'Oh, for a stone ball!' thought I, 'to hit this fellow in the eye! With the money in his pocket all this time—to ease his gudgeon to death before he hooks him!'

My voracious friend went out again, walked round the post office, and came back. It was almost three o'clock, and I was ready to fly out of my skin; every moment seemed an hour.

"Well Mr. Sharp, what does the man say?'

'Say?' replied the conscientious gentleman shaking his head; 'why he says that money is m[illegible]ow.'

'Very well Mr. Sharp, I knew that before; but will he do the note?—for heaven's sake.'

'He thinks he—might,' drawled out my tormenter with an air of the utmost unconcern.

'Well Mr. Sharp, and for how much?'

'Can't do it for less than fifty per cent.'

'Fifty per cent. Mr. Sharp, surely you mistake. Fifty per cent. Four months. Oh monstrous.'

But Mr. Sharp never moved a muscle of his countenance at these exclamations. He answered not a word, but sat very leisurely down in a chair, though he knew my credit had not three minutes to live, nay he actually took up a newspaper, and pretended to read!

'Flinty hearted villian' thought I to myself. 'Did you say fifty per cent, Mr. Sharp?'

'Ahem!' returned he, but without looking up.

I looked at my honest friend, his face was as blank and immovable as a block of wood. I looked at my watch, it wanted exactly one minute of three. 'There is no help,' said I to myself, 'when a man is between the devil and the deep sea. Here is my note, Mr. Sharp, come, despatch.'

He counted out the money. Make haste, Mr. Sharp, quick: faster. I have not a moment to loose!' I snatched the bills, and was making a leap out of the door.

'Stop!' said he 'you have forgot my commission.'

'Commission? ten thousand murders! But no matter—how much is it?'

You have made so hard a bargain with him,' said he, 'that I can't ask much; but as I must provide for my family, you know—twenty dollars will do.'

'Your family must be horse leeches,' thought I, if they want providing for at this rate.' At that moment the clock struck!

I made a bolt to the door, and was down State street as if the deputy sheriff had been at my heels. I upset a hand cart, leeped over a wheel barrow, knocked down a constable, jostled the mayor, swung round an immense alderman, plunged through the thickest of the crowd before the Union Bank, tumbled up the stairs, broke my nose against the door, and burst into the room at the last second of the last minute of the last hour of the last day of grace.

'You have saved your bacon!' said the teller.

Coming away, I spied a great monster of a butcher's dog with a miserable, lean, half starved puppy under his paw, and squeezing the breath out of his body.

'There's a money lender and his customer,' said I.

CHINESE OATH.

A case arose on Friday in the Marine Court of New York, which caused some trouble. A Chinese brought a suit, and subpœnaed a lad of his own country to testify in the case. The question was how he should be sworn. The Journal of Commerce says:

The opposite party objected to his evidence being received, on the ground that he was not a christian, nor believed in the existence of a God. He was then asked by the Court if he believed in Christianity, and he replied in the negative. He was next asked did he believe in a God, and he said, 'I do; for there are several Gods in our temples in China.' The Court then quoted a section of the Revised Statutes which says that 'Every person believing in any other than the Christian religion, shall be sworn according to the peculiar ceremonies of his religion.' and asked the witness what was the formula of an oath in China? The witness replied that a person about to give evidence first goes to one of their temples where there are idols, and that he reads, or there is read for him, a portion of the Chinese bible, after which the witness spits on the ground, and then takes in his hand a saucer containing salt, and dashes them against the ground, by doing which the saucer is broken in pieces and the salt scattered along the floor. When this has been done, the witness then goes before a Mandarin and gives his evidence. The Court then asked the witness by whom had the book been written which he called the Chinese bible, or whether it was supposed to have been the work of Confucius. To this the witness replied that he had never heard of such a person, nor could he tell by whom the book had been written, nor did he know any thing more about it, except that it was the sacred book of the Chinese, and the only English word that he was acquainted with, which conveyed his idea of it, was the word *bible*. On hearing this, the Judge said that he could not see how the statute could be complied with, which enacted that a witness should be sworn according to the peculiar ceremonies of his religion. It was true that the Court might, for the purpose, be considered a temple, as it was called the Temple of Justice, and the ceremonies of spitting on the ground and throwing down a saucer with salt in it might also be performed, but then there were no idols in the Court, nor could the Judge tell what was the nature of the book which the witness called his bible. Under all the circumstances of the case, Judge Schieffelin therefore, determined to make no decision as to whether the witness could be sworn at all, or his evidence received, until he further considered the question and consulted with the other Judges of the Court.

The next day it is added:

Aryouk the Chinese witness, attended in Court this morning, accompanied by another native of China, who was the plaintiff. The lad Aryouk, who, though an intelligent youth of sixteen years old, appeared not to be so well informed in relation to the Chinese ceremony of swearing an oath as his countryman, the plaintiff, who is more advanced in years, and from whom it appeared the young man had since the day before acquired more information on the subject.

On being questioned this day by Judge Scott, he said that there were various ceremonies attending the taking an oath in China, some of which might be dispensed with, and yet the witness considers himself equally bound to tell the truth. In addition to what he said the day before, he now mentioned that a witness sometimes holds a lighted torch in his hand, but that his omitting to do so, or to use some other ceremonies, such as spitting on the ground, are not necessary to render the oath binding and valid.

It would be sufficient; he said, to have the oath administered in the following manner which was done accordingly: The witness knelt down, and the witness took in his hand what he called the Chinese bible, and the Judge, as does the Mandarin in all cases, told the witness to tell the truth. The witness then handed the bible to the plaintiff.—The plaintiff then took a China cup in his hand, and held it while witness read aloud a small portion of the Chinese bible. When the witness stopped reading the plaintiff then handed him the cup which the latter dashed against the ground with much vehemence of manner, and of course broke it in pieces. The witness then shut up the book, and witness and plaintiff then kissed it, and the plaintiff stood up. The plaintiff then required the Judge to put his (the plaintiff's) name in that part of the bible which had been read, which the Judge did, and the witness then began to give his evidence. Prior to the oath being administered, the Court had decided that, according to the Revised Statutes, the oath could be legally administered, as it was the form in which oaths were sometimes sworn in China

The difficulty in relation to the witness being sworn in a temple was obviated by the witness stating that their Chinese Courts are held in their temples, or as he called them, churches. So that a temple and court of justice in China is one and the same thing. What he called the bible, is a small book in the form a pamphlet, containing a portion of the writings of Confucius, in the Chinese language, and having a Mandarin's signature on the cover, to attest its being a genuine copy of the work.

This ceremony of breaking a cup in testimony of sincerity, is like that used at a Jewish wedding, where the bridegroom or bride throws upon the floor and crushes a wine cup.

THE QUEEN'S INTENDED.

Albert, the second son of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Saalfield, was born on the 26th of August, 1819, so that in August next he will attain his majority. His earliest education was acquired from the college of Coburg while resident at the Castle of Ehrenburg. In his eleventh year his mother died, he was committed to the care of his aunt the Duchess of Kent, and resided at Kensington and Claremont, the playfellow & fellow student of the Princess Victoria In 1832 he was recalled to Coburg, continuing his course of education. At seventeen he entered the university of Bonn, and went through a series of studies, keeping up his intimate acquaintance with our language; and the completion of his education and return to Coburg were publicly celebrated. He came to England with his father to be present at the coronation of the Queen, and remained for a considerable period a guest at Buckingham-house. In 1838 he went to Bavaria, where he was received with honours much above his family claim, but, as it was said, with allusion to his pretensions in England. He passed that winter in Italy, taking Vienna on his way home. The picture of the Queen of England, sent to him as a Royal gift, was suspended in his apartments at Coburg, and greeted his return. An invitation from her Majesty for himself and elder brother was accepted, and they are now at Windsor Castle. The family are strict Protestants, and allied to the Saxon Kings of England, tracing their line to Egbert; but the duchy is in extent no more than 27 1-2 miles, its population 85,000, and its revenue 500,000 florins. Even to this poor patrimony Prince Albert has no pretensions, while his brother Ferdinand lives or has a lineal representative.

MISSOURI AND IOWA.

We learn from the St. Louis Republican that Major General Wilcock, of the 4th Division of Missouri Militia, having received official intelligence that the Sheriff of Clark county, in that State, had been arrested, whilst executing some legal process under the authority of Missouri, within the disputed territory, and was committed to prison by the authorities of Iowa, has marched with a portion of his forces to his release. In the meantime to make assurance doubly sure, as well as to obey the general order of the Governor of Missouri, requiring him to support and protect the civil officers of Clerk county in the discharge of their duties within the disputed territory, he has required the generals commanding the 11th, 12th and 13th Divisions to hold a portion of their respective commands in readiness to march at a moment's warning. In pursuance of this order, we understand that troops in St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Ralls and probably some other counties are awaiting orders to march to the disputed tearitory, if their services are needed.

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1839.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, after a twelve hours' session and something more, and a recess of nearly twelve hours, met again this morning to consummate the election of a Speaker. The members were less excited than they were during the night which has passed, and the session at the opening promised to be a quiet one.

BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

After the journal was read, Mr. Adams announced the business in order to be the election of a Speaker.

A call of the House was ordered, and most of the members answered to their names—the absentees, however, were sent for and all the members being in their places the call was suspended.

Mr White brought forward the resolution introduced by Mr. Wise last night, that Messrs. Aycrigg, Halsted, Maxwell, Stratton and Yorke be allowed to take part in the organization of the House

Mr. Vanderpoel, much excited, and in the same breath opposed the reception of the resolution, appealed from the decision of the Chair, and moved the Previous Question.

Mr. White.—'Does the gentleman expect to ride over all rules by arrogance and assumption?'

Mr. Vanderpoel still objected to the reception.

Mr. Lewis, of Ala. said that it was not in order, and cited one of the rules of the House.

Mr Wise—'I will pledge myself to produce one hundred and fifty speeches made upon such motions as that submitted by my colleague'

Mr. Lewis—'I do not remember any of them'

The point of order touching the reception was debated briefly, when a motion was submitted to lay the resolution and the motion to receive upon the table.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and the vote was. Yeas, 119—noes, 115.

After the vote was announced, Mr. Profilt introduced a resolution in regard to the Constitutional right of the New Jersey members to vote for speaker.

Mr. Vanderpoel said—'I object to that resolution.'

Mr. Profilt—'I know you do.' (Great laughter.)

The Chair decided that the resolution was not in order.

Mr. Barnard of N. Y. then submitted another proposition—that the resolution to go into the election of a Speaker be suspended—and that another resolution be introduced in place of the one before the House, which resolution was that the House should execute the order upon Mr. Rhett's resolution, before proceeding to the election of a Speaker.

Some of the members contended that the motion of Mr. Barnard was not in order, and the point was discussed.

A motion was made to lay upon the table the resolution and the appeal.

One of the Georgia members, a Whig, made an appeal to the House to take the vote at once upon the proposition before the House for a Speaker. Outrageous as the act to be consummated was, it was better done at once since it was to be done.

Mr. Barnard said that he had submitted a plain and orderly proposition to the House, and the House were about to decide against it The majority would make that decision, and rather than have it made, involving as it did, an important principle, he would withdraw it and come at once to the choice of a Speaker.

Mr. Adams then appointed Mr. Kemble of New York, Mr. Briggs of Mass. Mr. Crockett of Penn and Mr. Keim of Penn. as tellers.

The call proceeded, and when Mr. Adams's name was given, he said that reserving his right to act upon the case to be decided, and believing it to be unconstitutional he should vote for John Bell. The call then proceeded—most of the Administration members voting for John W. Jones, & most of the Whigs for John Bell. Mr. Bell voted for Wm. C. Dawson, and Mr Jones for Dixon H. Lewis. Mr. Pickens received the votes of most of the Administration members of South Carolina, and Mr Dawson the votes of the Georgia Delegation.

After the names had been called, Mr. Halsted, one of the New Jersey members, rose and said, I demand that my name be recorded as a representative from the State of New Jersey. I vote for John Bell.'

Cries of order,' 'order,' from the Administration members

Recapitulation of ballotings for Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-sixth Congress:

	1st.	2d.	3d,	4th.	5th.	6th.
John W. Jones,	113	113	110	101	71	39
John Bell,	102	99	4	2	22	21
W. C. Dawson,	11	11	103	77	4	1
F. W. Pickens,	5	5	7	8	6	4
Dixon H. Lewis,	3	5	6	14	49	79
R. M. T. Hunter,			5	29	68	6
Levi Lincoln,					4	11
Scattering,	1	1	2	3	10	10

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

After the reading of the journal, a Message was received from the President of the United States, through his Private Secretary.

Mr. King, President pro tem. then announced the Standing Committees of the Senate, agreeably to the instructions given him on Saturday. The following are the Committees of the Senate and the Senators composing them:

On Foreign Relations.—Mr. Buchanan, chairman, and Messrs. Clay, Roane, Allen and Brown.

On Finance.—Messrs. Wright, Benton, Hubbard, Nicholas and Webster,

On Commerce.—Messrs. King, Davis, Ruggles, Mouton and Norvell.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Lumpkin, Preston, Buchanan, Allen and Knight.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Mouton, Spence, Linn, Brown, and Smith, of Conn.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Preston, Wall, Pierce and Nicholas

On the Militia.—Messrs. Clay, of Ala. Smith, of Indiana, Phelps, Fuller and Tappan.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Williams, Southard, Cuthbert Strange and Tappan

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Walker, Fuller, Clay, of Alabama, Prentiss and Norvell.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Linn, Sevier, Clayton, Mouton and Betts.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White of Tennessee, Sevier, White of Indiana, and Phelps.

On Claims.—Messrs. Hubbard, Young, Merrick, Williams and Betts

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs Smith, of Conn., White, of Tenn., Knight, Crittenden and Robinson.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Wall, Clayton, Strange and Smith of Ind.

On Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Robinson, Lumpkin, Knight, Fulton and Henderson

On Roads & Canals—Messrs. Young, Phelps, Spence, Henderson and Smith of Ind.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Pierce, Prentiss, White, Roane and Betts.

On District of Columbia.—Messrs. Merrick, Crittenden, Lumpkin, Southard and Clayton.

On Patents.—Messrs. Strange, Davis, Prentiss, Robinson and Spence.

On Contingent Fund.—Messrs. Knight, Fulton and Lumpkin.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Smith of Ind. Henderson and Phelps.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and afterwards adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1839.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The business in order, after the reading of the journal of Saturday, was the seventh balloting for Speaker.

After some remarks in regard to the journal of proceedings, the House proceeded to ballot.

Mr. Dromgoole of Va. arose and announced the withdrawal of John W. Jones as the Candidate of the Administration. The House then proceeded to the seventh ballot.

	7th	8th	9th	10th
Dixon H. Lewis,	110	113	110	73
John Bell,	64	80	33	12
John W. Jones	2			14
R. M. T. Hunter,	22	16	59	85
W. C. Dawson,	5	5	6	3
Scattering,	23	23	12	33

[There was no good prospect of electing a Speaker at the time of closing this package, before an adjournment. The tenth ballot was farther from a result than any of the preceding ones.]

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

OF SILK GROWERS was held in Washington on the 10th instant, and was formally organised by the appointment of the following officers.

PRESIDENT.

GENERAL JOHN P. VAN NESS.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, ex Gov. of Ga.
Judge Strange, of North Carolina.
Dr. Thomas P. Jones, of the Dis. Col.
Hon. Garret D. Wall, of New Jersey.
Nicholas Biddle, Esq of Pennsylvania.
Thomas S. Pleasants, Esq. of Virginia.
Dr. Wm. R. Taylor, of Louisiana.
Samuel Whitmarsh Esq. of Massachusetts
Judge Comstock, of Connecticut.
Hon. James Talmadge, of New York.
Judge Eccleston, of Maryland.

TREASURER.

Dr. F. Howard, of the District of Colum.

SECRETARIES.

Gideon B. Smith, of Maryland.
John F. Callan, of the District of Colum.
David Saunders, of the District of Colum.

The committee of business made a report, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That another year's experience has confirmed the opinion expressed by the Convention last year, "That Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes but as a valuable article of commercial export."

Previous to the adoption of this resolution, a very interesting debate took place.

The Rev. Henry Coleman, of Massachusetts Hon Isaac Leet, of Pennsylvania, Colonel Michael Nourse of the District of Columbia, Rev. D. V. McLean, of New Jersey, and Isaac D. Jones, Esq. of Maryland, were made a committee to confer with the Executive Committee of the American Silk Society on the subject of premiums for the production of Silk throughout the country, and the ways and means of proviving for and distributing such premiums, and were instructed to present their report as soon as practicable to the American Silk Society.

And the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN P. VAN NESS Chairman.

Gideon B. Smith, } Secretaries.
J. F. Callan, }
D. Saunders }

FROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

☞ REMITTANCES BY MAIL.—'A Post master may enclose money in a letter to the Publisher of a Newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself.'

NOTE.—Some subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen, that by requesting the Post-Master where they reside to frank their letters containing subscription money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letter contains nothing but what refers to the subscription.

THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

Letter from John Leeds Kerr, Esq. to William Orrell, Esq. President of the Whig Convention at Centreville.

EASTON, December, 14th, 1839.

Dear Sir,—

Having been detained, for some days past, in Baltimore, on my return from the National Convention recently held at Harrisburg, I have but just arrived at home. Although you have doubtless seen, through the medium of the newspapers, the general result of our deliberations, I feel it a duty towards yourself and our friends in the second Congressional District to report, with some distinctness, the process, by which the Convention arrived at the unanimous agreement to announce the nomination of General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, as a Candidate, for the office of President, and of JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, as a Candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, and it affords me peculiar satisfaction at once to assure you of the apparent sincerity and high-toned sentiments of patriotic exultation, with which that *unanimity* was pledged from every quarter of the Union.

I find, from many anxious inquiries about this matter, it is desirable that a pretty full account should be rendered.—The disappointment felt by a large portion of the Whigs of Maryland, upon learning that their favorite candidate did not obtain the nomination to the first high station, cannot have exceeded that which filled me with regret, when I perceived that my own predilection could not be gratified. I trust, however, that all who are still looking forward with hope to a restoration of true constitutional principles and to a faithful administration of our public affairs, *by means of a change of Rulers*, will rally around the Standard to be again raised, in 1840, for that honest Republican citizen,—that tried & patriotic statesman,—that veteran defender of his country, in her utmost need,—on whom a large majority of the people of Maryland, but three years since, bestowed their free and unbiassed suffrages for this high Executive power. It may be reasonably expected, too, that this same people of Maryland will be found to repair to that standard, with the greater ardour of devotion to the cause, when they shall have known that, in anticipation of the late deliberative assembly, the distinguished Senator of Kentucky,—their own first choice of all candidates,—the ablest & boldest champion of their political faith,—*twice* the saviour of the Union,—had conjured his friends to yield up his name & his pretensions, whenever they should find it propitious to the union and harmony of an opposition to that administration, which he has constantly characterised as one, by which, without a change, *we shall be mocked by the forms and stript of the substantial benefits of free institutions.*

The Convention assembled in great numbers, on Wednesday the 4th instant, in a spacious new Lutheran Church, with the liberal permission of its congregation; and, under the rule of a temporary Chairman, proceeded to organize itself by the choice of a President, several Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.—Upon a call of the States, all were represented there except Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas.—The Convention adjourned till the next day, when Ex-Governor, James Barbour, of Virginia, having been selected as the President and conducted to the Chair, addressed the Convention in a tone of patriotic feeling and with a noble and manly eloquence, which affected the hearts of all around him and proved most auspicious to a fair, candid and unreserved deliberation on the great subject in hand. So appropriate was this address—so dignified and impressive was the manner of its delivery, that even the crouded galleries echoed with applause.

The rules of order, which prevail in Congress, were adopted for the government of the Convention; and a form of proceeding, to bring forward candidates for nomination, was proposed, on the part of the Massachusetts delegation, which gave rise to some debate. Another course of action was suggested and urged by a distinguished delegate from Virginia, both, however, contemplating the intervention of committees of delegates from the several states for collecting information of their various opinions and preferences and for balloting for candidates till the requisite majority might be indicated. There was an important difference in the designs of the two propositions, the former aiming to bring about a clear and *final* assurance of a majority, by continued ballots *in committee*, to be then reported to the convention, the latter to lay the result of *every* ballot, in the delegation of each state, directly before the Convention, the majority of attending delegates casting votes for their absentees. During the discussion of these conflicting plans, it was moved in substance, by Mr. Richard J. Bowie, of Md. that the Convention should proceed, at an appointed hour, to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, by a *viva voce vote*, each attending delegate declaring his own, and a majority of the delegates attending from each state, casting votes, in like manner for their absentees. Amidst the din of debate on the first pending resolution and amendments, this new proposition was either waved by the mover or lost; and after some modification of the plan proposed by the Massachusetts delegation, it was adopted by the Convention, in connexion with an amendment urged by the Pennsylvania delegates. Upon the whole, it was Ordered,—that the Delegation from each State should appoint a Committee of three of their delegates, to communicate the views and opinions of such delegation to the assembled committees of all the Delegations, to be by them respectively reported to their principals; when the delegation from each State should ballot for candidates and commit a statement of the votes for each and by whom given, to its committee; that, there upon, all the committees should assemble, compare the several ballots and report the result to their several delegations, *together with such facts as might bear upon the nomination.* The like process of balloting, by each delegation, and of reporting the result was required to be repeated, and, if it should appear that a majority of the ballots was for any one man for candidate for President, then the general committee should report it to the Convention *for its consideration.*—By virtue of the Pennsylvania amendment, the vote of a majority of each delegation was to be reported as the vote of their State; and each State represented there should vote its full *electoral* vote, by such delegation in the Committee.

You very well know that I am little addicted to fondness for the machinery of *Caucus*, and I can but ill describe what I seldom enter into. Our grave and solemn council will perhaps be by some likened to that great modern political machine; but some fixed mode of action was found indispensable for collecting and comparing, with certainty and truth, the sentiments of so numerous an assembly of men, coming together from all parts of the Republic to express the views and feelings of their respective constituents in regard to the nomination of candidates.

It was to enable you better to understand the ultimate result of our doings in committee that I deemed it advisable to trouble you with this detail of the mode in which it was attained.

I had the honor of being selected by the Maryland Delegation, as one of their Committee of *three*, to communicate their views and opinions & to report their ballots to the assembled committees of all the Delegations; and in conjunction with Mr. Robert W. Bowie and Dr. A. Alexander, my colleagues, I was constantly attentive to that duty.

In the first assembly of the committees from all the Delegations, a free communication was made from each State, in succession, of the sentiments and preference not only of the attending Delegates, but of the views and feelings of the population of their respective States, in regard to the candidates proposed.—Whatever I thus heard or observed, throughout our whole proceedings, was noted with as much attention as I was capable of and my own views and judgment were regulated accordingly.

The Delegation from Maryland was unanimous in a declaration of their preference for Henry Clay, as the most suitable and available Candidate for the Presidentship, and their ballots were every time cast for him. In the communication of my own sentiments, in the general committee, I ventured to give an assurance that there existed an almost universal desire and an ardent hope, in the Whigs of Maryland to see that distinguished and patriotic citizen elevated to the highest station in the Government, wherein he might exert his great faculties and apply the resources of his experience and wisdom to the reform of notorious abuses and in the vindication of the once established principles of the Constitution and of the usuages of our free Government. But, I listened with profound attention to the opinions expressed by others, from other States, of the superior popularity of Gen. Harrison, and consequently that he would prove a more available Candidate. In this, Ohio, through her able and zealous Delegation took the lead. But, a third candidate in the person of Major General Winfield Scott, was brought into the field. This, although it had been anticipated by many as a serious effort of the friends of that distinguished officer, I had, before viewed as a mere diversion, in some quarters, from the interests of Mr. Clay. Gen. Scott, however, was seriously pressed upon the consideration of the Committees as a more available candidate, by a majority of the Delegations from New York, New Jersey and Vermont. Yet, it was freely admitted that the individual preference of a large portion of the Delegates from the first named great State was for Mr. Clay, and that, in the second, he had the personal preference of all the Delegates and was the choice of the Whig party;—but, for some causes, it was apprehended or believed that he could not carry the votes of those states. From Vermont we collected that the leading Whigs there had a preference for Mr. Clay, but that there was a division of opinion whether he could be carried. From Maine, too, was expressed a like preference, on the part of its Delegation, but with the conviction that he was not available there. The Delegation from Massachusetts gave warm assurances of their confidence in and preference for Mr. Clay, but, being more than doubtful of his *availableness*, they went for General Harrison. The Delegation from Connecticut had a decided preference for Mr. Clay and *twice* cast for him the whole Electoral vote of that State, but seceded to General Scott, on the third ballot.

You have here a plain, unvarnished statement of the particular views collected from the Delegations of those northern and Eastern States, who repudiated Mr. Clay upon the single ground of his *unavailableness* from causes not distinctly avowed, though easily conjectured. An hypothetical examination of those seemingly mystical causes was, however essayed in the best possible style and temper, by an eloquent and leading Del-

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