CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Georgetown Advocate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1839.

I repaired to the capitol this morning at the usual business hour, high with the hope that some progress would be made in the organization of the House, either by the act of the Clerk or the promised resolution of Mr. Underwood, but I was again disappointed.

The Clerk has, during the four days of session, certainly been in one of the most unenviable situations that a man could possibly be placed—he has been calmly argued with—appeal after appeal has been made to him—he has been begged, threatened, entreated, to move the insuperable barrier he has placed on the organization of the House: but the edict of a party caucus has commanded him to persist in his unlawful course. He has not been permitted to exercise his own judgment, but has been made a tool of for party purposes, including perhaps his own re-election. He has done all this for his political friends, and what have they done for him?—They have allowed him to sit there day after day, to bear the scorn and derision of an insulted and outraged body of men without one of them being able to offer one sound, lawful, or constitutional reason for his assumption of power. Verily I pity him not, nor any man who would stoop from the dictates of honor and common sense, and allow himself to be held up, as it were, by the nape of the neck, to the indignant scorn of an insulted people, to advance party interests, deserves to be hooted from the society of all honorable and intelligent men. He may have erred in judgment in the first instance; but for him to have persisted for four days in his unsustained and ably controverted position, smells strongly of 'bargain and intrigue.'

Mr. Underwood attained the floor this morning, and after adverting to the situation in which the House is placed, offered his promised resolution to the House, which proposed that the Clerk proceed to call the roll of all members who had the certificates of their Governor: and in case any member present should object to recognise any name that was called as a lawful member of the House, their reception would be deferred until all the members were called who were not objected; and then the House, prior to its organization, should decide on the merits of all the claimants.

The resolution was handed to the Clerk *who laid it on the table*, along with the four or five resolutions that were read to the members yesterday.

Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey then gained the floor and spoke for nearly two hours, with great effect, on the merits of the contest.

When he had concluded Mr. John Quincy Adams gained the floor, & succeeded in making more progress towards the organization of the House in a half an hour than all the other members united had in four days. He commenced by addressing himself to his 'fellow citizens,' stating that he no longer acknowledged the authority of the Clerk—that he saw it stated in the Globe that the Administration possessed a majority in the House, exclusive of the New Jersey members, he therefore called on that majority to organize themselves, and set aside the despotic decision of the Clerk. He said that he held a resolution in his hand which he intended to offer to his 'fellow citizens,' and put the question on its decision himself: for, he said, he might as well throw it in the fire at once as to send it to the Clerk's table, for it would lay there till doomsday. Mr. Adams then stated that the resolution which he was about to offer was precisely the same as that offered by Mr. Graves—a resolution which lies upon the table of the Clerk, but which like many others, is there in the limbo of vanity and the paradise of fools—because the Clerk has repeatedly said that he will not put the question.'

Mr. Graves then interrupted Mr. Adams, and told him that it was useless for him to offer the resolution, as he had directed a note to the Clerk enquiring if he would comply with directions of that resolution, provided it was approved of by a majority of the legal members present, and that the Clerk replied that he would not.

Mr. Adams then said that he did not recognise the authority of the despotic Clerk—that he intended to *put* the resolution and ask the yeas and nays on it himself, and he called upon the House and the majority of the House to set aside entirely his decisions, and to act for themselves. He had no doubt of their power to do it.

Mr. Rhett said: Does the Clerk determine he will not put a question?

The Clerk rising to reply, loud cries were raised in all parts of the Hall, Answer that question! Yes or no, to that question!'

[The confusion was here so great that it was almost impossible to ascertain accurately the purport of what was said.]

The Clerk proceeded to state that he considered himself the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and not the chairman of a meeting—that he had been arrested by the House in the discharge of his duty, when calling the roll.

Mr. Proffit rose, and, addressing the Clerk, said, you say that you were arrested in the discharge of your duty. I, as a gentleman and a junior member of this body, have a right to protect myself from this allegation. In the exercise of that right, I ask you now, as a gentleman, to say who arrested you.

The Clerk. Probably I have used a wrong term in saying I was arrested.—I will now change the form of the expression, and say I was not allowed to go on.

Mr. Proffit. I understand you to say from your position, and to say you were not arrested. Then, I ask you to proceed—I call upon you to proceed, and let any gentleman object if he is so disposed. Why do you not proceed, sir?—Here we are waiting for you. I call upon you to proceed.

Mr. Rhett then offered a resolution that Mr. Adams be appointed a Chairman, to serve until the House be organized by the election of a Speaker. Mr. R. then put the question himself to the House; and the resolution was carried apparently by a large majority.

Whereupon Mr. Adams was conducted to the Chair by several members.

[During these proceedings there was much noise in the Hall, from various members endeavoring to be heard, and from loud conversation, producing apparent confusion; but nothing like intended disorder. When Mr. Adams took the Chair, there was also a momentary manifestation of feeling in one of the crowded galleries, by clapping of hands, &c., which induced some members to move that the galleries be cleared, but the irregularity in the gallery having immediately ceased, the motions were not pressed.]

Mr. Mercer then moved that the rules of the last Congress be adopted for the temporary government of the House during the preliminary proceedings, which motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Wise then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Acting Clerk of this House shall proceed with the call of the Members from the different States of the Union in the usual way, calling the names of such members from New Jersey as hold the regular and legal commissions from the Executive of that State.

A motion was then made that the House adjourn.

On which motion, Mr. Jenifer asked for the yeas and nays, which being objected to, Mr J. withdrew the call.

Mr. Petrikin having renewed the motion—a division was demanded, and the tellers were appointed, when there appeared 103 in the affirmative, and 90 in the negative.

The House then, on motion of Mr. W. C. Johnson, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1839.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock this morning, and adjourned before one. The only business transacted was the presentation of a bill by Mr. Benton for the military occupation of Florida.

The House was called to order by Mr. Adams, who requested the Clerk to read the Journal of the House for the four proceeding days, which had not been done heretofore.

After various amendments had been made to the journal of the House, Mr Rhett, of South Carolina, moved that Mr. Wise's resolution lie on the table, which was proposed to be decided by tellers.

The tellers selected by the Chair refused to serve, unless the House decide which of the New Jersey members are to vote on the question.

The Chairman stated that it was his opinion that the New Jersey members, who were in possession of the Governor's certificate were only entitled to vote.

Mr. Vanderpoel, of New York, protested against the *usurpative* decision by the Chair of the very question that has been under debate for four days, and appealed to the House from the decision of the Chair.

The Chairman stated that his decision was based on the rules of the House, the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of New Jersey, and that he had declared that to be his opinion before he was placed in the Chair.

An effort was made by the party to apply the rule of the House to the New Jersey members, which debars members from voting on any question in which they are personally interested, and the Chairman decided that they would be voting in favor of their own State, and not of their individual interests, both of which are undoubtedly righteous decisions in the mind of every man who is not anxious to violate law for party purposes.

Messrs. Briggs, Granger, Mercer, and Standley sustained the decision of the Chair. Mr. Granger was peculiarly happy in his remarks, addressing himself to Mr. Vanderpoel, who he said had appealed from the decision of the Chair to shield himself behind a party decision of this House. He quoted the words of Mr. Van Buren as a precedent, in a similar case, in the New York Legislature. He called on Mr Vanderpoel, if he did not like the resolution of Mr. Wise, and if he was not afraid, if he dared to do it, to draw up a resolution and present it as a substitute for the resolution before the House, which would exclude the members who were in possession of the Governor's certificates and let that resolution and vote go home to his constituents.

Mr. Craig wished the roll of uncontested members to be called, and let them decide on the contested seats before they elect a Speaker.

Mr. Wise rose in reply, and spoke with great effect and warmth on the subject; declaring that no member in this House was qualified to vote in the case of a contested election until he was sworn, and that they could not be sworn until a speaker was elected. He said that in placing Mr. Adams in the Chair he thought every member would place as much confidence in his decision, as if he was their own father. He was very eloquent in his address to the chair, alluding to his forty years spent in the service of his country, and that it made his blood broil to hear him charged with usurpation. He told him that though his life has been one of unsullied integrity, that no act of any man, since the days of Washington, deserved of more eulogy than that of his yesterday, & that he should have inscribed on his tomb—"*I'll take the vote.*"

Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, then gained the floor, and proceeded to discuss the merits of the claimants, and protested against the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Hoffman, of New York gained the floor and said the question before the House, now was will the House sustain the Chair, and thought members should not enter into the discussion of any other question. He went on to quote, as part of his own speech, a speech of Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, in the case of Claiborne and Gholson, last session, which was contrary, word for word, almost, with the opinions he had just delivered.

Mr. Thomas endeavored to show that the cases were different, but he entirely failed. The only difference that could be found was, that the lawful claimants then were administration members, now they are of opposite politics.

Mr. Hoffman then gained the floor and alluded with great power and effect, to the act of Mr. Vanderpoel in calling the decision of the Chair "a monstrous usurpation of power."

Mr. Vanderpoel then rose and replied to Messrs. Granger and Hoffman, with a great deal of ability and good feeling to some of the showers of wit and sarcastic allusions that had been directed at him by these gentlemen. He then went on to review the decision of the Chair, repeating his charge that the Chairman had committed an act of usurpation.

Mr. Biddle then rose, and went on to quote various cases from English law books, supporting the decision of the Chair. In regard to the charge of usurpation he said he had heard nothing to support it—that the chair had been asked a question and that he must answer it yea or nay—for he asked, was he to sit *mum* like the late clerk when a question was asked him? He likewise contended that the decision was according to the Constitution of the United States and the rules of the House. Had he decided in any other way he would have committed an outrage on New Jersey—that gentlemen scorn the seal of the Governor and Council and contend that the mere *say so* of a Secretary was *prima facie* evidence to disfranchise a State.

Mr White, of Kentucky, quoted a speech of Mr. Vanderpoel, in the case of Moore and Letcher, in which he held doctrines the very reverse of those which he had advocated to day—likewise a similar speech of Mr. Thomas of Maryland, the President of your Canal, to the same effect.

Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, he who 'catches minnies in the Miami,' gained the floor and cries of 'ah yarn! a figure!'—He went on to question the Chair concerning the decision of the Chair, which Mr. Adams repeated to him. He then wanted to know how gentlemen who talk so much about the great seal of New Jersey would act when Messrs. Naylor and Ingersoll both presented certificates with the broad seal of the State of Pensylvania appended to them. The fact is, the gentleman has discovered a *mares nest*' which a child six years old could explain. One certificate is according to the laws of the State, the other is not.

The House then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1839.

FIFTH DAY OF THE SESSION—FRIDAY.

The House adjourned at half-past four last evening, without coming to any decision upon the subjects before the House.

Mr. White of Ky. made a long speech in reply to Mr Vanderpoel and Mr. Thomas, reading from a speech made by Mr. V. in 1834, & from a speech made by Mr. T. in 1837, in which he argued both had taken grounds directly contrary to the principles laid down in their speeches of the present week.

Mr Duncan got the floor after Mr. White, and commenced a speech which he will continue this morning.

SIXTH DAY SATURDAY.

Mr. Adams called the House to order at 12 o'clock, and the proceedings of the "Assembly" were read by the Clerk. Mr. Duncan took the floor, but gave way on motion of Mr. Dromgoole, for the purpose of submitting a point of order in the correction of the Journal of proceedings.

Mr. Duncan took part in this motion to correct the Journal, & another debate of some length followed between Mr Smith, of Maine, Mr. Lincoln of Mass. Mr. Saltonstall, Mr. Wise and others.—The point in the journal to be corrected was in regard to the inquiry of Mr. Dromgoole as to which set of members from New Jersey should be counted by him as teller, and the decision of Mr. Adams saying that the members having the commission of the Governor of New Jersey had a right to vote. Mr. Adams, speaking for himself, said that his decision was not exactly as it appeared upon the journal, but simply that the teller be directed to count the members from New Jersey who have the Commission.

This incidental debate upon a point of order and the correction of the Journal was extended into the day. Some of the members even discussed the question as one of a party character. Mr. Bynum alluded to the decision of Mr. Adams and called it a usurpation, and appealed to the Democracy of the House to put it down. The debate continued, and a vote was had by tellers upon the motion to correct the Journal.

Mr. Smith of Me & Mr. Giddings of Ohio, were appointed tellers. The whole number of votes cast 213—106 in favor of amendment and 107 opposed. *None of the members whose seats are contested voted.* Great interest was manifested to see whether the members would vote or not.

Mr. Graves, after the count, made a motion to strike out a part of the journal as entered, which he considered as improperly made.

Mr. Adams rose in the Speaker's chair, and again stated the case. The reason under which he had given the decision he had was that he had been called upon to do so by one of the members who had declined acting as teller without understanding which set of members were to vote. Mr. Adams said this decision would not have been made had it not been required. The proper way would have been for the tellers to pass all the gentlemen permitted to vote, and if any one whose seats were in dispute voted, the tellers should have been content to report that fact to the House. In regard to the charges of usurpation which had been uttered, Mr. Adams said "If they are intended by members to intimidate the Chair from performing his duties as *he* understands them, they are mistaken. He would do his whole duty.

The moment, said Mr. Adams, the House is organised, the Chair will call upon the members to vote viva voce for Speaker. Mr. Adams further said that more heat was manifest in the House than diversity of opinion. The Chair was desirous to allay the heat and bring the House to a cool decision upon the subject before the members. Mr. Adams was desirous to put the House in a position to organise, and being organised to proceed to business. From the moment the House is organised his functions will be at an end. The sole object or the great object of the Chair is to allay the heat existing here. Mr. Adams further said that there was a way to keep the House from the existing difficulty. He quoted from the proceedings of Congress in regard to the State of Michigan and her electors.

A resolution was adopted in the case of the election of Martin Van Buren, which gave the Michigan Electors permission to vote, but only on the condition that their vote did not elect the President and Vice President of the United States. Do this, said Mr. Adams, 'Let the members from New Jersey be counted. It is the right of the people of New Jersey that they should vote. Above all things, said Mr. Adams, I desire that the vote of the State of New Jersey should not be suppressed. The only way we can proceed is to allow the members to vote in the organization of the House. This can be done, and nothing else, to put the business in the way of progress. Mr. Adams closed with an appeal to the members to do the only thing which could be done to escape from the present condition.

After the debate had continued Mr. Graves commenced his remarks, but, at the request of several members, and with a desire to hasten the organization, withdrew. An interruption followed.

Mr. Duncan took the floor but yielded it to Mr. Johnson, who asked the House to cease its discussion upon points of order and do something to organise.

Mr. Proffit, of Indiana was anxious to speak, and a half dozen members at this period of the discussion were upon the floor at the same moment.

Mr. Cave Johnson of Tenn. hoped that some compromise would be proposed.

Mr. Proffit said that it was a pretty time of day for Mr. Johnson to talk about a matter of compromise. "Am I in order to address the House," said Mr. P.

"No—No—No."

Mr. P. persisted in addressing the House briefly, at least, if he was in order. It came with an ill grace from the member who had spoken from Tennessee to speak of a compromise when that gentleman was among those who had at the outset caused all the difficulties under which the House had suffered.—"I should like," said Mr. P "to take the Tennessee member in hand and one or two others."—(A great laugh.)

Mr. Jennifer moved that Mr. Dickerson, of N. J. (one of the claimants who was anxious to speak) have permission to do so—not as matter of right, but as a matter of privilege. The House was at this time in great confusion—several members being upon the floor.

Mr. Vanderpoel said that Mr. D. had as good a right to address the House as any other member, and he therefore objected to his making an address but as any other member.

Mr. Wise said if Mr D. attempted to address the *House*, he should require him to hand in his credentials of election.—He would cheerfully allow him to speak as a matter of privilege, but not as a matter of right.

A scene of confusion succeeded and a debate upon points of order followed for a time. Mr. Duncan was entitled to the floor, and was willing to yield it to Mr. Dickerson the New Jersey claimant, and to no other member. At length order was restored, and at half past two Mr. Duncan commenced a long speech—not upon the points before the House but upon the conduct of the New Jersey Governor, and the merits of the contested seats. All the facts in the case were stated and dwelt upon at length even to the returns from the several towns. The Clerk, at Mr. Duncan's request, read these returns which occupied some time. Mr. Duncan continued his remarks, speaking of the great seal of the State, of enumeration, and various other matters which make up a part of a written speech. There are but few listeners and the House, as I write, is less excited and more quiet than it has been during the week.

Mr. Halsted, of N. J. while Mr. Duncan was speaking, called him to order, and asked the Chair whether it was in order for a gentleman to insert *ex parte* evidence taken without notice. If it was he and his friends could insert evidence taken upon notice.

There were cries to go on heard in the Hall, and Mr. Adams allowed Mr. Duncan to proceed, for a moment, when Mr White of Ky. called him to order. Mr. White insisted upon having the question of order answered. Was it or was it not competent for the clerk to read such statements? He wished an answer to the question. I object to the further reading of such *ex parte* testimony, and for the reason that months will be taken up in this way before the House proceeds to business.

Whether the clerk should or should not proceed in reading public documents was made the subject of debate. The discussion was continued without any decision, until a motion to adjourn prevailed.

UNITED STATES SENATE.—Nothing has been done but meet and adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1839.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY.—SEVENTH DAY.

The point of order before the House on Saturday, was whether the Clerk should read that part of Mr. Duncan's speech called testimony in the case of the New Jersey claimants. The Chair decided that Mr. Duncan was entitled to the floor.

The point of order, however, took priority, and was discussed by Mr. Granger and others.

Mr. G. commented upon the character of Mr Duncan's testimony at some length. *He* was ready to hear Mr. Duncan's testimony read, provided other testimony could be read with it. But this was not the time to go into the discussion of that subject; and if the merits of the controversy were to be opened for discussion, we should be far into February before an organization could take place. Mr. G. also spoke of the impropriety of referring the matter to a Committee of one from each State. If such were the case, Arkansas would have the same voice as New York, and Delaware and Michigan would also have the same voice in the matter. This surely was not right.

Mr Vanderpoel, of N. Y. followed in the debate, and spoke at length upon the popular voice of New Jersey. He contended that Gov. Dickerson was elected and his friends with him, from New Jersey.—They had the majority, and he called upon the member from New Jersey to say that it was not so, if he could.

Mr. Randolph said that if they had the majority it was made up of alien votes illegally cast, and votes illegally returned from Millville and South Amboy. It was more notorious that they had not the legal majority than they had any majority.

Mr. Vanderpoel continued, and put other questions to Mr. Randolph, which Mr. R was ready to answer with promptness but for objections made as to the manner of doing business. Mr V. further said in reference to organization:—"I am willing to stay here for six weeks or three months in a state of disorganization rather than allow the New Jersey members to vote, believing, as I do, that they have no right to their seats." Mr. Vanderpoel was about to put another question to Mr. Randolph, when

Mr. Wise objected to this manner of proceeding—this manner of bringing in the testimony. It was irregular and ought not to be allowed by the Chair and the House.

Mr. Vanderpoel continued briefly in defence of the people of New Jersey, and was followed by

Mr Everett, of Vermont, who made a reply to Mr. Vanderpoel. In regard to the popular voice, of which so much had been said, Mr. E. remarked that when heard it would be a voice of indignation against the conduct in this House—against the attempt made here to disfranchise a State—against the attempt to recognize illegal votes—against a total disregard of law and precedent and duty.

Mr. Black, of Georgia, insisted that the member from Ohio, Mr Duncan, was entitled to the floor.—The member up has before addressed the House.

Mr. W. Cost Johnson said—'I flatly deny the charge that I have before addressed the House upon the subject before the House."

Mr. Black acknowledged he was mistaken [here there was much confusion in the Hall.]

Mr. Johnson went on, and said that he could not longer keep silent upon the question before the *House*. *He* had rather listen than ask a hearing, but in such a time and under such circumstances he could not keep silent. The friends of the Administration here were aiming to effect an unhallowed purpose—to overthrow the Government—for party purposes they had caused confusion here—prevented an organization and spread disorder through the *House*. They had trampled both upon the law and the Constitution, and the *House* would hold them responsible for it. The members from New Jersey who had the Governor's commission were as much entitled to their seats as he was, or as any member was who had been returned. The attempt to deprive them of a power properly belonging to them was unjust, unconstitutional and unprecedented. If the members from New Jersey had any right here, they had an unqualified right, and until the *House* was organized no one had a right to question it. Mr. Johnson said that he was opposed to reading the testimony prepared by Mr. Duncan, or any testimony in this state of the *House*. Mr. Johnson concluded by denying the right of the claimants from New Jersey to their seats. 'I deny their claim and protest against it.—My authority is the Constitution of the United States, which certifies how members shall be returned. Come what may,' said Mr. Johnson, 'my mind is made up. I will listen to no compromise—to nothing but law—nothing but right—nothing but precedent. Any other course will be objected to by me, if I am alone.'

Mr. Colquith, of Georgia, followed Mr Johnson. He is a new member, with a loud voice, striking manner, and attracted the attention of the House. *He* protested against the manner of doing the business of the House which had been laid down here—against this reading of testimony and making long speeches in this stage of proceeding. He was anxious to act in a manner which would redound to the credit of the House and the honor of the country.

Mr. C. argued at length in favor of the Constitution and the law as applied to the members from New Jersey. He believed the only way to proceed was to enter the names of the members upon the roll and read them. Any other way was wrong, and the effect of proceeding as the members had begun would be to postpone the organization for a long time to come. When the trial comes at its proper time, I, said Mr. C. shall be prepared to speak upon this question, and if I can I will be heard and in a manner hot enough to purge the conscience of any one who has made a wise claim here and consumed the time of the country. Mr. C. in his argument contended that the members made but an Assembly or Convention as yet, and as such they could not deny the claims of those who had the Governor's certificate. The State had prescribed the manner of Election, and the members from New Jersey came here by State authority. Would gentlemen contend that the place of holding the polls was the proper place from which to receive the certificate of election?

Another Georgia member followed—Mr. Nesbitt. He too is a new member and brings with him a good reputation. Mr. N. argued the question as a States Right man, and said that the State of New Jersey demanded and had a right to demand that the members having their certificates should take their seats. The law demanded this, and the Constitution demanded it, and the voice of a sovereign State demanded it, & it must be respected. The Whig members, he contended, presented *prima facie* evidence of an election, and the Governor's certificate was all the authority at present necessary.

Mr. Nesbitt spoke much of organic law and Constitutional power as applied to the case before the House. He appealed also to the States' Right men to sustain his position, which he said was the only one that would bear the test. Mr. N. while he was up, complimented Mr. Adams very highly for the speech he had made the other day, and the decision he had given upon the question of which set of members had a right to vote. He thought it a good States Right decision, and was half inclined to claim Mr. Adams as a good States Right man.

Mr. Black, another Georgian, continued the debate. He was opposed to the Clerk's reading the *exparte* testimony immediately before the House. He considered the time inappropriate, and the effect as necessarily leading to an interminable proceeding.—He wished the proceeding of parliamentary law re-established here. He wanted that the established laws should be enforced, and appealed to the Administration members who had the majority to proceed with the organization.

Mr. Underwood, of Ky. said he should move the Previous Question before he sat down. 'We have,' said he, 'discussed this Question from first principles to last principles, and gained nothing. We have convicted the friends of the Administration of gross inconsistency, and of taking two grounds upon one question.' When Mr. U. had concluded his remarks, the Previous Question was put and seconded by a large majority.

The Main Question was whether Mr. Duncan should continue to have his testimony read by the Clerk?—Tellers were demanded, and the vote was

In favor of reading	106
Against it	101

So Mr. Duncan was allowed to proceed, and the Clerk went on with the reading of the testimony. The Clerk was reading for an hour with no promise of concluding much before the time of adjournment.

But one interruption took place, and that from Mr. Proffit of Indiana, who objected to reading testimony which had been added on Saturday to the mass of prior testimony in the possession of the Clerk.

Mr. Adams allowed any thing to be read belonging to the subject, believing that to be the decision of the House.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Senate engaged in no public business to day. The two highest officers attached to the body were, however, elected and sworn in.

Judge Height was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Asbury Dickens Secretary of the Senate. Both officers were unanimously re-elected.

Mr. Beal of this city was elected Door Keeper upon the third ballot. The vote was 20 and 8. There were several candidates.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS AT ELECTION.

According to the Lynn, (Mass) Freeman, the most disgraceful conduct on the part of the Van Buren men in that town, was exhibited at the recent election.—We certainly were not prepared to hear of such things in Massachusetts.

'The election in this town was continued through three days. The first day one candidate was elected, the second, two, and the third, four. A battle was never harder fought; corruption and fraud never more manfully resisted; the disorganizing and destructive doctrines of Loco-Focoism never more fully displayed. Every species of fraud which could be brought to bear upon the ballot-box, every species of misrepresentation with regard to the qualification of voters which ingenuity could devise, every effort to retard the activity and obstruct the opposition of the Whigs which meanness could dictate, were resorted to with the most unblushing boldness, and persisted in with the most ferocious pertinacity.