and howling, I should be forced to bring a buffalo bull or a prairie wolf in the House, and get their assistance. I hope he may have an opportunity yet of reading this letter on the floor. I intend to send some copies of the gentleman's speech and of his letter into my district. Mr. Speaker, if you will allow me, I will send some into yours. I should like the good democrats there to know the opinions of a friend of the South—a democratic friend of the South—upon slavery.

Sir, I have said there was much of the gentleman's speech that I could not answer. I would not, sir, if I could. He told us a little of masons and anti-masons, of banks, of abolitionists and anti-abolitionists; he gave us, in a smaller compass, the contents of the official newspaper for weeks past, dressed up with statements from the Departments, ready furnished by "those who assisted him." Sir, I ask the gentleman to tell us who those were "who assisted him." Were they his patrons, the editors of the Globe? Were they his "dear sirs" at the Treasury or the Post Office Department? I call on him to come out and tell us who made him the advocate to make speeches to support this tottering Administration.

Sir, there were other things mentioned by the gentleman, the bearing of which I could not exactly see. He gave us the genealogy of mules. [Mr. D. said in his speech the mule is "a mongrel beast, half ass, half horse!] He, with many other hard names I could not catch, told us something of one Cresers and one Herculus; he did not say whether they were whigs, democrats, or mules; he did not tell us in what part of Hamilton County, Ohio, they resided. About all these things I have nothing to say. About the mules—Herculus—sweeping some stable, the name of which I never heard before, with a "hickory broom"—about all these the gentleman's information and knowledge surpass mine.

The gentleman spoke, sir, of "opening tombs," and digging, hyena-like, into the grave, and "disrobing the dead," in exposing defaulters! What else, sir, could we expect of one who could write this letter? How much in character for one who has written such a letter of the institutions of your State and of mine! Mr. Speaker, I have finished with the abolition part of the democrat's speech. The opportunity has afforded me much pleasure. I have been preparing a letter to my constituents, to unmask the paltry, pettifogging attempts to impose upon them the belief that Mr. Van Buren's friends are friends to slaveholders. I have not had time to finish that letter, having been too much occupied by other business. Sir I, have panted anxiously for an opportunity of saying on this floor, face to face, in presence of the would be exclusive friends of the South, in presence of the South, in presence of the Southern caucus democrats with Northern feelings, what I have said and shall say to my constituents. I greatly rejoice that an opportunity has been afforded me of holding up in its true light to the country the character of the Van Buren democratic friendship for the South.

Mr. Speaker, if the House will pardon me, I wish to say a little upon a subject we hear much of, but see little practised—economy. The Representative from Hamilton county, Ohio, had a little "howling" upon this subject. I am glad to see, sir, that the Administration begin to think of this; the party fear the attention of the People is awakened. Well may they furnish statements to their champion to excuse their enormous increase of public expenditures—increased from thirteen to thirty-nine millions a year while they have been preaching reform and retrenchment. I cannot, sir, at this time, go into an examination of this subject. I have no "dear sirs" at the Departments or elsewhere to assist me with tables and statements, ready furnished for publication. The gentleman has the advantage of most of us. But, sir, let me call his attention, and that of the good democrats who with him preach economy, to a few examples. Let me ask him, sir, if he knows that the chair in which you now sit, and which you *fill*, sir, with so much dignity, cost one hundred and sixty-five dollars? Now, sir, when you are electioneering, and abusing the silk-stocking gentlemen, you do not tell your constituents that you sometimes sit for nearly half a day in such a luxurious seat, and listen to speeches from one who thinks the curse of God rests upon your country. No, sir, I believe, if your good democrats knew it, you would lose at least—a dozen votes.

Do you know, sir, that the ornaments over the Speaker's chair cost near two thousand dollars? Now, sir, here is a silk-velvet chair, surrounded by ornaments of "bullion fringe, silk worsted, and India satin damask"—silk tassels, thirty-five dollars a pair, and all by democratic orders! There is nothing equal to it, sir, except the rooms of Eastern monarchs, or the fashionable parlors of pet sub-treasurers!

Then, sir, go to the Senate—the democratic Senate—and look at the Vice President! Look at the distinguished man from the Great Crossings! There he sits, sir, as happy as Governor Sancho, with a canopy over his head, and a golden eagle, who seems to be endeavoring to wing his flight out of such company. This eagle and canopy, I learn, sir, cost more than two thousand dollars! Poor bird! fluttering like a chicken in apprehension of a hot gridiron! These tawdry ornaments are revolting, are disgusting, I might say, sir, to plain American taste. It is to be regretted, however, sir, that they did not bring their damask covering a little lower down, so as to screen the occupant of that chair entirely from observation. There seems to have been a desire, in the arrangement, to keep him back a little—to put him out of the way.

I could but make another melancholy observation, Mr. Speaker, as my eyes rested on this flaring exhibition of loco-foco taste. The picture of the Father of his Country—of Washington—is removed from the place now occupied by the iron bars which hold the gilded bird; is taken away from its former position and placed back in the gallery, among the people, out of sight, sir, as his precepts are, of the majority of that body. Before, one who visited the Senate was involuntarily forced to say," look on that picture and on this." Well, might the friends of the present occupant of that seat shrink from such a comparison!

But, Mr. Speaker, I fervently hope and believe that the time is fast coming when the character of that great man (Washington) will be dear to the Representatives of the People, as it has been, and still is to the People themselves. Then, sir, loco-focoism will disappear, and our republican institutions will be renovated; then, sir, and not till then, will our Government be honestly administered.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the House for its kind indulgence: I did not intend to have trespassed half so long. But for frequent interruptions I should have been less excited, and therefore would have said less.

I promised the gentleman from Pennsylvania to move the Previous Question. I do this, therefore, sir, because I made the promise. I do it with great reluctance, and shall vote against it myself. If the gentleman will permit it, I will most cheerful withdraw it. [Mr. PETRIKIN would not consent.] I regret, sir, to deprive the Representative from Ohio of an opportunity of replying.—I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for the courtesy extended to me, and move the Previous Question.

COMMODORES PORTER AND ELLIOTT.—We find in the "Sun" of yesterday morning, the annexed communication from Commodore Porter.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Sun.

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 18th 1839.

SIR,—I have been driven by publications in the Sun which I had supposed had their origin in Commodore Elliott, or his friends, to give publicity in your paper, to the correspondence respecting my meeting that gentleman at the rail-road depot in Baltimore, and the same reason forces me now to send you part of my correspondence with the Secretary of the Navy, which the Commodore has demanded from that functionary, in a letter which appeared, with his signature in the Sun of the 15th inst., and in which he seemed exceedingly "puzzled" to discover the grounds for an expression of mine, which in his opinion "reflects so highly on the Executive of our country." The publication of this much of the correspondence, may perhaps enlighten him some on the subject. The Secretary's letter to me if published, may inform him what steps had been taken in the case.

I small merely observe that Commodore Elliott and myself have never been on intimate, and scarcely on speaking terms, and never can be, so long as I can recollect an event which took place at the time when Commodores Barron and Decatur were wounded near Bladensburg, and which I shall not, in mercy to him, (Commodore E.) make public, unless forced to do so by him, or his friends acting for him, and in such a case, I shall make out the truth of what I shall say.

Commodore Elliott is well acquainted with the circumstance to which I allude.

Very respectfully, Your ob't servant.

DAVID PORTER.

[COPY]

GEORGETOWN; Sept. 21st, 1838.

HON. J. K. PAULDING, Sec., of the Navy.

SIR,—As an American citizen, who feels a proper interest in all that concers the honor of his country, and as a father, who has three sons in its naval service, whom he wishes to keep uncontaminated from all bad influence, I have to request that an inquiry may be instituted to ascertain whether the squadron in the Mediterranean, under the command of Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, was during his command employed in the best way to promote the benefit of the service, for which it was sent there; and whether the friggate Constitution, on her passage to the United States, was in a suitable condition, if attacked, to sustain the honor and dignity of the flag and county?

This inquiry is asked in consequence of certain rumors which have been circulated, calculated to injure the reputation of the service, to which I once thought it an honor to belong, and if true, it would be proper that his sons should withdraw, while they can do so with unsullied reputation.

It is hoped, sir, that these reports respecting the Mediterranean squadron, which have for some time agitated the public mind, may prove unfounded, and that the officer commanding it may be relieved from the imputations which have been cast upon him, which, if incorrect, he can only do by submitting to a full inquiry into all the circumstances of his command—thus showing a proper example to be followed, if necessary, by all other officers of the Navy.

In asking this inquiry, I wish it understood that I do no more than what every citizen has a right to do, when he has reason to believe that the interest of the Republic have not been attended to; and no more than I, as a public officer, am willing to submit to, as well to relieve myself, as the Navy from suspicions which would in the end prove destructive to public confidence and ruinous to one of the most important means of protecting our national interest.

I look to your consent to my request, in your attachment to the Navy, the character of which you have so well defended by your pen, and the respect which is due to public opinion, which loudly calls for a correction of the abuses said to exist in the corps, which it is no less your duty, than I am persuaded it is your desire to keep free from reproach.

I have the honor to be, your very ob't. serv't.

(Signed,) DAVID PORTER.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From our special correspondent we have the following notice of yesterday's proceedings in Congress:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1839.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

INTERFERING IN ELECTION.

Mr. Calhoun brought up Mr. Crittenden's Bill to prevent Executive interference in elections.

Mr. Calhoun declared that he had never made any move which did not tend directly to the diminution of executive patronage. But opposed as he was to it, he could not give his support to this bill. He held it to be clearly unconstitutional. He maintained that the power to decide who shall exercise the elective right belongs exclusively to the States—that to the States also belonged the power to regulate this right.

Mr. Calhoun spoke for about an hour, contending among other things that notwithstanding the the report he had written, opposing interference, he was also consistent in opposing the bil before the Senate.

The whole subject was again informally passed over, after Mr. Calhoun had concluded.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Proceedings of Thursday night.

The House were in session until seven in the evening, debating the question of privilege. A second attempt was made to lay Mr. Prentiss' resolution on the table, and lost by yeas and nays, 101 to 91.

Mr. Gray of N. Y. made a speech declaring that without taking notice of other violations of privilege, Mr. Gray spoke twice, and on each occasion made allusion to Mr. Wise and certain events in the House.

Mr. Wise was thus called out. He said it was his wish not to take any part in the discussion. He designed not, and if he could have helped it he would not. As it was, nothing but the sternest necessity should make him take part in the question immediately before the House.—The gentleman from New York seemed designedly to have dragged him into the discussion—whether for good motives or bad motives he knew not.

Mr. Gray denied being influenced by personal considerations.

Mr. Wise said as reference had been made to his conduct it was necessary for him to vindicate it.

The Virginia member then alluded to the duels in which he had taken part, and the personal debates in which he had paticipated.

The discussion was continued in the evening by Mr. Toucey of Conn. Mr. Glascock, of Geo. and Mr. Thompson, of S. C. Some remarks of a somewhat personal character passed between the Georgia and South Carolina members.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The discussion was resumed this morning where it closed last evening.

Mr. Prentiss and Mr. Thompson withdrew their propositions. and presented a substitute, proposing that Alexander Duncan, having avowed himself the author of the publication in the Globe on the night of the 19th inst., be arraigned at the bar of the House and reprimanded by the Speaker.

Mr. Peterkin moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, but withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. Ellmore.

Mr. E. addressed the House in opposition to the resolution before the House. He considered there was a want of power to adopt the resolution. The insult given was in a publication made out the House, and the member could not be arraigned for that in the House.

Mr. Menifee reminded Mr. Ellmore that the publication said expressly that Mr. Duncan designed to insult another member of the House, and in the House with a view of receiving a challenge.

Mr. Ellmore continued, and made a reply to Mr. Prentiss. In conclusion he moved to lay the resolution upon the table.

Mr. Prentiss begged Mr. Petriken to withdraw his motion. He wished to reply to the answer which had been dealt out to him by the member from Carolina.

Mr. Wise asked for a call of the House, which the House ordered by a small majority.

Two hundred and sixteen membrs answered to their names, and the call was suspended.

Mr. Williams, of Ky., then begged of Mr. Petriken to withdraw his motion. Mr. P. withdrew for Mr. Williams after refusing to withdraw his motion for Mr. Slade, of Vermont, who wished to make remarks in regard to himself, as he had been implicated in the publication in the Globe.

Mr. Williams doubted the power of Congress to adopt the resolution. In his opinion it was an out door business—Mr. Williams gave his reasons at some length.

Several members, who took exception to his remarks begged a withdrawal of the motion—Mr. Legare, Mr. Prentiss and several others among the number.

Mr. Williams refused, and the yeas and nays were ordered upon upon the motion to lay the resolution upon the table. The yeas were 117, the nays 94. So the motion was carried, and the subject disposed of.

COMMODORE ELLIOTT.

The Select Committee wished to make their report in reference to the conduct of Commodore Elliot Leave was granted, and thre reports were made by a Committee composed of seven members.

The majority, Messrs. Mallory, Hammer and two others, reported against the examination for the want of time at the present session. They also pressed certain opinions upon the right of the House to make examinations.

Messrs. Naylor and Chambers reported that the Committee could have made an investigation before the close of the session, if the majority had been disposed to make the examination.—The charges made against Com. Elliott are contained in the report, and the two members say that five or six hours could have been spent each day in examinations, without being driven from an attendance upon the session of the House.

Mr. Lyon, the remaining member, made a report for himself, somewhat differing from either of the others.

Mr. Prentiss moved the re-commitment of the report with instructions to make an examination into the merits of the question.

Maryland Legislature.

IN SENATE.

February 25th, 1839.

On motion of Mr. Purnell,

The bill, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, an act to establish Magistrates, in the several counties of this State, and to prescribe their jurisdiction, passed December session 1835, chapter 201;

Was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

It was accordingly engrossed, and

On motion of Mr. Purnell,

Read the third time by special order, passed, and sent to the House of Delegates.

Mr. Boon, from the committee to which was referred the bill, entitled, an act to extend the time of John R. Martin, late collector of the tax, for Dorchester county, to complete his collections, reported favorably thereon.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

February 25th, 1839.

Mr. Page submitted the following message,

Which was read and assented to;

By the House of Delegates,

February 25th, 1839.

Gentleman of the Senate,

We have received from your honorable body, a bill entitled an additional supplement to an act entitled an act, for the appointment of commissioners, for the regulation and improvement of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, and to establish and regulate the market in said town. This bill originated in this house, and passed your honorable body, amended by striking out the seventh, eight and ninth sections.

It is respectfully represented that the provisions contained in those sections, are of great importance, in the maintenance of sobriety and good order in said town, and this house respectfully ask that your honorable body may recede from the said amendments.

By order,

George G. Brewer, Clerk.

The bill reported by Mr. Nicols, entitled, an act to introduce the cultivation of mulberry trees and the growing of silk at the alms house in Dorchester county, was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Nicols,

Said bill was amended, by adding at the end thereof, as an additional section, the following:

Sec. 4 And be it enacted, that the Levy Court of Dorchester county be, and they are hereby authorized and required, at their discretion, to borrow, in anticipation of the amount of money contemplated be raised by this act. for the purpose of carrying into effect so much of its provisions as relates to the mulberry trees books and papers, and to repay the same out of the levy to be made under this act, together with whatever interest may be due at the time of the payment.

The said bill was then read the second time as amended and passed.

February, 21st.

Mr. Page presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying for aid from the State to make a canal from Transquakin river to the Great Choptank river, and for other purposes;

And Mr. McNamara presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Dorchester County, praying an act of incorporation for the purpose of cutting a canal to connect the waters of the Black Water river with the Great Choptank river and asking the aid of the State to enable them to effect that object;

Which were severally read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

The clerk of the senate returned the resolution authorizing the Treasurer of the Western Shore to pay unto his excellency the Governor, four thousand dollars, for the purpose of puchasing furniture for the Government House, and the following message.

By the Senate,

February 21st 1839.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The resolution from your house, authorizing the Treasurer of the Western Shore, to pay to his Excellency the Governor, or his order, for the purpose of furnishing the Government House, the sum of four thousand dollars out of any appropriated money in the Treasury, has been considered by the Senate. From all the information we have been able to obtain, we believe the sum named is unusually and unnecessarily large, and that two thousand dollars will probably be sufficient, but as no very accurate estimate can be made, that it would be better to authorize the Treasurer to pay not exceeding two thousand dollars, for the purpose mentioned in the resolution, and if any further appropriation shall hereafter be found necessary, it will receive the sanction and concurrence of this body. The Senate therefore not having the power to amend the resolution, return it to your honorable body for that purpose, and if it be amended as suggested, it will be favorably considered by us.

By order,

Joseph H. Nicholson, Clerk.

CHRONICLE & REGISTER.

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

CAMBRIDGE, MD.,

SATURDAY MORNING, March, 2nd 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 11th inst.

THE ELECTION.—On Monday next the freemen of Dorchester will be called upon to exercise their envied privileges, by voting for a Senator to represent this County in the Senate of Maryland, for the term of four years. Since then it is the prerogative, it is also the duty of every one to exercise it It is of vital importance to the Whig party that the Senator to be elected should be of the Whig school. Should a Van Burenite be elected, the political aspect of the State will be entirely Loco Foco, and no restraint whatever upon the Executive in his appointments to office. On the contrary if a Whig is elected, the Senate will still be composed of a majority of Whigs, who will confirm no improper nomination made by the Executive.

The fact of the existence of a Whig majority in this county, should not lull the Whigs into fancied security. Persons residing in the country may not be, but we are aware of the fact of the desperate effort that will be made by the Van Burenites. We therefore earnestly entreat our Whig friends to go to the polls, and vote for WM. T. GOLDSBOROUGH Esq., disregarding the inclemency of the weather, and every minor consideration which may seem to dictate otherwise. Every man should think and feel, that upon his vote hangs the political fate of the State; and suffer nothing to deter him from performing this duty—a duty he owes to himself, his party, and his country. We say again—TO THE POLLS.

MR. STANLY'S SPEECH.—Will be found upon the first page of to-day's paper. Mr. Stanly conclusively refutes the idea, that there are no abolitionists in the democratic family, by quoting passages from several letters written by the would-be democrats; one of which was written by Doct. Duncan, the member from Hamilton county O-h-i-o, and which contains more gross and intemperate abuse of the slaveholding States, than all the speeches of Messrs. Morris, Adams and Slade combined. We recommend it to the attention of our readers.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.—Up to Monday last, no choice had been made, by the Legislature of Virginia, of a Senator to serve six years from the 4th of the present month. Mr. Rives, the present Senator, seemed to be gaining strength on the last ballottings, and the impression seems to prevail that he will be re-elected.

We have heard of a great number of instances of political cunning and manœuvreing, but of no one instance so well conducted, as has been carried on by the Vanites of this place in the last few days. From their frequent visits to head quarters, it was very evident to every observer, that they were concocting some deep scheme, by which to defeat the Whig candidate for the Senate, on Monday next. It was suspected by a great many that they would run a candidate, yet upon this point, they maintained the silence of the grave. They were engaged in one continued caucus until Thursday evening last, when the mountain was relieved, and James A. Stewart Esq. was the protege. Since that time however, facts have been developed, which fully reveal the secret. It seems that Mr. Stewart was agreed upon last week; his tickets and addresses were prepared anterior to Monday last, yet when this was surmised in the presence of the Van Burenites, they promptly denied it.

Mr. Stewart, then, is put forward as the Ajax of their party—who is to cause dismay and terror in the Whig ranks. This idea may be pleasurable, but it is certainly delusive. This gentleman appears before the people, well knowing that discomfiture inevitably awaits him. Perhaps he has read the fable of the spider that climbed a pole ninety nine times, without being able to gain its summit; but upon the hundreth trial he reached it. He certainly manifests a perseverance worthy of all acceptation.

THE ROADS.—We have heard a great number of persons complaining about the neglect of the overseers of the roads. We are informed that in some sections of the county, the roads are almost impassable, arising entirely from the overseers neglect. Such conduct is inexpiable, and deserves to be dealt with as the law directs. We have heard several persons threatening to lay the matter before the next Grand Jury, unless the roads are speedily repaired, and to save the different overseers from cost we throw out these remarks, hoping they will perform their duty, for the future, more satisfactorily.

The absolute necessity of a speedy adjustment of the accounts contracted during the proprietorship of Messrs. Eccleston and Jackson, has compelled us to appoint an agent to collect the accounts remaining unpaid. We have appointed Mr. George W. Wingate our agent, who will visit the different sections of the county in person, to whom, payment for subscription &c. will be good. We respectfully solicit those indebted, to settle with our agent. A great many of the accounts are of long standing, and this alone, is a sufficient reason for their early collection. While to some this course may give offence, it will afford others the gratification of an opportunity to pay the printer.

The report alluded to in the following article from the Balt. Chronicle, is a highly interesting document, and will considerably advance the reputation of Col. Henry Page, the able chairman of the committee from which it emanates. We shall endeavour to lay a portion of the report before our readers next week.—Ed. Camb. Chron.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.—We have read with very great pleasure the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Delegates, the principal part of which is taken up with discussing the deeply interresting and most important subject of internal Improvement. The views taken by the Committee; are wise and liberal. They are statesman like too, and in liberality they fully correspond with the tone of feeling that marks the present era of the world. The report of the Committee of Ways and Means will do credit to the State elsewhere than within her borders; and if responded to by the action of the Legislature on its recommendations; it will be the means of placing Maryland, and with Maryland, her chief city, on their natural vantage ground. That it will not be so responded to, we cannot for a moment believe. Its propositions are too clearly stated, too well supported, and its conclusions too accurate, not to carry conviction;—and we envy not the lot of those, who may return to their constituents, without having done something to ward off the taxation, which will be the result of leaving the internal improvements of the state in their present unfinished condition. The Report proposes many important points, not one however more strongly than the necessity of speedily completing the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road,—the lateral branch of which to Washington, the only part completed, has already been a source of revenue and profit sufficient to defray the interest on the States entire investigation in the main stem as well as in the Branch.

[COMMUNICATED.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned deem it a duty they owe to Capt. James Fooks, of the Steamer Paul Jones, and likewise the public generally, (as there has been much said about the insecurity of the boat) briefly to state, that they took passage in her for Baltimore in December last, with several of their acquaintances from the country. After having taken in a sufficent quantity of wood she started, there being but little wind, and proceeded down the Choptank, every part of her machinery working with perfect accuracy and effect, and the boat herself perfectly steady. When near the mouth of the river we were met by a tremendous squall, but the boat dashed bravely on—and the motto of her engine like that of the famous Crocket, appeared to be "Go Ahead.' We had a strong side wind up the bay but it affected her little. From what knowledge we have of steam boats and their machinery, we consider this fine little boat a safe one and well adapted to the route for which she is intended.

Respectfully

Alden B. Smith,
Reuben E. Phillips.
George H. Schleigh.
Allen Vane.

Cambridge, March 2 1839

The great Whig Convention of Connecticut—the largest ever held in the State—met at Middletown. Six hundred delegates were present. The following nomination of State officers was adopted.

For Governor, Wm. W. Ellsworth.
Lieut. Gov. Charles Hawley.
Treasurer, Hiram Rider.
Secretary, Royal R. Hinman.
Comptroller, Henry Kilbourn.

The ticket was adopted without a dissenting voice.

To the People of Dorchester.

Whenever an individual, who has anxiously sought and obtained a responsible and honorable political station, shall afterwards voluntarily resign it; a becoming respect for the opinions of those who have conferred it upon him, requires the assignment of substantial reasons for its relinquishment: For this purpose, Fellow Citizens! I now presume to address you.

When you elected me, in October last, your Senator in the General Assembly of Maryland; I believed myself, fully and entirely qualified, to meet all the responsibilities, and to perform all the duties either real or incidental, of the office. At that time however and for many years anterior to it, I had been partially afflicted with deafness which, when affected with cold, or after travelling in very cold or wet weather, was more or less embarrassing to me; but seldom and for short periods only, unfitting me for any secular intercourse or business. But at this time my hearing is distressingiy bad, and has been, since my arrival at Annapolis in December last, so much worse than formerly, as to disqualify me for a proper and independent action in the Senate. I therefore determined to resign my seat and came home in January, with the design of carrying that determination into effect: but was advised to delay it, for a few weeks and return to Annapolis.

In the mean time, a new remedy for deafness was recommended to me; which, on the first of February, I again came home to try: This also, in conjunction with another approved remedy, was constantly used for fifteen days, without the least perceptible benefit.

Thus unhappily situated, intrusted with a most important office, the duties of which, by the will of Providence, I became unfitted to perform, was it to be expected that I could, under such circumstances, still continue to hold it! Certainly not. The duty and respect which I owed to *you as my constituents*, and to the State at large and also a proper selfrespect, alike demanded my resignation.

I hope Fellow Citizens! if the abandonment of my post does not meet your entire approbation, it will not receive your too harsh condemnation.