being no slaves within the country, we should introduce them, and incorporate them into our society, that would be a totally different question. Few, if any, of the citizens of the United States would be found to favor their introduction. No man in it would oppose, upon that supposition, their admission with more determined resolution and conscientious repugnance than I should. But that is not the question. The slaves are here; no practical scheme for their removal or separation from us has been yet devised or proposed; and the true inquiry is, what is best to be done with them. In human affairs we are often constrained, by the force of circumstances and the actual state of things, to do what we would not do if that state of things did not exist. The slaves are here, and here must remain, in some condition; and, I repeat, how are they to be best governed? What is best to be done for their happiness and our own? In the slave States the alternative is, that the white man must govern the black, or the black govern the white. In several of those States, the number of the slaves is greater than that of the white population. An immediate abolition of slavery in them, as these ultra-abolitionists propose, would be followed by a desperate struggle for immediate ascendancy of the black race over the white race, or rather it would be followed by instanteneous collisions between the two races, which would break out into a civil war that would end in the extermination of subjugation of the one race or the other. In such an alternative, who can hesitate? Is it not better for both parties that the existing state of things should be preserved, instead of exposing them to the horrible strifes and contests which would inevitably attend an immediate abolition? This is our true ground of defence for the continued existence of slavery in our country. It is that which our Revolutionary ancestors assumed. It is that which, in my opinion, forms our justification in the eyes of all Christendom.

A third impediment to immediate abolition is to be found in the immense amount of capital which is invested in slave property. The total number of slaves in the United States, according to the last enumeration of the population, was a little upwards of two millions. Assuming their increase at a ratio, which it probably is, of five per cent. per annum, their present number would be three millions. The average value of slaves at this time is stated by persons well informed to be as high as five hundred dollars each. To be certainly within the mark, let us suppose that it is only four hundred dollars. The total value, then, by that estimate, of the slave property, in the United States is twelve hundred millions of dollars. This property is diffused throughout all classes and conditions of society. It is owned by widows and orphans, by the aged and infirm, as well as the sound and vigorous. It is the subject of mortgages, deeds of trust, and family settlements. It has been made the basis of numerous debts contracted upon its faith, and is the sole reliance, in many instances, of creditors within and without the slave States, for the payment of the debts due to them. And now it is rashly proposed, by a single fiat of legislation, to annihilate this immense amount of property! To annihilate it without indemnity and without compensation to its owners! Does any considerate man believe it to be possible to effect such an object without convulsion, revolution, and bloodshed?

I know that there is a visionary dogma which holds that negro slaves cannot be the subject of property. I shall not dwell long with this speculative abstraction. That *is* property which the law declares *to be* property. Two hundred years of legislation have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property.—Under all the forms of government which have existed upon this continent during that long space of time—under the British Government—under the Colonial Government—under all the State Constitutions and Governments—and under the Federal Government itself—they have been deliberately and solemnly recognised as the legitimate subjects of property. To the wild speculations of theorists & innovators stands opposed the *fact*, that in an uninterrupted period of two hundred years' duration, under every form of human legislation, and by all the departments of human government, African negro slaves have been held and respected, have descended and been transferred, as lawful and indisputable property. They were treated as property in the very British example which is so triumphantly appealed to as worthy of our imitation. Although the West India planters had no voice in the united Parliament of the British Isles, an irresistible sense of justice extorted from that Legislature the grant of twenty millions of pounds sterling to compensate the colonists for their loss of property.

If, therefore, these ultra-abolitionists are seriously determined to pursue their scheme of immediate abolition, they should at once set about raising a fund of twelve hundred millions of dollars, to indemnify the owners of slave property. And the taxes to raise that enormous amount can only be justly assessed upon themselves or upon the free States, if they can persuade them to assent to such an assessment; for it would be a mockery of all justice and an outrage against all equity to levy any portion of the tax upon the slave States to pay for their own unquestioned property.

If the considerations to which I have already adverted are not sufficient to dissuade the abolitionists from further perseverance in their designs, the interest of the very cause which they profess to espouse ought to check their career. Instead of advancing, by their efforts, that cause, they have thrown back for half a century the prospect of any species of emancipation of the African race, gradual or immediate, in any of the States. They have done more; they have increased the rigors of legislation against slaves in most, if not all, of the slave States. Forty years ago the question was agitated in the State of Kentucky of a gradual emancipation of the slaves within its limits. By gradual emancipation, I mean that slow but safe and cautious liberation of slaves which was first adopted in Pennsylvania at the instance of Dr. Franklin, in the year 1780, and, according to which, the generation in being were to remain in slavery, but all their offspring born after a specified day were to be free at the age of twenty-eight, and, in the mean time, were to receive preparatory instruction to qualify them for the enjoyment of freedom. That was the species of emancipation which, at the epoch to which I allude, was discussed in Kentucky. No one was rash enough to propose or think of immediate abolition.—No one was rash enough to think of throwing loose upon the community, ignorant and unprepared, the untutored slaves of the State. Many thought, and I amongst them, that as each of the slave States had a right exclusively to judge for itself in respect to the institution of domestic slavery, the proportion of slaves compared with the white population in that State, at that time, was so inconsiderable that a system of gradual emancipation might have been safely adopted without any hazard to the security and interests of the Commonwealth. And I still think that the question of such emancipation in the farming States is one whose solution depends upon the relative numbers of the two races in any given State. If I had been a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, when Franklin's plan was adopted, I should have voted for it, because by no possibility could the black race ever acquire the ascendancy in that State. But if I had been then, or were now, a citizen of any of the planting States—the Southern or Southwestern States—I should have opposed, and would continue to oppose, any scheme whatever of emancipation, gradual or immediate, because of the danger of an ultimate ascendancy of the black race, or of a civil contest which might terminate in the extinction of one race or the other.

The proposition in Kentucky for a gradual emancipation did not prevail, but it was sustained by a large and respectable minority. That minority had increased, and was increasing, until the abolitionists commenced their operations. The effect has been to dissipate all prospects whatever, for the present, of any scheme of gradual or other emancipation. The People of that State have become shocked and alarmed by these abolition movements, and the number who would now favor a system even of gradual emancipation is probably less than it was in the years 1798-'9. At the session of the Legislature held in 1837-'8, the question of calling a convention was submitted to the consideration of the People by a law passed in conformity with the Constitution of the State. Many motives existed for the passage of the law, and among them that of emancipation had its influence. When the question was passed upon by the People at their last annual election, only about one-fourth of the whole voters of the State supported a call of a convention. The apprehension of the danger of abolition was the leading consideration amongst the People for opposing the call. But for that, but for the agitation of the question of abolition in States whose population had no right, in the opinion of the People of Kentucky, to interfere in the matter, the vote for a convention would have been much larger, if it had not been carried. I felt myself constrained to take immediate, bold, and decided ground against it.

Prior to the agitation of this subject of abolition, there was a progressive melioration in the condition of slaves throughout all the slave States. In some of them, schools of instruction were opened by humane and religious persons. These are all now checked; and a spirit of insubordination having shown itself in some localities, traceable, it is believed, to abolition movements and exertions, the legislative authority has found it expedient to infuse fresh vigor into the police, and laws which regulate the conduct of the slaves.

And now, Mr. President, if it were possible to overcome the insurmountable obstacles which lie in the way of immediate abolition, let us briefly contemplate some of the consequences which would inevitably ensue. One of these has been occasionally alluded to in progress of these remarks. It is the struggle which would instantaneously arise between the two races in most of the Southern and Southwestern States. And what a dreadful struggle would it not be! Embittered by all the recollections of the past, by the unconquerable prejudices which would prevail between the two races, and stimulated by all the hopes and fears of the future, it would be a contest in which the extermination of the blacks, or their ascendancy over the whites, would be the sole alternative. Prior to the conclusion, or during the progess of such a contest, vast numbers, probably, of the black race would migrate into the free States; and what effect would such a migration have upon the laboring classes in those States!

Now the distribution of labor in the United States is geographical; the free laborers occupying one side of the line, and the slave laborers the other; each class pursuing its own avocations almost altogether unmixed with the other. But, on the supposition of immediate abolition, the black class, migrating into the free States, would enter into competition with the white class, diminishing the wages of their labor, and augmenting the hardships of their condition.

This is not all. The abolitionists strenuously oppose all separation of the two races. I confess to you, sir, that I have seen with regret, grief, and astonishment, their resolute opposition to the project of colonization. No scheme was ever presented to the acceptance of man, which, whether it be entirely practicable or not, is characterized by more unmixed humanity and benevolence than that of transporting, with their own consent, the free people of color in the United States to the land of their ancestors. It has the powerful recommendation that whatever it does is good; and if it effects nothing, it inflicts no one evil or mischief upon any portion of our society. There is no necessary hostility between the objects of colonization and abolition. Colonization deals only with the free man of color, and that with his own free voluntary consent. It has nothing to do with slavery. It disturbs no man's property, seeks to impair no power in the slave States, nor to attribute any to the General Government. All its action and all its ways and means are voluntary, depending upon the blessing of Providence, which hitherto has graciously smiled upon it. And yet, beneficent and harmless as colonization is, no portion of the People of the United States denounces it with so much persevering zeal and such unmixed bitterness as do the abolitionists.

They put themselves in direct opposition to any separation whatever between the two races. They would keep them forever pent up together within the same limits, perpetuating their animosities, and constantly endangering the peace of the community.—They proclaim, indeed, that color is nothing; that the two races ought to be entirely overlooked and disregarded. And, elevating themselves to a sublime but impracticable philosophy, they would teach us to eradicate all the repugnances of our nature, and to take to our bosoms and our boards the black man as we do the white, on the same footing of equal social condition. Do they not perceive that in thus confounding all the distinctions which God himself has made, they arraign the wisdom and goodness of Providence itself? It has been His divine pleasure to make the black man black and the white man white, and to distinguish them by other repulsive constitutional differences. It is not necessary for me to maintain, nor shall I endeavor to prove, that it was any part of His divine intention that the one race should be held in perpetual bondage by the other; but this I will say, that those whom He has created different, and has declared, by their physical structure and color, ought to be kept asunder, should not be brought together by any process whatever of unnatural amalgamation.

But if the dangers of the civil contest which I have supposed could be avoided, separation or amalgamation is the only peaceful alternative, if it were possible to effectuate the project of abolition. The abolitionists oppose all colonization, and it irresistibly follows, whatever they may protest or declare, that they are in favor of amalgamation. And who are to bring about this amalgation? I have heard of none of these ultra-abolitionists furnishing in their own families or persons examples of intermarriage.—Who is to begin it? It is their purpose not only to create a pinching competition between black labor and white labor, but do they intend also to contaminate the industrious and laborious classes of society at the North by a revolting admixture of the black element?

It is frequently asked, What, is to become of the African race among us? Are they forever to remain in bondage? That question was asked more than half a century ago. It has been answered by fifty years of prosperity but little chequered from this cause. It will be repeated fifty or a hundred years hence. The true answer is, that the same Providence who has hitherto guided and governed us, and averted all serious evils from the existing relation between the two races, will guide and govern our posterity. Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof. We have hitherto, with that blessing, taken care of ourselves. Posterity will find the means of its own preservation and prosperity. It is only in the most direful event which can befal this People that this great interest, and all other of our greatest interests, would be put in jeopardy. Although in particular districts the black population is gaining upon the white, it only constitutes one-fifth of the whole population of the United States. And, taking the aggregates of the two races, the European is constantly, though slowly, gaining upon the African portion. This fact is demonstrated by the periodical returns of our population. Let us cease, then, to indulge in gloomy forebodings about the impenetrable future. But if we may attempt to lift the veil, and contemplate what lies beyond it, I, too, have ventured on a speculative theory, with which I will not now trouble you, but which has been published to the world. According to that, in the progress of time, some one hundred and fifty or two hundred years hence, but few vestiges of the black race will remain among our posterity.

Mr. President, of the period of the formation of our Constitution, and afterwards, our patriotic ancestors apprehended danger to the Union from two causes. One was, the Alleghany Mountains, dividing the waters which flow into the Atlantic Ocean from those which found their outlet in the Gulf of Mexico. They seemed to present a natural separation. That danger has vanished before the noble achievements of the spirit of internal improvement, and the immortal genius of Fulton. And now, now here is found a more loyal attachment to the Union than among those very Western people, who, it was apprehended, would be the first to burst its ties.

The other cause, domestic slavery, happily the sole remaining cause which is likely to disturb our harmony, continues to exist. It was this which created the greatest obstacle and the most anxious solicitude in the deliberations of the Convention that adopted the general Constitution. And it is the subject that has ever been regarded with the deepest anxiety by all who are sincerely desirous of the permanency of our Union. The Father of his Country, in his last affecting and appeal to his fellow-citizens, deprecated, as a most calamitous event, the geographical divisions which it might produce. The Convention wisely left to the several States the power over the institution of slavery, as a power not necessary to the plan of union which it devised, and as one with which the General Government could not be invested without plantings the seeds of certain destruction. There let it remain undisturbed by any unhallowed hand.

Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this unhappy Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be any thing in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting inhabitants of the free States as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other.—The collision of opinion will be quickly followlowed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man.—Nor should these abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with a numercal superiority that must ensure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by Holy Writ that the race is not to swift, nor the battle to the strong.—Bnt if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No, sir; no, sir. It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory—a self, a suicidal conquest—a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who, nobly pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British Crown, and established our national independence.

The inhabitants of the slave States are sometimes accused by their Northern brethren with displaying too much rashness and sensibility to the operations and proceedings of abolitionists. But, before they can be rightly judged, there should be a reversal of conditions. Let me suppose that the people of the slave States were to form societies, subsidize presses, make large pecuniary contributions, send forth numerous missionaries throughout all their own borders, and enter into machinations to burn the beautiful capitals, destroy the productive manufactories, and sink in the ocean the gallant ships of the Northern States. Would these incendiary proceedings be regarded as neighborly and friendly, and consistent with the fraternal sentiments which should ever be cherished by one portion of the Union towards another? Would they excite no emotion? Occasion no manifestations of dissatisfaction, nor lead to any facts of retaliatory violence? But the supposed case falls far short of the actual one in a most essential circumstance. In no contingency could these capitals, manufactories, and ships rise in rebellion and massacre inhabitants of the Northern States.

I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery.—The Searcher of all Heartsknows that every pulsation of mine beats high and strong in the cause of civil liberty. Wherever it is safe and practicable I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own country to that of any other people; and the liberty of my own country to that of any other people; and the liberty of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with safety and liberty of the European descendants. The slavery forms an exception—an exception resulting from a stern and inexorable necessity—to the general liberty in the United States. We did not orginate, nor are we responsible for, this necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible, could only be establshed by violating the incontestable powers of the States, and subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberty of both races.

But if one dark spot exists on our political horizon, is it not obscured by the bright and effulgent and cheering light that beams all around us? Was ever a People before so blessed as we are, if true to ourselves? Did ever any other nation contain within its bosom so many elements of prosperity, of greatness, and of glory? Our only real danger lies ahead, conspicuous, elevated, and visible. It was clearly discerned at the commencement, and distinctly seen throughout our whole career. Shall we wantonly run upon it, and destroy all the glorious anticipations of the high destiny that awaits us? I beseech the abolitionists themselves solemnly to pause in their mad and fatal course. Amidst the infinite variety of objects of humanity and benevolence which invite the employment of their energies, let them select some one more harmless, that does not threaten to deluge our country in blood. I call upon that small portion of the clergy, which has lent itself to these wild and ruinous schemes, not to forget the holy nature of the Divine mission of the Founder of our Religion, and to profit by his peaceful examples. I entreat that portion of my country women who have given their countenance to abolition to remember that they are ever most loved and honored when moving in their own appropropriate and delightful sphere; and to reflect that the ink which they shed in subscribing with their fair hands abolition petitions may prove but the prelude to the shedding of the blood of their brethren. I adjure all the inhabitants of the free States to rebuke and discountenance, by their opinion and their example, measures which must inevitably lead to the most calamitous consequences. And let us all, as countrymen, as friends, and as brothers, cherish in unfading memory the motto which bore our ancestors triumphantly through all the trials of the Revolution, as, if adherred to, it will conduct their posterity through all that may, in the dispensations of Providence, be reserved for them.

CHRONICLE & REGISTER.

"Constans et lenis, ut res expostulet, esto."

CAMBRIDGE, MD.,

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 23rd 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Whig Convention.

The Orphans' court of this county will sit on Monday, the 25th inst.

A vacancy has occurred in our State's Senate, by the resignation of the Hon. Thos. I. H. Eccleston of this county. We sincerely regret to learn that Mr. Eccleston was forced to this in consequence of deafness, with which, unfortunately, he is severely afflicted. We know no member of the Whig party better qualified for the important station of Senator, and who would have paid more strict attention to the interests of the State generally.

A warrant for a new election has been issued by the President of the Senate. Already there are three Whig Candidates in the field. Our Whig friends should not slumber upon their posts. We are warring against a wily and indsiious enemy, whose legions are well disciplined, and act in concert at a moments warning. As yet they have no candidate in the field, but this does not argue that they will have none, and we caution the Whigs to be vigilant, and suffer no vantage to be taken of them by their opponents.

Consentaneous with our promise, we this week present our readers with the whole of Mr. Clay's Speech, upon the subject of abolition. In doing this, we have been obliged to exclude a great variety of matter from our columns, but we assure our readers that a perusal of this powerful and conclusive document will amply compensate them for the loss of other intelligence. This last effort of this great man, will elevate him much higher in the affections of the American people, to whom he is more endeared by every tie of patriotism. Who can read the lofty and republican sentiments breathing throughout his speeches, without admiring him? Who can behold his untiring efforts to wipe the stain of corruption from the institutions of his country, to heal her bleeding wounds, and to promote the happiness of her citizens, without an aspiration for his glory? Would that the people could awaken their spell-bound senses, and behold the pure and unsullied character of this patriotic man! He has been called an Abolitionist, by the prostitute and corrupt organs of the Administration. The charge has recoiled upon the heads of the vipers, and Henry Clay stands the vindicated favorite of the South. We again advise every one to read his speech—

"For it the freeman's harp shall ring,
In freedom's halls its loftiest lay,
And honour's wreath forever fling
Its glories round the name of CLAY."

MR. STANLY.—In our next we shall publish this gentleman's speech in reply to Dr. Duncan of Ohio. We have seldom read more biting sarcasm, and withering satire, than is contained in this document. Wherever it was necessary, the lash was applied with the utmost severity to this bull-dog of the "party," who, as Mr. Stanly says, can take as many "STRONG PINTS" as the veriest inebriate in Christendom.

HENRY CLAY.—We were gratified, on opening the last "Somerset Herald," to behold the name of Clay blazoned at the head of its Editorial column. In a very able article, the Editor lays down the reasons which have induced him to take this step. We regret that we have not room this week to lay them before our readers. The papers throughout the Union are demonstrating their preference for Clay in this manner. It is gall and wormwood to the Loco Focos. They know him to be a more formidable opponent than Gen. Harrison, to whom they can apply the epithets of "Petticoat," Old "Granny," &c.

Henry Page, Esq. will accept our thanks for a copy of the "Bill entitled, an act to prevent the circulation of private Bank Notes.

NAVAL.

Among the proceedings, of the House of Representatives, of the 11th inst., we notice the following resolution, offered by *Mr. Loomis*.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy communicate to the House the names of all the Navy officers who have been waiting orders, on furlough, or otherwise off duty for more than six months past, with the length of time they have been so, been off duty, the amount of pay each has received, and whether any officer of the Navy receives a pension for disability at the same time he is receiving pay as an officer, with the names and amount in each case."

We heartily rejoice that the attention of Congress has at last been directed to this department of our government. When the statement required, is furnished them by the Secretary of the Navy, they will discover instances where the most unjustifiable indulgences have been granted to officers favourable to the administration. They will discover that some of them have been suffered to remain "on shore" for *ten* or *twelve* years, with the exception, perhaps, of *six months* cruise. They will see how the people's money has been squandered away by the Executive upon his partizan officers who may with truth be called the *pampered lazaroni* of the country.

"Uneasy rests the shoulder that wears an epaulette."

TO THE VOTERS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—A vacancy having occurred in the Senate of Maryland by the resignation of the Hon. Tho's. J. H. Eccleston of your county, I very respectfully offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages to fill the vacancy thus created. The inclement season and the almost impassable state of the roads, together with the short time allowed before holding the special Election, precludes the possibility of my visiting the different sections of the County, and seeing you in person, as it would otherwise be my duty, and would under any and all circumstances be my pleasure. On Monday week, the 4th day of March next, the Election is to be held pursuant to order, at which time, should I be so fortunate as to be elected to a seat in the Senate of your State, I pledge myself that no exertion, on my part shall be wanting to promote your interest, and render you the fullest satisfaction in my power.

WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH.

February 19, 1839. 2w*

TO THE FREE, LIBERAL, & ENLIGHTENED VOTERS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I am a Candidate before you to fill the vacancy in the present Senate of Maryland, occasioned by the resignation of Tho's I. H. Eccleston Esq.

In thus announcing myself, I will briefly state to you the reasons which have prompted me to declare myself a candidate for your suffrages, for this important office.

A Senator of Maryland should be independent. He should be free. He should be beyond the control or influence of particular individuals, who claim the power of directing whatever is to be done, not only for a party, but for the people at large.

I abhor *such individuals*. They shall never exert a control over me; because I will if elected, regard the welfare of *Rome* more than the glory of *Cæsar*. Therefore I promise the people of Dorchester, that if elected, I shall although an Anti-Van Burenite, do what I may think right for the general welfare of the community, uninfluenced, unawed, unterrified and unseduced, by private cabal.

Again, I have been urged by many of the most respectable citizens of this county to be a Candidate. To their wishes I have yielded, and now announce myself as such to represent you in the present Senate of Maryland.

The Election will be holden in our county on Monday week the fourth day of March next.

Should you elect me to this station, I will endeavor to discharge its duties to the best of my ability, and to the satisfaction of the people of Dorchester. I have the honour my fellow citizens to be very respectfully,

Your Ob't. Serv't.

JOSIAH BAYLY, Jr.

February 19, 1839. 2w

TO THE VOTERS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Fellow citizens—When I offered myself before you as a candidate to represent this county in the Senate of Maryland, I did so, well knowing that I was violating no duty to the party to which I am attached, sacrificing no principle, either honorable or political. I considered then, and still consider, that in the absence of a convention, (the legitimate object of which is to arrive at the wishes of the members of a Party) that every man has a right, not inconsistent with the duties as a party man, to offer himself as a candidate for the suffrages of his fellow citizens.—But when it is impossible from the circumstances of the case, that a Convention can be held, and it is found by other means that the wishes of a party are concentrated (by whatsoever cause) upon a particular individual, I think it the duty of every party man to acquiesce with these views. I have thought it right that I should withdraw myself from the present canvass, and hereby decline standing a poll at the Special Election to be held on Monday the 4th of March next, and I take this method of returning my sincere thanks to all my friends for the flattering support which they promised me,

The public's ob't. srv't.

JOSEPH R. ECCLESTON.

Feb. 23. 1839.

POSTSCRIPT

Latest Intelligence, FROM WASHINGTON.

By yesterday's steamboat, we received the Balt. Chronicle, of the 22d. (yesterday) which contains an account of the proceedings had by Congress, relative to the publication of a vulgar and abusive article, in the "Globe," by Dr. Duncan. The following are Mr. Prentiss' remarks.—Ed. Cambridge Chronicle.

IN CONGRESS.

February 21st.

Mr. PRENTISS, after some appropriate remarks on the necessity of preserving pure the institutions of the country and the dignity of the House, which was the thermometer of manners, alluded to the Duelling law which has recently passed.—He said at the time of its passage he had predicted it would open the door for insult and blackguardism, and give an opportunity for one member to insult and abuse another with impunity. He defended the established system of the code of honor, which, in his opinion, was, after all, the best preservative of good order. He alluded to the article in the Globe as a beautiful illustration of the new system established by the passage of the recent act.

Here Mr. DUNCAN rose and said, with a view of saving trouble, he would state that he was the author of the communication in the Globe.

Mr. PRENTISS proceeded, and read several extracts from the communication alluded to, with a view of shewing their peculiar beauty. He considered the language used as unworthy of a gentleman and a member of the House. He maintained that the author of the publication was unworthy the society of gentlemen and of a seat in the House.—He said that in all countries, private and personal injuries were redressed either by an appeal to the laws, or decided by what is termed the code of honor. He then endeavored to show that the author of the publication was unworthy of that code. He maintained that the writer of that article had, by his blackguard language, placed