however, was very favorable for getting in the grain crops which had proved most abundant. Wheat was selling at 50 cents per bushel, corn at 25 cts. and pork at $4.50 to $5 per hundred weight.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The subjoined narrative, while it strikingly exhibits the fallible and uncertain nature of circumstantial evidence affords also a convincing proof of the indispensable necessity of procuring *medical* testimony of the highest order in all criminal cases relating to injuries of the person. The narrator, Mr. Perfect, a surgeon at Hammersmith, sent the statement to the editor of the Lancet, (Mr. Wakley) in January of the present year.

"It is now thirty years ago that, accidentally passing the Pack Horse, Turnham-green, my attention was attracted by a mob of persons of the lowest order, assembled around the door of that inn, who were very loud in their execrations against some person who was suspected of having murdered his brother; in corroboration of which, I was told that his bones were found near the premises where he formerly resided, upon view of which a jury was then sitting after an adjournment from the day preceding. I found that two surgeons had been subpœnaed to inspect the remains, and I had no doubt but that every information as to their character had been obtained. curiosity alone, therefore, induced me to make way into the room, where I found that the coroner, and I believe a *double jury*, were sitting for the second day, and were engaged in an investigation which tended to show that a farmer and market-gardner at Sutton-court farm had a few years before, a brother living with him, who was engaged in the farm, but whose conduct was dissolute and irregular to a degree that often provoked the anger of his eldest brother, and sometimes begat strife and violence between them, that the temper of the elder brother was as little under control as the conduct of the younger; and, in fine, that they lived very uncomfortably together.

"One winter's night, when the ground was covered with the snow, the young brother absconded from the house (for they lived both together) by letting himself down from his chamber-window; when he was missed the ensuing morning, his footsteps were clearly traced in the snow to a considerable distance, nor were there any other footsteps *but his own*. Time passed on, and, after a lapse of some few years, no tidings were heard of his retreat, nor perhaps have there ever been since. Some alterations in the grounds surrounding the house having been undertaken by a subsequent tenant, (for the older brother had then left the farm) a skeleton was dug up; and the circumstances appeared so conclusive that one brother had murdered the other that the popular clamor was raised to the utmost, and a jury empanelled to investigate the case.

"After listening attentively to these details; I ventured to request of the coroner to be allowed to examine the bones which I found were contained in a hamper basket at the further end of the room, and I felt much flattered by his immediate compliance, for he desired the parish beadle, who was in attendance, to place them upon the table; and having myself disposed them in their natural order, I found that they represented a person of short stature, and, from the obliteration of the sutures of the skull, and the worn down state of the teeth, must have belonged to an aged person. But what was my surprise when I reconstructed the bones of the skeleton, and found the lower bones of the trunk to be those of a female! I immediately communicated the fact to the jury, and requested that the two medical men who had before given their opinions might be sent for, one of whom attended, and without a moment's hesitation corroborated my report.

"I need not add that the proceedings were instantly at an end, and an innocent man received the *amende honorable* in the shape of an apology, from all present, in which the coroner heartily joined It has since been proved, beyond all doubt, that the spot where the bones were found was formerly the site of a large gravel-pit, in which hordes of gipsies not only assembled, but occasionally hurried their dead, and, perhaps, more skeletons are yet to be found in that vicinity."

At the distance of thirty years, the narrator of this occurrence may well look back upon it with pleasure, and congratulate himself upon having been "the happy instrument, in the hands of Providence, of rescuing a worthy and innocent man from the obloquy, and perhaps the fate of a murderer."

Not so fortunate in its issue was the case which we subjoin to this, and which occurred in England previously to the reign of Charles II. The narrative is given in one of the early volumes of the Gentleman's Magazines.

'A gentleman died possessed of a very considerable fortune, which he left to his only child, a daughter, appointing his brother to be her guardian, and executor of his will. The young lady was then about eighteen; and if she happened to die unmarried, or, if married, without children, her fortune was left to her guardian and to his heirs. As the interest of the uncle was now incompatible with the life of the niece, several other relations hinted that it would not be proper for them to live together.—Whether they were willing to prevent any occasion of slander against the uncle, in case of the young lady's death: whether they had any apprehension of her being in danger; or whether they were only discontented with the fathers disposition of his fortune, and therefore propegated rumors to the prejudice of those who possessed it, cannot be known; the uncle, however, took his niece to his house near Epping Forest, and soon afterwards she disappeared.

'Great inquiry was made after her, and it appearing that on the day she was missing she went out with her uncle into the forest, and that he returned without her, he was taken into custody. A few days afterwards he went through a long examination, in which he acknowledged that he went out with her, and pretended that she found means to loiter behind him as they were returning home; that he sought her in the forest as soon as he missed her; and that he knew not where she was or what was become of her. This account was thought improbable and his apparent interest in the death of his ward, and perhaps the petulant zeal of other relations, concurred to raise and strengthen suspicions against him, and he was detained in custody. Some new circumstances were every day rising against him. It was found that the young lady had been addressed by a neighboring gentleman, who had, a few days before she was missing, set out on a journey to the north, and that she had declared she would marry him when he returned; that her uncle had frequently expressed his disapprobation of the match in very strong terms; that she had often wept and reproached him with unkindness and an abuse of his power. A woman was also produced, who swore that on the day the young lady was missing, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, she was coming through the forrest, and heard a woman's voice expostulating with great eagerness; upon which she drew nearer the place, and, before she saw any person heard the same voice say, 'Don't kill me, uncle; don't kill me,' upon which she was greatly terrified, and immediately hearing the report of a fire-arm very near, she made all the haste she could from the spot, but could not rest in her mind until she had told what had happened.

'Such was the general impatience to punish a man who had murdered his niece to inherit her fortune, that upon this evidence he was condemned and executed.

'About ten days after the execution, the young lady came home It appeared however, that what all the witnesses had sworn was true, and the fact was found to be thus circumstanced:

'The young lady declared, that having previously agreed to go off with the gentleman that courted her, he had given out that he was going a journey to the north, but that he waited concealed at a little house near the skirts of the forest till the time appointed, which was the day she disappeared That he had horses ready for himself and her and was attended by two servants also on horseback. That as she was walking with her uncle, he reproached her with presisting in her resolution to marry a man of whom he disapproved: and after much altercation, she said, with some heat, 'I have set my heart upon it; if I dont marry him, it will be my death; and don't kill me, uncle: don't kill me; that just as she had pronounced these words, she heard a fire-arm discharged very near her, at which she started, and immediately afterwards saw a man come forward from among the trees, with a wood-pigeon in his hand, that he had just shot. That coming near the place appointed for their rendezvous she formed a pretence to let her uncle go on before her, and her suitor being in waiting for her with a horse she mounted, and immediately rode off. That instead of going into the north, they retired to a house in which he had taken lodgings, near Windsor where they were married the same day, and in about a week went a journey of pleasure to France, from whence, when they returned, they first heard of the misfortune which they had inadvertently brought upon their uncle.'

'So uncertain is human testimony, even when the witnesses are sincere, and so necessary is a cool and dispassionate inquiry and determination, with respect to crimes that are enormous in the highest degree, and committed with every possible aggravation.'

MISSING A FEW FIGURES.

On Wednesday afternoon, when the cars from New York arrived at Third and Willow street, a number of passengers entered an omnibus, their baggage was placed on top, and away they rattled into the city. Arrived at Third and Market street, one of the passengers—a genteel looking individual, who had come in company with the others all the way from New York city—got out of the buss and his baggage; consisting of a valise, an overcoat, and a large black trunk, which he pointed out, was handed down to him. He called a porter across the street, who took up the trunks, &c. and followed him with them to Horter's hotel in Bank street, where he stopped and paid the porter, who went away. Leaving his trunk at Horter's, he went to Shruck's tavern, below in the same street and there deposited his cloak and valise, then returned to Horter's, and took the trunk away himself.

In the mean time, the omnibus had reached the Marshall House, in Chesnut street, where several passengers got out, and among them the Hon. Judson Allen member of Congress from Broome county, N. Y., who found, on examination, that his baggage, a large trunk, was *among the missing*! The question was, now, what had become of it? 'Twas certainly placed upon the omnibus at the depot—by what hocus pocus had it disappeared? This was soon explained by a fellow passenger, a Mr. Field, an officer of the Florida Bank, who was proceeding South with a very large amount of funds for his institution. Mr. Field had been keeping a most watchful eye over his trunk containing said funds to see that no one made the mistake of carrying off his baggage for their own; and had, therefore, particularly noticed the person who got out, and the trunk which had been taken off at Third and Market street, and which he believed from the description, to be Mr. Allen's. On complaint at Alderman Badger's, a warrant was issued, placed in the hands of Constable Moody, who traced out and arrested, the same evening, the individual who had taken the trunk. On an examination before Alderman Badger, he gave his name, as John Jones, *not*, we believe, of the "war office," and was committed until yesterday morning for a further hearing, when, on being brought he confessed his felony, and on his information, the trunk was found at a house in Front street, below Shippen, broken open but all its contents of valuable clothing untouched.

There can be scarcely a doubt, that the object of Mr. John Jones was to get possession, in manner aforesaid, of the trunk of money belonging to Mr. Field. He came very near getting it—about as near as a certain yankee said he did of being elected corporal of a militia company—his next door neighbor was elected! So in this instance the trunk of Mr. Field was next to that of Mr. Allen's the contents of which latter was worth about $100, while that of the former may be valued at as many thousands. Mr. John Jones missed a few figures.

Fidelity of a Dog.—A late number of the St. Augustine News mentions the following touching incident.

An Irish grey hound, owned by Col. Harney, and which he had brought from Missouri, had formed a very strong attachment to Mr. Dallam, the owner of the trading establishment at Calloosahatchie. On the massacre of the men at that post, but little hopes were entertained by the survivors but that the dog had either been killed or captured by the Indians. Fourteen days after the occurrence, on the arrival of troops to give sepulchre to these victims of Indian faithlessness, this faithful and attached animal was found, barely able to stand, emitting a feebie howl over the remains of his friend, Mr. Dallam. The corpses around were denuded by vultures, but Dallam's was uninjured. This noble trait of fidenty was duly appreciated by the troops and ROMEO, the trusty guardian of a dead friend, is now sincerely and devotedly cherished by the garrison at Tampa Bay.

A Foreign Ambassador in Trouble.—From a report in the New York Courier, of the doings of the Superior Court on Wednesday last, we learn that the Texan Ambassador to France is in a tight place in that city. The Courier says:—

The Hon. J. Pinckney Henderson, Envoy Extraordinary from the Government of Texas to the Court of France, arrived in this city by the British Queen, on Saturday last. He was on Monday arrested for debt at the suit of Messrs. L Holbrook & Co. dry goods dealers in Pine street, and for want of the requisite bail, was committed under custody of the Sheriff.

A motion was made in the Superior Court by his counsel, D. Lord, Jr. Esq. for his release, on the ground that a Foreign Ambassador was, under the law, exempted from all liability of arrest for debt; and in support of his position, Mr. Lord produced in evidence the credentials of Gen. Henderson, and a treaty entered into through his agency, between the Governments of France and Texas.

The motion was opposed by M. S. Bidwell, Esq. of counsel for plaintiff.—He contended that the law of nations exempting from arrest foreign agents and ambassadors, intended only to apply to their residence in such countries as they were commissioned to visit, and to ensure their safety in their journey from and their return to their own country; and inasmuch as the mission of the defendent had no reference to this country, and it not being a necessary part of his route, he was as much liable to arrest as any other individual. The subject was argued at length by counsel on both sides, and numerous authorites cited both in favor of and against the motion. The result was, that the Court announced that a decision would be given on Friday next.

General Henderson, Minister from Texas to France, arrived at New York in the British Queen, having returned with the treaty between the two countries.

John G. Deane, Esq., of Cherryfield, Maine, was lately killed by a powerful dose of tartar emetic, administered by his nurse in mistake for magnesia.

The Secretary of State has arrived at Washington from his visit to the South.

Letters received at Savannah, from Tampa Bay, announce the decease of Capt. R. H. Peyton, Assistant Quarter Master; of Captain Barker, 1st Infantry; and of the lady and child of Capt. Seawell.

Joseph H Brinton, of West Chester, died very suddenly on the 20th inst in the 76th year of his age.

The President has appointed George L. Douglas, to be deputy post master at Louisville in the place of James M. Campbell, removed. James Clark, of Iowa, has been appointed Secretary for the Territory of Iowa, in the place of William B. Conway, deceased.

The counsel of the widow of the late Commodore Stephen Decatur have made a motion in the Circuit Court of Washington City, for a mandamus to issue, directed to James K. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy, commanding him to pay certain sums of money ordered to be paid to Mrs. Susan Decatur by a joint resolution of Congress dated the 3d of March 1837, unless cause should be shown to the contrary. The motion was allowed by the Court, and a rule was ordered to be served upon the Secretary to show cause by the 9th of January next why said mandamus shall not issue.

WOOL WORTH HAVING.—Mr. Joseph Barnard, of Hopkinton, N. H., probably had the most valuable "clip" last year of any Wool Grower in the United States. His stock was small, yielding only 422 lbs. but he received $342 for it. Mr. Lawrence, a great woollen manufacturer of Lowell, who was the purchaser, says that the wool passed through the severe ordeal, the 'stapling board,' and came out 'head and shoulders,' before any thing of the kind he had ever before seen. When the wool was *sorted* 32 pounds were found *super extra*. for which $1 per pound was paid. 124 pounds *extra*. for which 90 cents were paid. 154 pounds *prime* at 80 cts., 103 pounds at 70 cts., and the balance at 60 and 50 cents. The lowest of these prices are as high as the best wool in the market has been quoted this autumn, but we have noting on record, which comes up to the highest prices received by this New Hampshire wool grower Surely if wool can be grown at prices as productive as this, grazing farms in mountainous towns have no cause to complain of their cold soil and sterility.—[Amhurst N. H. Cabinet.

From the Princeton Whig.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

As frequent enquiry has lately been made of us in regard to the expiration of the term of service of several Senators, we think the following table may prove acceptable at this time.

MAINE.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
J. Ruggles,	1841	J. C. Calhoun,	1841
Ruel Williams,	1843	W. C. Preston,	1843
NEWHAMPSHIRE.		GEORGIA.	
H. Hubbard,	1841	W. Tompkin,	1841
F. Pearce,	1843	A. Cuthbert,	1843
VERMONT.		ALABAMA.	
S. Prentiss,	1843	W. R. King,	1841
S. S. Phelps,	1845	C. C. Clay,	1843
MASSACHUSETTS		MISSISSIPPI.	
John Davis,	1841	R. J. Walker,	1841
D. Webster,	1845	J. Henderson,	1845
RHODE ISLAND.		LOUISIANA.	
N. R. Knight,	1841	R. C Nicholas,	1841
N. F. Dixon,	1845	A. Mouton,	1844
CONNECTICUT.		TENNESSEE.	
Perry Smith,	1843	H. H. White,	1841
T. Betts,	1845	E. H. Foster,	1845
NEW YORK.		KENTUCKY.	
Silas Wright,	1843	J. J. Crittenden,	1841
[Vacancy]		Henry Clay,	1843
NEW JERSEY.		OHIO.	
G. D. Wall,	1841	Wm. Allen,	1843
S. L. Southard,	1845	Benj. Tappan,	1845
PENNSYLVANIA.		INDIANA.	
J. Buchanan,	1843	O. H. Smith,	1843
[Vacancy]		A. S. White,	1845
DELAWARE.		ILLINOIS.	
T. Clayton,	1841	J. M. Robinson,	1841
[Vacancy]		R. M. Young,	1843
MARYLAND		MISSOURI.	
W. D. Merrick,	1845	L. F. Linn,	1843
J. S. Spence,	1843	T. H. Benton,	1845
VIRGINIA.		MICHIGAN.	
W. H. Roan	1841	John Norvell,	1841
[Vacancy]		[Vacancy]	
NORTH CAROLINA.		ARKANSAS.	
B Brown,	1841	W. S. Fulton,	1841
R. Strange,	1843	A. H. Sevier,	1845

Reported for the Baltimore Chronicle.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday } December 2, 1839. }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At an early hour both galleries of the House were crowded with our citizens and strangers from all parts of the Union, drawn hither by the interesting and important nature of the proceedings likely to attend the opening of the Twenty-Sixth Congress. The members also appeared in the Hall in great force long before the hour at which the House goes into session. When that hour (twelve o'clock) arrived, Mr. Garland, the Clerk of the last Session, called the House to order, and with a firm distinct voice announced that in accordance with the usual practice he would proceed to call the names of the members of the Twenty-Sixth Congress He proceeded forthwith in the call of the roll. When he had got as far as the State of New Jersey, Mr. Garland called the name of Joseph F. Randolph, as a member of that State, then pausing, stated to the House that the seats of the remaining members of this State were contested, and as this was a case in which he did not think it his duty to decide, he would if were the pleasure of the House, pass over this State, and finish the call of the members from the other States.

Mr. Maxwell, of N. J. (one of the disputants in this case) called for the reading of the evidence of the Whig members, claiming the contested seats.

The Clerk forthwith read the Governor of New Jersey's certificate of the election of J. Barker Aycrigg, as a member elect from that State. The reading of the other certificates was dispensed with.

Mr. Mercer, of Va. then called for the reading of the law of the State of New Jersey, regarding elections.

Mr. Vanderpoel, of N. Y., thought it would be more in order, to have the *facts* of the case before the House, before the law in question was read. As a part of the facts, he would like the evidence of the other claimants in this case, to be read also.

Mr. Jenifer, of Md., asked if any other evidence in *the same form* as that already read, had been presented by the other party. If not, in his opinion, the names of the members, the evidence of whose election had been read, should be called.

Mr. Rives, of Va., hoped that the subject before the House should be postponed until the call of the other States had been made. He proposed to lay the subject on the table, and hoped a vote would be taken on the proposition.

Mr. Wise asked who was to vote on such a proposition? Had *he* a right—had any member a right to do so before the list of members was called?

The Clerk replied, that, in his opinion, no proceedings were in order, before the names were called, unless by general consent.

After some further remarks from Mr. Rives in support of his proposition, Mr. Ogden Hoffman, of N. Y., earnestly contended that a certificate of election gave a member a perfect right to have his name called. First have the law of New Jersey read, said he, and then test the validity of the certificates.

He insisted that the Clerk had no more right to pass over the members whose certificates had been read, than *him* to pass over himself or any other member. If the administration claimants to the contested seats had certificates of the same nature as those already presented, which were, according to the law of New Jersey, then it would be a fair question as to who was to be called or not. But this being not the case, the Clerk had no right to pass over the members whose certificates had been presented.

Mr. Halstead, of New Jersey (one of the disputants,) next got the floor, and took the same view of the case as urged by Mr. Hoffman. If, said he, the opposing claimants have certificates of the election, stamped with the broad seal of New Jersey, he would be willing to be passed over.—But otherwise, he would not consent to have New Jersey degraded from the list of States, one of the old thirteen stars to be blotted out, but would insist on having the broad, solemn seal of his State, acknowledged as *prima facie* evidence of the right to a seat in Congress Mr. Halstead then went into an elaborate review of the constitutional argument in this case, and quoted largely from the law of New Jersey to show the validity of his and his colleague's claims.

Mr. Slade, of Vermont, thought none of the claimants were entitled to the contested seats and that nothing would result from reading the law.

Mr. Mercer insisted on its importance, as New Jersey had prescribed a mode to alter the election.

Mr. Cost Johnson of Maryland, supported the validity of the claims of the Whig members, and alluded to two embarrassments flowing from the power lodged in the hands of the Clerk, to gratify his own judgment in such cases.

Mr. Biddle also condemned this privilege of the Clerk, and eloquently insisted upon the injustice of rejecting members simply because the seats were disputed. It was the duty of the Clerk to examine into the law and evidence in cases. He was bound as a man of honor to call the member whose certificate is conformable to law. If satisfied with other States, why not so with New Jersey? and if unable to decide, then advice was to be asked.

Mr. Sergeant took the same view of the Clerk's duties. The certificate presented and read was according to law. What was there against it? Nothing recognised by law. The Clerk was bound to show that what appears as legal is not legal.

Mr. Randolph, of N. J., asked what was the precise question?

The Clerk said, the motion to read the law was waived in favor of the case for the evidence of the other claimants. After this, came the proposition to postpone the subject till the roll was called.

Mr. Randolph urged the importance of having the law read, previously to reading the evidence of the other side.

Mr. Bynum followed in a violent reply to the views of the gentlemen who had spoken. He is now speaking. There is every prospect of a protracted discussion of this subject, and a late sitting.

IN SENATE.

The Senate met very quietly at twelve o'clock. Mr. King, of Ala. took the Chair, as President, *pro. tem.* Thirty-six Senators were found to be present.—Messrs Betts, of Conn., Tappan, of Ohio, and White, of Tenn., severally presented their credentials, and were sworn in. Mr. Grundy was not in his seat.

After the usual business of organization, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1839.

I closed my report of yesterday's proceedings in the house of Representatives, but a short time previous to its adjournment, which took place about four o'clock without there being any discussion of the several propositions before it, and with every prospect of the debate being protracted to an indefinite period. The speeches that followed those noticed yesterday, embraced nothing but what had been said in an early part of the debate and excited little interest either on the floor, or in the galleries.

A new turn was given to the debate to day which resolved itself into a discussion of the Clerk's conduct yesterday. As soon as the members were called to order, the clerk stated that the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Bynum) was in possession of the floor, but with his permission he desired to make an appeal to the House, in explanation of his position regarding the subject then before it. Mr. Garland then proceeded in rather an excited voice, to state that he felt fully the delicacy of his attitude before the House, and the great responsibility it threw upon him; but before God and his country, he would declare that nothing but a sense of duty had regulated his conduct, without the slightest regard to party considerations. His situation he said was rather novel & unprecedented. The present case of contested election was different from any other ever before Congress. Certificates of the election of both parties, had been forced upon him. What was he to do? Was it for him to assume a right belonging to the House, and decide upon their respective claims? He had laboriously examined the subject, before he fixed upon his course, and he asked, in justification of his course, to make an appeal to the House—a privilege which was warranted by precedent.

Mr. Jenifer made some remarks, almost inaudible, but was understood to ask if the Clerk intended to pursue the same course, as on yesterday.

Mr. Atherton hoped no gentleman would assent to the appeal being made.

Messrs Talliaferro and Stanley successively made some remarks, which were lost in the loud cries of "proceed with the appeal!" "Object!" The unanimous consent of the House was necessary, before the appeal could be made.

Mr. White, of Ky. said he would enter his solemn protest against such permission. He dwelt in strong terms upon the impropriety of granting such privilege to the Clerk. He was no officer sent there by the People, to arrest the proceedings of their Representatives, with a document prepared in a caucus last night. He would object to such elucidations.

Mr. Wise was sorry to differ with Mr. White. He was desirous (and was sorry others were not so) that the Clerk should explain why he did not discharge his duty the day before, which, however, the proper time for him to have made the appeal. He then proceeded at some length to show that the Clerk was bound by a solemn oath to discharge his duties, prescribed in the ordinance of 1785, which required him to keep a record of members' names, their States and terms of service. He thought, with the Clerk, that that officer was no judge, neither were any of his compeers judges, of the credentials of any member. The proper tribunal in such a case was the States, their homes, and they in Congress were only acting in a ministerial, not a judicial capacity, as conventional ministers, when examining each others' credentials. In support of this view of the case, Mr. Wise referred to the laws of Virginia touching elections.

The debate now became general and animated, and Messrs. Briggs, Cushing, and Vanderpoel took conspicuous parts. Mr. Cushing eloquently condemned the power lodged in the hands of the Clerk, but thought he should be allowed to make his appeal in regular order.

Mr. Vanderpoel, who appears to be the prominent leader of the Administration party, earnestly & at great length insisted upon the propriety of allowing the Clerk to make his appeal. Most of his remarks, however, referred to the general merits of the contested election and concluding with pretty strongly ridiculing the importance to the mere forms and technicalities of a Governor's certificate of election compared with popular credentials.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Pope, Rhett and Jenifer. The last of whom is now speaking. In the midst of his speech, commenting strongly upon the conduct of the Clerk, in declining to discharge his duties.

Mr. Aycrigg, one of the Whig claimants, asked the clerk to state whether there was any difference in the credentials of him and his Whig associates and those of Mr. Randolph. The Clerk was proceeding to answer, when

Mr. Cave Johnson objected to any statement, without it embraced the evidence of both sides.

There is every reason to think this matter will terminate in favor of the Whig claimants, as the opposition counts on several Van Buren Southern men, whose States Rights feelings have been aroused by this question, which involves the question of State Sovereignty. Mr. Rhett is one of those considered likely to vote in favor of the Whigs.

IN THE SENATE,

Nothing of importance was done, as that body met only to adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, } December 4, 1839. }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The proceedings of the House, after the close of my report last evening, embraced nothing new in the way of arguments, nor brought it one step nearer organization.

Mr. Weller, a new member from Ohio, followed Mr. Jenifer, and flushed his maiden argumentative sword, in a long, blundering speech against the claims of the Whig members from New Jersey, which proved that the weapon of this aspiring tyro, is indeed but 'a dagger of lath.' The burden of his soporific song was, that this contested election was nothing more than an array of the Governor of New Jersey against the people of that State; the absurdity of which assumption was exposed in a spirited speech from Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, (the only Whig from that State, whose credentials are undisputed,) who told Mr. Weller, that had he not been ignorant of the facts in this case, he might have known that the people of New Jersey had sanctioned the conduct of their Governor, in spite of the attempts to hurl him from his station.

The rest of the sitting was consumed in some irregular discussion on the proper manner of adjourning the house, the Clerk having stated as his opinion, that the regular manner of doing so, when the House was organized, to be not in order, and that the adjournment could only take place by general consent.—This was, however, overruled—a motion to adjourn was finally carried in the affirmative by vote, about four o'clock.

To-day, when the house was called to order, the Clerk stated the subject before it to be his request to make a statement explanatory of his conduct, and that Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, had the floor. This gentleman, who had in vain attempted till yesterday to get the floor to read a written speech he held in his hand, now rose, and was preparing to hold forth, when he gave way for the purpose of allowing Mr. Wise to present the following resolution, which did not originate with him, but was made at the suggestion of another member:

Resolved, That the Representatives of the Congress of the United States now assembled, to relieve themselves from the embarrassment and difficulties which at present obstruct the organization of the

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