ble with the animals of the forest? We think this may be the case. If so, what must have been the anguish of its parents and friends on learning that they were compelled to pursue their journey without their tender care? It is also supposed that it may have been stolen by the Indians, and left in the forest to perish—but we can hardly believe such to be the case.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship South America, arrived at New York on Friday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 22d and London to the 21st November, being six days later than our previous advices by the Liverpool steamship. The Eastern mail, due yesterday with the New York papers of Saturday had not arrived this morning; but, having received, by the Saturday evening train of cars from Philadelphia, the New York papers of that morning, we are enabled to give the following items of intelligence, which we copy from the Courier and Enquirer:

The Queen of England, it would appear certain, is to be married to her cousin, the second son of the reigning Prince of Saxe Coburg, in May next.—In the political situation of England no change is perceptible. The leaders in the late Chartist insurrection are prosecuted with unrelenting rigor. Much alarm had been excited in all classes by the temporary indisposition of the Duke of Wellington—an alarm commensurate with the eminent services he has rendered his country.

There are some indications that, although the Government has refused to indemnify the owners of the opium destroyed by the Chinese Government, they intend to adopt hostile measures towards the country. These however are not of a character so decided as to justify any positive conclusions. The British army having completely triumphed in Cabool, is returning to its former quarters, leaving however a sufficient force in the conquered country to support the policy of the Government.

From France there is nothing important. The derangement in our banking system has, however, as might be supposed, not been without its effect on our interests in that country.

The situation of Spain seems little improved, notwitstanding Don Carlos has left the scene of the conflict. Madrid was menaced with an insurrection, and troops had been summoned to the capital by the Government, to overawe the population. Espartero has, for the present, given up his pursuit of Cabrera; and the Count d'Espagne, a celebrated leader of the Carlists, had been murdered.

Between the Porte and Mehemet Ali, matters remain in their former position.

Judging from the papers before us, we do not think that any material change has occurred in the state of affairs since our last advices. We should say the London money market has assumed a more healthy appearance, and that the cotton market at Liverpool maintained itself far better than was anticipated by the most sanguine. The inferiority in the quality of the wheat crop is a prominent remark in every statement which we read, coming from the different markets in the United Kingdom.

American State securities are sadly depressed. An interesting letter from the Hon. Daniel Webster, in reference to them, will be found below.

AMERICAN STATE STOCKS.

The interest excited by American affairs continues unabated, and the most contradictory opinions are entertained as to the result of their present embarrassments, some parties maintaining that the great mass of those American securities which were sold in the English market are nothing but mere rubbish, whilst others with equal pertinacity, contend that the foreign creditors are perfectly safe. Upon the whole, opinions unfavorable to America are most prevalent.

We shall not enter upon any detail of the reasons which influence the one party or the other because they have been totally exhausted in the public prints. The following opinion was communicated by the celebrated Daniel Webster, on the 16th October last, to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. in answer to inquiries from that firm as to the constitutional legality of the American State loans, and the power and liability of the various States to redeem them. We subjoin the correspondence.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 1839.

Sir:—Some public prints in this country having questioned the constitutional right of the individual States of which the North American Union is composed to contract loans, we are happy to avail ourselves of your visit to this country to refer the point (on which we never entertained a doubt) to you, & to ask your legal opinion on the subject—an opinion which we need hardly add, will e conclusive with ourselves, and most mportant for all who are interested in tate securities.

We beg, therefore, that you will favor us with your written answer, at your earliest convenience, to the following inquiry:—

'Has the Legislature of one of the American States legal and constitutional power to contract loans at home and abroad?'

We have the honor to be,
with great respect Sir,
Your obedient servants,
BARING, BROTHERS & CO.
The Hon. Daniel Webster, &c.

"*Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.*

"LONDON, Oct. 16.

"Gentlemen—I have received your letter, and lose no time in giving you my opinion on the question which you have submitted for my consideration.—The assertions and suggestions to which you refer, as having appeared in some of the public prints, had not escaped my notice.

"Your first inquiry is, "whether the Legislature of one of the States has legal and constitutional power to contract loans at home and abroad?'

"To this I answer, that the Legislature of a State has such power; and how any doubt could have arisen on this point it is difficult for me to conceive. Every State is an independent, sovereign, political community, except in so far as certain powers, which it might otherwise have exercised, have been conferred on a general government, established under a written constitution, and exerting its authority over the people of all the States. This general government is a limited government. Its powers are specific and enumerated. All powers not conferred upon it still remain with the States & with the people. The State Legislatures, on the other hand, possess all usual and ordinary powers of government subject to any limitations which may be imposed by their own constitutions, and, with the exception, as I have said, of the operation, on those powers of the constitution of the United States. The powers conferred on the general government cannot of course be exercised by any individual State, nor can any State pass any law which is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States.

"Thus no State can by itself make war, or conclude peace, nor enter into alliances of treaties with foreign nations. In these, and in other important particulars, the powers which would have otherwise belonged to the State can now be exercised only by the General Government, or Government of the United States. Nor can a State pass a law which is prohibited by its own Constitution. But there is no provision in the Constitution of the United States, nor, so far as I know or have understood, in any State Constitution, prohibiting the Legislature of a State from contracting debts, or making loans, either at home or abroad. Every State has the power of levying and collecting taxes, direct and indirect, of all kinds, except that no State can impose duties on goods and merchandise imported that power belongs exclusively to Congress by the Constitution. That power of taxation is exercised by every State, habitually & constantly, according to its own discretion, and the exigencies of its Government.

"This is the general theory of that mixed system of government which prevails in America. And as the constitution of the United States contains no prohibition or restraint on State Legislatures in regard to making loans, and as no state constitution, so far as known to me, contains any such prohibition, it is clear that in this respect, those Legislatures are left in the full possession of this power, as an ordinary and usual power of Government.

"I have seen a suggestion, that State loans must be regarded as unconstitutional and illegal, inasmuch as the constitution of the United States has declared that no State shall emit bills of credit.—It is certain that the constitution of the United States does contain this salutary prohibition, but what is a bill of credit? It has no resemblance whatever to a bond or other security given for the payment of money borrowed. The term 'Bill of Credit' is familiar in our political history, and its meaning well ascertained and settled, not only by that history, but by judicial interpretions and decisions from the highest sources.

"For the purpose of this opinion, it may be sufficient to say, that bills of credit, the subject of the prohibition in the constitution of the United States, were essentially paper money. They were paper issues, intended for circulation and for receipt into the Treasury as cash and were sometimes made a tender in payment for debts. To put an end at once, and for ever, to evils of this sort, and to dangers from this source, the constitution of the United States has declared that "no state shall emit bills of credit, nor make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts, nor pass any law which shall impair the obligation of contracts." All this, however, proves, not that states cannot contract debts, but that, when contracted, they must pay them in coin, according to their stipulations. The several states possess the power of borrowing money for their own internal occasions of expenditure, as fully as Congress possesses the power to borrow in behalf of the United States, for the purpose of raising armies, equipping navies, or performing any other of its constitutional duties. It may be added, that Congress itself fully recognizes this power in the states, as it has authorised the investment of large funds which it held in trust for very important purposes in certificates of state stocks.

'The security for state loans is the plighted faith of the state, as a political community. It rests on the same basis as other contracts with established governments—the same basis for example, as loans made in the United States under the authority of Congress, that is to say, the good faith of the Government making the loan, and its ability to fulfil its engagements. The state loans, it is known, have been contracted principally for the purpose of making railroads and canals: and in some cases, although I know not how generally, the income or revenue expected to be derived from these works is directly and specifically pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the debt, in addition to the obligation of public faith. In several states other branches of revenue have been specifically pledged, and in others very valuable tracts of land. It cannot be doubted that the general result of these works of internal improvement has been, and will be, to enhance the wealth and ability of the states.

'It has been said that the States cannot be sued on these bonds But neither could the United States be sued, nor, as I suppose, the Crown of England, in a like case. Nor would the power of suing, probably, give the creditor any substantial additional security. The solemn obligation of a government, arising on its own acknowledged bond, would not be enhanced by a judgment rendered on such bond. If it either could not, or would not, make provision for paying the bond, it is not probable that it could or would make provision for satisfying the judgment.

'The States cannot rid themselves of their obligations otherwise than by the honest payment of the debt. They can pass no law impairing the obligation of their own contracts—they can make nothing a tender in discharge of such contracts but gold and silver. They possess all adequate power, of providing for the case, by taxes and internal means of revenue. They cannot get round their duty nor evade its force. Any failure to fulfil its undertakings would be an open violation of public faith, to be followed by the penalty of dishonor and disgrace—a penalty, it may be presumed, which, no State of the American Union would be likely to incur.

'I hope I may be justified by existing circumstances to close this letter with the expression of an opinion of a more general nature. It is, that I believe the citizens of the United States, like all honest men, regard debts, whether public or private, and whether existing at home or abroad, to be of moral as well as legal obligation; and I trust I may appeal to their history, from the moment when those States took their rank among the nations of the earth to the present time, for proof that this belief is well founded, and if it were possible that any of the States should at any time so entirely lose her self respect and forget her duty as to violate the faith solemnly pledged for her pecuniary engagements, I believe there is no country upon earth—not even that of the injured creditors—in which such a proceeding would meet with less countenance or indulgence than it would receive from the great mass of the American people.

'I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
'Your obedient servant,
'DANIEL WEBSTER.'

THE WHIG CANDIDATE.

FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

For the information of a large class of citizens, who have more recently than others arrived at an age to take part in the scenes of active life, and may be inclined to ask "who is General Harrison?"—we subjoin a brief sketch of his character and services, which we derive from a cotemporary journal. Few living patriots can produce a title so strong to the gratitude and affections of their fellow citizens.—*Nat. Intel.*

General William Henry Harrison was born on the ninth day of February, 1773 in Charles City County, Virginia, at the family seat on the James River, called Berkely, about seventy miles below Richmond. His father was Benjamin Harrison, a lineal descendant of the celebrated General of that name, who held a commission in the parliamentary armies, during the English civil wars, and who for his devotion to Republican principles perished on the scaffold. Benjamin Harrison was a distinguished citizen of Virginia, much honored and highly trusted by his fellow citizens. He was a brother-in-law to Peyton Randolph, the first President of Congress, and was himself a member of that body during the years 1774, 1775, and 1776. It was principally through his influence that John Hancock was chosen to preside over the Congress, as successor to Peyton Randolph. He was Chairman of the Committee of the whole House when the Declaration of Independence was finally agreed to—and his signature is borne upon that celebrated document. Having retired from Congress, he was elected a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, over which body he presided, as Speaker, until 1782, when he was elected Governor of the State.

Benjamin Harrison died poor, leaving three sons, of whom William Henry Harrison was the youngest. At his fathers death he was a minor, and was left by his father's will to the guardianship of Robert Morris, the celebrated financier. He had selected the practice of medicine as a profession, and was diligently pursuing his studies with that object, at Hampden Sydney College, when the disaster of the Indian War on the North Western frontiers, and the call for men and officers for the defence of the settler, induced him to enter into the military service. His guardian would have dissuaded him from this determination, but Washington his father's friend approved of it; and gave him a commission of ensign in the first Regiment of the U. States Artillery, then stationed at Fort Washington, on the present site of the city of Cincinnati, and under the command of General St. Clair, Governor of the North West Territory, and Commander-in-chief of the military forces in that section of the country.

As soon as he received his commission, young Harrison, who was at this time but 19 years of age, hastened to join his regiment, and arrived at Fort Washington, shortly after the disastrous defeat of St. Clair, near the head waters of the Wabash. This was a time of great danger and alarm. Shortly after his arrival at Fort Washington he was appointed to command the escort of a train of pack horses, bound for Fort Hamilton, some 20 or 30 miles north of Fort Washington, which difficult service he performed with such credit as to attract the particular notice of the Commander-in-chief

In 1792, Harrison was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in 1793 he joined the new army under General Wayne. His spirit, enterprise, and sagacity, soon attracted the notice of that noble commander, who appointed him one of his aid-de-camps, in which difficult and responsible post he served during the war. His services, especially at the battle of the Maumee Rapids, by which the contest was brought to a close are mentioned with emphasis in General Wayne's official account of the victory. After the close of the war, Harrison was promoted to the rank of Captain, and was placed in command of Fort Washington, the most important post in the Western country. While in this command, he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes the founder of the Miami settlements—a lady in whom he has ever found a faithful and affectionate companion.

In 1797, Harrison resigned his commission in the army, and was appointed Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, and ex-officio Lieutenant Governor.—The next year the Northwestern Territory entered the second grade of Territorial Government, and become entitled to a Congressional delegate. General Harrison was chosen to fill this important station. He remained in Congress only one year, but during that time he rendered very essential service to his constituents. As the law then stood, the public lands could only be purchased in tract of *four thousand acres*—a very great hardship upon the poor settlers, who were thus obliged to purchase at second hand, and at an enhanced price. Harrison brought this subject before Congress, and moved a committee to consider it. Of that committee he was himself appointed chairman—the only instance, it is believed, in which such an honor has been conferred upon a Territorial delegate. He made a report, accompanied by a bill, authorising the public lands to be sold in alternate half and quarter sections; that is, in alternate tracts of three hundred and twenty, and one hundred and sixty acres. The report attracted great attention, as did Harrison's speech in support of it, but the bill was very vehemently opposed. It passed the House, however, by a large majority.—In the Senate the resistance was so great that at length a committee of conference was appointed. Harrison was one of the committee and finally a compromise was agreed to, by which the public lands were to be sold in alternate whole and half sections—that is, in alternate tracts of six hundred and forty, and three hundred and twenty acres. This was a great improvement upon the former law and as, at this time, settlers began to flow rapidly into Ohio, its beneficial results were instantly felt.

At this session of Congress, a bill passed for dividing the Northwestern Territory. Ohio became a Territory by itself—while all the rest of the Northwestern country, including the existing States of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and the Territory of Wisconsin, was created into a new Territory, by the name of Indiana. After the purchase of Louisiana, that vast country was annexed to the Indiana Territory, and so remained for some time. Of this new Territory General Harrison was appointed Governor. He became, by virtue of his appointment, Superintendent of Indian Affairs within his jurisdiction, and in addition he was appointed sole Commissioner for treating with the Indians. We have not room to go into a detail of his territorial administration. Suffice it to say that he was re-appointed, from time to time, for fourteen years, always at the express request of the inhabitants. His station as superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Indian commissioner, involved him in complicated negociations and disputes with the celebrated Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet, the details of which, if we had room for them, would be highly interesting. These troubles at length resulted in the expedition to Tippecanoe, by which the schemes of the Shanee chiefs were broken up, and their forces dissipated

At the breaking out, however, of the war with Great Britain in 1812, all the dangers of an Indian war were renewed and aggravated, and that danger became imminent when the inefficient conduct of Gen. Hull, upon the Detroit Frontier, became generally known. A large body of volunteers was organizing in Kentucky, for the protection of the North-western frontier, & General Harrison, whose conduct in the Tippecanoe affair had been highly approved throughout the whole Western country, was sent for by Gov. Scott to advise and aid in their organization and desposition. While in Kentucky, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm, orders came from Washington, placing a part of these troops under his command, for the protection of the Indiana Territory. The rest were ordered to concentrate, for the purpose of marching to the aid of Gen. Hull. In the mean time, letters were received from Hull's army, complaining greatly of the inefficiency of Hull, and expressing an earnest wish that Harrison might command the expected reinforcement.

The Kentucky volunteers concurred in this wish; but a difficulty existed, inasmuch as his commission from the United States did not authorize him to take the command of any troops except those intended to operate within the bounds of his jurisdiction, which at that time embraced only Indiana and Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan having been before this time erected into separate Territories. In this dilemma, Governor Scott, called together a caucus of influential persons, among whom were Mr. Shelby, Governor elect, Henry Clay, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and Thomas Todd, Judge of the Federal Circuit Court. In conformity to their advice, Governor Scott gave W. H. Harrison a brevet commission of Major General in the Kentucky militia, and placed the detachment marching for Detroit under his command.—This appointment was received with universal applause, especially as the surrender of Hull now became known, & Gen. Harrison put the troops instantly in motion, and advanced through Ohio towards the seat of war. In the meantime, however, letters came from Washington, written in ignorance of the surrender of Hull and of the doings in Kentucky, appointing General Winchester to the command of the forces marching on Detroit. Having by this time advanced far into Ohio, relieved Fort Wayne, which had been besieged by the Indians, and destroyed the Indian towns on the Wabash, Harrison surrendered the command to General Winchester, much to the regret of the Kentucky volunteers, whom he had great difficulty in persuading to submit to their new commander.

Proper representations having been made at Washington, in a short time, and greatly to the satisfaction of the soldiers, despatches arrived appointing General Harrison commander-in-chief of the Northwestern army, and granting him the most ample powers for the conduct of the war.

It is impossible here to give any detailed account of the two campaigns of the Northwestern army, which resulted in the recovery of Michigan and the annihilation of the British army of Upper Canada at the battle of the Thames.

These campaigns were conducted in the midst of the greatest difficulties and embarrassments; but at length resulted in a complete triumph. General Harrison was the only American general during that war who penetrated to any considerable distance into the Canadian territory, who conquered any portion of that territory, or who gained a decisive victory upon British ground. Those who wish to read the details of these campaigns will find them, with many interesting particulars, in a little volume published by Weeks & Jordan, of Boston, under the title of 'The People's Presidential candidate, being the Life of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio," a book to which we are indebted for the materials of this sketch.

After resigning his commission in the army, General Harrison was appointed a Commissioner to treat with the Indians, and he took a leading part in the two treaties of Greenville, and of Detroit, by which a final settlement was made of our relations with the Northwestern tribes. In 1816, he was elected Representative to Congress to fill a vacancy, and for the next two years. While a member of the House, he principally exerted himself with regard to two great measures; one, a reform of the militia system, in which unfortunately he failed; the other, the relief, by the granting of pensions, of the veteran soldiers of the Revolution, and of those wounded and disabled in the late war, in which he succeeded.

In 1824, he was elected from the State of Ohio, to the U. S. Senate, and being appointed chairman of the Committee on military affairs in the place of Gen. Jackson, who had resigned, he devoted himself to the duties of that station, besides giving much labor to a consolidation of the pension acts, and the passage of a uniform law, to embrace the cases of all those who should be deserving of this sort of justice from their country.

In 1828, General Harrison was appointed by President Adams, minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Columbia. He arrived at Bogota, and entered on the duties of his mission, but was presently recalled by General Jackson.

Since his return from South America he has lived retired upon his farm at North Bend. Having never been rich, and having spent a large part of his property in the service of his country, as a means of providing for those dependent upon him, and of supporting that plain but ample hospitality, in which he has ever indulged, he accepted the office of Clerk of the Courts for the County in which he resides. In the same way, and for similar reasons, ex-President Monroe accepted the office and discharged the duties of a justice of the peace, a respectable and independent course, which the rich and luxurious may ridicule, but which no true republican can fail to approve.

In 1835, without any previous concert or arrangement, and without the assistance, of any party machinery, General Harrison was unexpectedly brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency, and notwithstanding there were two other Opposition candidates in the field, he received a larger vote than the entire opposition had been able to muster at either of the previous elections since that of 1828.

In every public station which he has hitherto held, whether as Territorial Delegate, Territorial Governor, Indian Commissioner, Major General in the army, Representative in Congress, Senator in Congress, or Foreign Minister, he has discharged the duties of it with determined zeal and untiring industry, and more yet, with a patriotic self-devotion and an inflexible *honesty* which, after all, are the best qualifications for public office.

MR. CLAY.

A supper was given to many members of the Harrisburg Whig Convention, at which Mr. Clay was present. Mr. Beardman gave, as a toast, 'Henry Clay: in America, his character will be regarded in proud and grateful recollection;' to which Mr. Clay replied. We find the New York Express, the subjoined report:

Mr. Clay rose, and every person in the room rose with him, and gave him as generous a welcome as ever a conqueror received just returning from the field of victory. In a moment, however all were breathlessly silent and attentive. Mr. C. said that although he had accepted the invitation to participate in the festivities of the day, he expected to remain almost a silent spectator. But he could not remain silent—I am, said he, here to render honor to those who, after performing a most arduous service in the National Convention, are about to return to their constituents. You, gentlemen, said he, have made a great and patriotic sacrifice—you have travelled at an inclement season of the year, and some of you more than a thousand miles, to perform what may be considered as a high and important duty. I am proud to honor those who have thus honored the country—those who at great sacrifices, have left their homes for the public good. Your body was composed of men of great weight of character and talent, and you are here after having travelled the length and breadth of the land in this public service. There cannot be a single doubt as to the acquiescence of the Great Whig Party of the Union at the result of your deliberations. It was your fortune or misfortune to meet with various opinions; but meeting and deliberating, as was designed, you have made a unanimous nomination.—Surely, said Mr. Clay, it becomes no member now to object to what was done. If the friends or favorites are disappointed, they are bound to forget their disappointment—they are bound by every consideration of patriotism—by their hopes of changing and destroying this corrupt Administration—by their desire to establish a purer and better Government, to acquiesce in the nomination which has been made.

'If,'—continued Mr. Clay, with great earnestness of manner,—'If, I have friends,—friends connected with me by the ties of blood, by the regard of common friendship,—if I have any one who loves me—I assure them that they cannot do me a better service than to follow my example, and vote heartily as I shall, for the nomination which has been made.' —(Immense applause.) 'Talk not of sacrifice,' said Mr. Clay. What is a public man worth to the country,—in what does he show his patriotism if he is not always ready to sacrifice himself for his country. There has been no sacrifice. We have not been contending for Henry Clay, for William Henry Harrison, for Daniel Webster, or for Winfield Scott.—No!—we have been contending for principles. Not men but principles, are rulers of our action.—Look then not to Harrisburg, but to the White House—not to the nomination, but to the mountain of corruption which it is designed to overthrow—not to the man who has been nominated, but to the Goths and Vandals at the Capitol.—Wm. Henry Harrison and John Tyler are medicine which will cure us of the sacrifice if sacrifice, there be, but there is none. Go home, then, gentlemen of the Convention, remembering what you have seen here.

'Tell your constituents of the nomination; of a bleeding Constitution; of the Executive power against which we are waging a war of extermination—of Executive machinery and Executive favor—of one President nominating his successor, and that successor his successor. Tell them to put forth all the energies they possess to relieve the land from the curse which rests upon it; and if they can then be indifferent, from that moment they cease to be patriots.'

The above is a brief outline of Mr. Clay's speech, which, when concluded, was received with unanimous applause.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1839.

Great curiosity has been manifested by the public to hear Mr. Adams give a full exposition of his views in relation to the New Jersey case; and it has been generally expected, that should he be permitted to speak at all, he would pay off in full some debts he incurred while presiding in the Chair, and lash those who had made him, on so many occasions, the object of attack and vituperation. The intelligence that he had possession of the floor, therefore, attracted great crowds to the galleries, and they were well repaid for their attendance.

An attempt was made at the outset to prevent Mr. Adams from speaking, by interposing a point of order, and appealing from that decision of the Chair respecting it, and then getting up a discussion on that appeal.

Mr. Vanderpoel, also moved for the adoption of the rules of the last *House* of Representatives, under the pretext that the previous question might then be applied. After a good deal of confusion, and much irregular debate, such as have so frequently occurred this session—Mr. Ogden Hoffman made a proposal, which, if the Van Burenites, who have professed to be so anxious for the adoption of rules, were honest and sincere in their wishes to promote order and prevent irregularity, would have been promptly adopted. He suggested the adoption of all the rules of the last House, with the exception of the eleventh rule. This is the one which requires the voting on elections to be *viva voce*. At once, the Loco Focos cried out "No! no!" This would not have suited their purposes. It would have effected too essentially their designs in reference to the election of Clerk and printer. Vanderpoel took a lead in opposing the reasonable proposal of Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. Adams protested against adopting any rules whatever, or taking any other action, until the House is composed according to law and the Constitution of the United States.

"Now," exclaimed Mr. Vanderpoel aside "Adams will make a speech on my motion."

Mr. Adams then proceeded to contend that he had the privilege of the floor, on a point of order, which was raised yesterday, and which became the unfinished business, first in regular order to day.

After some further conversation, the members generally acquiesced in a motion of leave for Mr. Adams to pursue his remarks.

Mr. Adams then proceeded. He had no disposition, he said, to impose on the indulgence of the House any lengthened observations; but wished to express his

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