it possible to hesitate? Is it possible for a single moment to doubt that Mr. Boon was pledged, positively, solemnly and deliberately pledged to act with the Van Buren party if elected, and that to that pledge he owes his election to the Senate of Maryland. Comment is unnecessary; upon such evidence the public cannot err. But let us for a moment glance at Mr. Boon's "*plain statement*" as he calls it, and see by what paltry artifices, he labours to skulk away from the odious position in which he has placed himself. His statements in relation to his negociations with Mr. Marcy Fountain, when he was approached with the proposition to run as the candidate of the Administration party, I shall not particularly notice. About those negotiations I know nothing personally. The public will find a full history of them, in the communication of Mr. Fountain, published in the Freedom's Sentinel of the 8th of March last, and as his statement remains uncontradicted by Mr. Boon, it is fair to infer that it is correct.

Those two gentlemen from bitter enemies were suddenly converted into loving friends. With Mr. Fountain, Mr. Boon is found in frequent, and familiar intercourse during the canvas; on him Mr. Boon relies to write his communication and to prune and correct his public addresses, and from one of them at Mr. Fountain's instance, that unfortunate sentence which Mr. Boon had at first inserted about "*not compromitting his Whig principles*" is expunged as improper and inadmissible, admitting every where that he relied on the Van Buren party alone for his election, abusing and abused by the whigs, publicly pledged to vote the Administration ticket, and contributing his pecuniary aid, and his influence to secure their election. What else could be inferred but that he was no longer a whig?

And at the public meeting in the Court House where Mr. Boon says he entertained us by reading about Senator Clark from New York and the Sub-Treasury Bill (which bye the bye no body recollects but Mr. Boon) at that meeting, why did Mr. Boon cringe, and quail at the production of his private letters by Mr. Burchenal? Those letters contained nothing but whig abuse of Gen. Jackson and his Administration, written some years before. Why did Mr. Boon shrink from hearing them read, if he wished it to be generally understood that he was still a whig? No, every action and every circumstance, contradicted the idea; & the implied pledge, if he had made no other, was sufficient to bind him, so strongly was this pledge regarded by the public that all, even the whigs, and those who knew nothing of his positive pledges, were dissappointed at his course.

With an honorable man such a pledge would always be regarded as binding, and from such a man I would ask no other. But I knew too much of Mr. Boon to rely on mere implications however strong they might be. I knew something of Mr. Boon's political history, and I had reason to distrust him, and on every proper occasion did not hesitate to express my doubts, and up to the time of my interview with Mr. Boon at Denton bridge (to which he alludes) I was lukewarm in the contest.

That interview was of Mr. Boon's seeking not mine, it was he who called on me and not I on him as he incorrectly states. You have before had the purport and as far as I can recollect the words of the conversation which took place between Mr. Boon and myself in the interview, they are in my affidavit, now published for the second time and verified on oath. There is no "biggling" in that affidavit as Mr. Boon pretends. I invite your particular attention to his despicable attempts to garble and mistate it. Pending to extract from it he marks these words as coming from me "the United States Senator was also mentioned to which I did not give a decisive answer"!

Look at the affidavit, does it contain any thing of that sort? Where does he find any thing in it about indirect answer? No we have sworn positively, and I repeat it, that Mr. Boon said to me "If I am elected I will go with your party in all important measures coming before me as Senator" Now turn to the affidavit of Mr. Bailey; it is a perfect & complete confirmation of my statement, a confirmation by the acknowledgement of Mr. Boon himself. Mr. Bailey swears positively that in an interview with Mr. Boon, he stated to Mr. Boon what I had told him confidentially in relation to the interview between Mr. Boon and myself, and repeated to Mr. Boon that I had said that "he (Boon) had promised if elected to go for all measures of the party of any importance" And he further swears that Mr. Boon's reply was "I did say so to Mr. Sangston but if it gets to the other party my election is lost" In answer to such proofs as this Mr. Boon gravely replies "I am very certain Mr. Bailey is mistaken in what I said to him!

Is it possible that his stupidity is so great, as to induce him to believe that the weight of such evidence with the public can be lessened by his empty assertions and ridiculous evasion.

I have not space, nor is it necessary to allude particularly to the other affidavits, they will speak for themselves, and cannot be contradicted, and yet in the face of them all Mr. Boon cooly declares "Throw aside the charge of Mr. Sangston, and there is no one who can dare to charge me with inconsistency, or with a failure to perform all I ever promised!!" Such impertinent trifling is too ridiculous to deserve further notice. And after all his awkward attempts at dodging the queston Mr. Boon comes to the point at last and seriously declares "indeed I should not feel myself bound by such a promise if made!!" What a beautiful example of moral virtue does our Honorable Senator afford!—But as if no expedient were to be left untried, Mr. Boon has invoked the public sympathy—He says, "I considered the call on me by Mr. Bailey very unkind, indeed unjust," and in another place calls it 'improper.' What? "unkind" when a man is soliciting the public suffrage for the high office of Senator, to ask him what he means to do if he is elected!—Unjust to ask a candidate what his political principles are!

Poor fellow, I have no doubt the public will pity his hard case—It is unkind to ask a candidate about his political principles, when he has none, and Mr. Boon, no doubt, found such an interrogatory rather troublesome, for it has been long perfectly manifest, that he had but one political principle to govern him in that contest, and that principle was simple interest.

There are several other matters, intruded on the public attention by Mr. Boon, which I would willingly notice, but I am unwilling to trespass longer at the present time.

There is one other of Mr. Boon's misrepresentations, however which I cannot suffer to pass unnoticed, it is in these words—"Before the election he proposed, or some person for him, that if I would give him $50, he would give me a majority of votes in the Middle District—to this I objected, but it was then said, that if I did not get the majority, I should not have the money to pay, and knowing that an even vote in that district would secure my election, I accepted of the proposition, and did obtain a majority, for which I gave him the money the next time I saw him; so it will be seen that it was my money which he was after, but which he could not obtain without advancing my election, and he liked to get the money, not caring how it came." As meanly as I thought of Mr. Boon I did not believe he would have had the baseness and hardihood to descend to such a false and malicious insinuation as is contained in