objects of the democratic party were strictly revolutionary. He was particularly severe on the Clerk, Mr Garland, and although he disclaimed all intended personality, he was very unkind towards that most accomplished gentlemen and excellent officer He contended that the Whig representatives from New Jersey had brought *prima facie* evidence of their election in the certificates from Governor Pennington, and the House was now bound to admit them to seats without further delay. Mr. Graves went on, in a most exciting strain to assail the democratic party of the country; and made very strong personal remarks in reference to the Pennsylvania contested election and Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll.

Mr. Craig, of Virginia, followed in a conciliatory and well timed rebuke of the vehemence and zeal of Mr. Graves. He was understood to be decidedly in favor of the resolution of Mr. Wise, and thought it ought to be adopted

Mr. F. L. Pickens took the floor, and eloquently and warmly advocated the adoption of the resolution. In reference to what Mr. Graves had said about the congregation of a mob, to overawe Congress, he said that having been born insensible to fear, he should for one, maintain the position he occupied and meet all responsibility and danger. He denied that the certificate of Gov. Pennington, embraced the sovereignty of the State of New Jersey. The sovereignty of a State, was in the People, not in a Governor and Council He was anxious for the organization of the House, and hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. Barnard of New York, a new member, from the Albany District, next took the floor, and went on to attempt to prove that there could not be a doubt of the right of the Jersey Whigs to the seats they claimed

Mr. Cooper of Georgia, a new member, followed and took the extraordinary ground, that Congress has no right to judge of the election of its members; that all questions of the kind must be settled by the States.

Mr. Stanley took the floor, for a moment to solicit Mr. Wise to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Wise rose and refused to recede or take back his resolution; and went into an explanation of the objects that had induced him to offer it. He had become satisfied, he said, that the resolution he had presented, was the only thing that could bring about an organization.

Since the moment Mr. Graves left the floor, all has been completely quiet, and the debate has been carried on with much apparent good will. Mr. Wise, has been remarkably moderate for him; and I am happy to say has manifested a disposition to organize the House, which entitle him to much respect at the hands of all parties. He was followed, by Mr. Hiram P. Hunt, of the New York delegation.

The hour at which I am required to close, by the cars being near at hand, I can only add, that I do not see any more prospect of an organization to day than there was yesterday.

The debate, now on hand, will be carried on at the will and pleasure of the conflicting parties, for, as nothing like Parliamentary law or rule, is now recognized, the previous question cannot be pressed, and gentlemen will talk, as long as their lungs will allow them to do so, and there is no remedy for the evil.

I should think it probable, that Mr. Wise's resolution might be adopted It finds favor with the Democracy, and if taken up will, I think, find its cordial support.

Yours, Z.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5th, 1839.

The House of Representatives get along but slowly, Indeed, it appears to me, that it is rather in the backward track The good citizens "of the vicinage," as the lawyers would say, who have crowded the galleries since last Monday, have got weary of the whole thing, and begin to be among the missing. They are wise men for doing so; and if they will keep away altogether, the love of long speaking will subside, and the debate now progressihg, may be brought to a speedier close.

At 12 o'clock to day, Mr. Garland called the House to order; and it may be as well to remark in this place, that notwithstang the Clerk, is scarcely recognised as a presiding officer, his calls for order, are obeyed—not *instinctively* certainly—in a manner, and with a promptitude, that is creditable to a body, now in a state of total disorganization. Toward the Clerk personally, save in moments of great excitement, there is exhibited every courtesy and great good will.

After the House was called to order, Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, took the floor, and after a few preliminary remarks, submitted a motion, the substance of which proposed that the clerk be required to call the roll forthwith; that, if on the call of the name of any member, an objection were made, the name should be passed, and the roll be called until completed, or a quorum formed; and every member objected to, should retire from the body of the Hall till his fate were decided

Mr. Underwood supported his motion at great length, and was, I doubt not exceedingly anxious that it should be adopted. It did not, however, appear to find much favor with the great body of the members.

Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, followed Mr Underwood, and made a speech about the contested seats; though delivered in a most emphatic manner, and often with a deal of violence, I had not the good fortune to catch the thread of his argument He was, as I am informed, now and then, extremely pathetic.

Mr Randolph's seat, you will recollect, is not contested; but the fact appeared to be of no kind of consequence to him, for he said that if his colleages were refused seats in the House, and were sent home, he would go with them, provided he should not by and bye think otherwise.

At the conclusion of Mr. Randolph's speech, Mr. John Q Adams took the floor, and addressed his 'fellow citizens." He advised the House to form itself and take itself into its own hands, and if it could not do any better, do as the Legislature of Virginia did when Lord Dunmore dissolved the Legislature—go, to a tavern and organize itself.

After a deal of confusion, Mr. Rhett of South Carolina, put the question, that J Q Adams be elected Chairman of the House — It was carried unanimously and Mr. Adams was conducted to the Chair, amid groans, huzzas and hisses He is now Chairman, or Governor of the House of Representatives, and possesses all the power of a Speaker.

The whole thing was effected in the twinkling of an eye. The sensation was immense, and the excitement is now prodigious.

As all of this latter business came upon me like a clap of thunder, just as the cars were ready to be off, I cannot go into all the particulars. Yours, Z

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1839.

The Senate met and adjourned every day this week without doing any business of the least importance, nor will there be any thing done in that body until the House is organized.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. Adams (Chairman) called the House to order, when the journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. Dromgole, of Virginia, rose and moved that the journal be amended. As it stood it asserted that yesterday Mr. Adams, in reply to Mr. Dromgole; who as one of the tellers, enquired who he should count, said that he must count those members from New Jersey who had been elected according to the laws and constitution of that State.

Mr. Dromgole wished to amend the journal so as to make it read that Mr. Adams said that he must count all who had been elected in obedience to the constitution of the United States and the laws of New Jersey.

Mr Dromgole moved to have the journal amended so as to read 'Mr. Dromgole replied that he should count all who presented themselves, unless otherwise directed by the Chair.'

This, I believe, was the substance of the matter of amendment; if I am not exactly correct it cannot be of any great consequence to any one

On this new motion to amend a debate took place that called out a variety of speakers, old and new ones, among them Mr Albert Smith of the State of Maine, a young man, nearly as large as Mr. Dixon H. Lewis.—Mr. Smith made his debut on the occasion, and was successful. He exhibited much readiness in debate, accompanied with strong sound sense.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Adams addressed the House at very great length, in defence of the opinion he gave yesterday, by which he decided that the Jersey men should vote.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Adams referred to the charge of usurpation that had been preferred by sundry speakers yesterday, because of the opinion he had advanced in relation to the New Jersey Whig Republicans. He said that if it was the intention of those who made them to intimidate him in the discharge of his duty, they would find themselves mistaken.

Mr. Adams attempted to reconcile the passions of all parties, and expressed an earnest hope that the difficulties now pending would be amicably settled. He went into a long argument to prove that all this could be done.

After he had concluded, much confusion took place, and many propositions were submitted for the purpose of getting the great national bubble out of the difficulty in which it was involved.

There were at some times twenty members on the floor addressing the Chair at the same instant.

Mr P. Dickerson, of New Jersey, one of the Democratic claimants for a seat in the House, now attempted to address the Chair.

He was called to order on all sides, and though he remained on the floor for nearly an half hour, struggling to speak, he was not successful.

The utmost contention and confusion here took place, accompanied with strong symptoms of violence.

The storm having somewhat abated, Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, got the floor, and commenced his speech, and was on the floor when I found it necessary to prepare for a close.

It is scarcely possible that the House will get out of the scrape in which it is now involved, without shedding a little bit of blood, and not blood from the nose only.

P. S. I omitted to say, in the proper place that Mr. Adams to-day made a decision on the right of the Whig delegation from New Jersey to vote, which must forever settle the question of who shall be Speaker. He decided that the New Jersey Whigs may vote on preliminary questions, but cannot vote for Speaker

This decision he made in the shape of an opinion delivered from the Chair, whilst discussing the propriety of Mr. Dromgole's proposed amendment Yours &c

Washington City, Sunday, Dec 8, 1839.

We have nothing new in the city; all is quiet to-day, and most of those who were yesterday "flaring up," are now at church, quiet as lambs. The agony is all over, in my opinion, and that opinion is based on the argument of Mr. Adams, of yesterday. It is scarcely admissible of a doubt that the administration will, before Thursday next, elect all the officers of the House. Nothing singular or strange. Yours, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

We copy the following items of Foreign News received per the Liverpool.

General Bernard, formerly in the engineer service of the United States, and more recently French Minister of War died at Paris on the 5th ult.

The Prince of Tarento, Duke de la Tremoille, and peer of France, died on Saturday at Paris, aged sixty five.

Lord Stanley has been imprisoned for refusing to pay tithes.

The last passage out of the Liverpool was 17 days and 17 hours. The return passage 19 days.

The Herald of the 15th says:—"We believe that a meeting took place, even on Sunday, at the instigation of one of the first firms in this city, respecting Mr. Jaudon's affairs, which resulted in providing him with the means to meet his engagements on Monday last. Other meetings have repeatedly occurred with parties who have claims, not only upon the United States Bank, but with the United States at large

"Mr Jaudon having accepted very many of the drafts of the United States Bank *per se*, and not per procuration of, or as agent of that bank, by our commercial law is held personally liable; but it is not anticipated that the parties, who in future must arrange the affairs of that institution, would leave him in the lurch."

Speaking of Mr. Jaudon's letter, the Times says:—"It must be highly gratifying to all persons interested in the affairs of Mr. Biddle's bank to observe the extreme sensitiveness on the score of credit which is evinced in this letter. Nothing has been more currently talked of in the city for the last month or six weeks, than the fact, which is not denied, that Mr. Jaudon has been compelled, by the want of funds; or the want of remittances, to renew, or to exchange for other paper of the same class, the post notes and bonds of the bank for which he is agent, called 'the United States Bank' but which, holding a charter, only from the separate State of Pennsylvania, can have no just claim to such a title."

The London Times, on hearing of the suspension of the U. S. Bank, says it surprises no one who has paid the least attention to its affairs for two years past.

Chartist Insurrection in Monmouthshire — An act of almost incredible madness has been committed by a great body of Chartists in Monmouthshire, under the instigation of the ex-magistrate and late delegate to the convention, Mr. Frost. Many thousands of these deluded men mustered from the extensive iron works in Monmouthshire, armed themselves with muskets and all kinds of weapons and marched to attack the magistrates and military at Newport Frost led on one division, and a son of his, only 14 or 15 years of age, was at the head of another; and thus they entered Newport, about ten o'clock on Monday morning, and began a fire on the Westgate Hotel, in which the magistrates and about thirty soldiers were assembled. It is said that not only was no provocation offered by the magistrates, but that they earnestly entreated the assailants to retire before a shot was fired in defence.

As always happens, military discipline and organization enabled the soldiers, though so few in number, to triumph over the multitude of untrained or half-trained beseigers. The soldiers fired with deadly effect, and then sallied forth and charged the Chartists, who were speedily routed, and fled, throwing away their arms. A fearful loss of life has attended this act of insane treason: at least twenty persons were killed upon the spot and some accounts say five and twenty; about fifty were wounded, and forty were made prisoners! The Mayor of Newport, was wounded in his arm and thigh, in one of which he received a gun shot; and several of the special constables and one soldier were also wounded.

One of the alleged objects of this mad outbreak is said to have been to liberate Vincent, the young Chartist orator and lecturer, who is paying the penalty of his sedition in Monmouth jail; but why Newport should have been attacked, remains a mystery, unless this was the first act of an intended insurrection against the government.—*Leeds Mercury.*

It turns out that there were 2,000 on the road, and that they expected to be joined by Dr. Price, with seven pieces of cannon.—Their march, however, was retarded till morning, and thus a general slaughter of the town prevented.

Lord Ponsoby has reiterated in another note the determination of England, Russia, and Austria to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire, and reduce Mehemet Ali to obedience. France, who favors the latter, looking as she does to grasping the north coast of Africa, seems to be left out of this note. The English and French fleets had again applied and been refused admission through the Dardanelles, except the Belle Poule frigate, commanded by Prince de Joinville, which had been towed up by a French steamer The trade by the caravans, between Trebisond and Persia was being actively resumed

It is now positively averred that France has at length declared her policy. She has transmitted and *ultimatum* to all the Courts, and to the Porte, declaring that she has decided to support Mehemet Ali in all his pretensions, provided he requires only the kingdom of Egypt, Syria and Arabia, and the temporary government of Candia and Adana. After this important declaration, she informs Mehemet Ali of her intentions, and requests him to assist her views by making some unimportant concessions.

The *Memorial Bordelais* says the Queen of Spain has decided on placing the Marquis of Miraflores, the present Ambassador at Paris at the head of affairs. It was the Marquis of Miraflores who signed the quadruple treaty on behalf of Spain.

The Barcelona papers of the 5th informs us that Gen. Valder entered Berga on the 2d. Count D'Espagne had taken the road of the Valley of B'Aran, probably to avoid passing near the towns he so lately plundered.

The *Gazette of Liepsic* says that the King of Prussia, by way of reprisals against the Pope, is about modifying the laws on mixed marriages in every part of the monarchy, so so that all children from henceforth born in those marriages shall be educated protestants The arrest of the Archbishop of Posen has given great scandal in the country, and the Roman catholic clergy have ceased to ring the church bells, for the purpose of showing how deeply they felt this indignity.

Miss Augusta Maywood, daughter of the manager of the Chesnut street theatre, Philadelphia, made a very successful debut at the theatre in Paris.

Turkey—Great scarcity of provisions existed in the Egyptian army in Syria. Also at Constantinople, in which latter such was the demand for bread that the poor had to form into line (la queue, as at Paris,) to take their turn in purchasing at the baker's shop. Also, 400 poor starving women had surrounded the young Sultan, and implored alms from him, which had so moved him that he upbraided the minister and dismissed him from office — Large orders for wheat had been sent on to Alexandria.

Suicide of Admiral Sir Henry Trollope — On Sunday last, an inquest was held on the body of Admiral Sir Henry Trollope of Freshford, near Bath. Mr Gee and Mr. Prince, of Bradford, surgeons, proved that the deceased had for some time been in a state of insanity The Jury returned a verdict of "Insanity." The deceased was eighty-four years of age, and had served on board the same vessel with his Majesty, William IV., and had signalized himself in several naval actions.

The American minister and Mrs. Stevenson have been passthg some time at Alnwick Castle, and have been since at Auckland Castle, the seat of the Bishop of Durham. They are now at Ashe Hall, the seat of the Earl of Zetland, in Yorkshire —*Morning Harald*

Office of the News,
ST. AUGUSTINE, (E F.) Nov. 29

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGE.

On Monday last, the 25th inst. the Mail wagon, owned by Government, and running between this city and Picolata, left here at 8 o'clock, with Capt. Searle, Assistant Quarter Master of the Army, as passenger, followed by a young gentleman named G Possenantzky, a native of Storehenest in the dukedom of Posen, on his way to Back Creek. Arriving at the six mile post, the Polander was fired upon and wounded, whilst at the same time Capt. Searle received a ball passing into the spine. The driver whipped up his horses, and the Polander rode ahead for some distance, and fell from exhaustion. He was assisted into the carriage by Capt. Searle & the driver, and succeeded in reaching the Fort at the 11 mile post, garrisoned by a part of Capt. Mickler's company, and known as the former residence of our estimable citizen, Philip Weadman, Sen. The Polander died shortly after arriving at the post; and an express was despatched to town for medical assistance.

Shortly after the Mail wagon had left this city, Mr. Philip Weadman, Sen., accompanied by his son, a youth about 14 years of age, in an open wagon, together with Mr H. Groves, on horseback, with the view of visiting his former residence, and which for some months he had not been at, since his being driven therefrom by the enemy. On arriving at the commencement of Long Swamp, distance only about four miles from town, he was fired upon and killed, having received two balls through his breast, and his little son receiving a ball in his head, baring the brain, and otherwise severely wounded by a knife. At this crisis, the express coming in for medical aid, appeared in sight, and the Indians fled. Mr. Groves being in advance at the time, escaped. The mutilated youth was brought to town, with the remains of his lamented father.

A negro man belonging to Mr Byah, and in the employ of the Government, had been sent that morning on horseback, with a led horse to take to Picolata, and not having yet reached there, the inference is that he was taken by the enemy. This fact is more than confirmed by young Weadman's statement, which is, that he saw a negro on horseback a short distance from where the murderous fire was opened upon himself and his parent.

That these occurrences should take place within six miles of our city, may well create alarm Within an area of sixteen miles, we have upwards of one hundred mounted men in the service of the United States—hired for the express purpose of giving us security and protection. If a system of scouting had been vigilantly kept up it would have been impossible for the enemy to have entered upon the Picolata road, and completed this outrage.—A scout was sent out on the day of the occurrence, and returned at 6 o'clock the same evening. Every man who knew any thing of the Indian character, knew that the enemy would not remain at the spot of murder, and the most probable effective manner of capturing him, would be by intercepting him on his return. This was the plan pursued by that energetic officer, Gen. Jesup, and many captures were made by night movements. In this matter, we verily believe that the force garrisoning the Posts at Hanson, Puyton, and Weadman's are amply sufficient to keep the enemy south of us, provided they perform their duty as it should be done.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

TROUBLE IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Nov. 29th.

There is a promise of trouble here. The tenants of the Patroon, Stephen Rensselaer, have refused to pay rent any longer, alleging that they have paid it long enough, and it is time to quit paying rent. This property, you know is very extensive, comprising almost the entire towns of Knox, Westerloo, and Rensselaerville, most of which is held on long leases, a nominal rent having been paid heretofore on produce. The son of the old Patroon has tried the law upon them, and they have resisted. The Sheriff, in consequence of this resistance, has called out the Posse Comitatus of the country, and has been engaged all day, he and his deputies, in summoning the inhabitants of Albany and the adjacent towns, to appear at his office on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, to aid him in putting into execution. We are all called out, whigs and Loco focos, the ex Governor, the State Printer, John Van Buren, Dix, Flagg, &c without distinction of persons.—In short they have summoned the whole Directory. We are to go from the Sheriff's office on Monday morning to Rensselaerville, distance about twenty six miles, where we expect to meet the tenants supposed to number from 1500 to 2000 all armed and equipped, but not according to law.

As this Posse Comitatus will only be laughed at, and probably be treated by the tenants to good dinners, when they arrive in the disputed territory; the Sheriff will be obliged to report to the Governor, that he cannot execute the laws by the aid of the Posse Comitatus, whereupon the Governor is compelled to call out the Militia of the adjoining counties.

I very much doubt whether the militia will do any good. A good portion of Rensselaer county is settled in the same manner, and the same trouble is brewing there. The young Patroon's agents, and the Sheriff, in Rensselaerville, have been treated very badly. Their horses tails and maines have been shaved. Their harnesses have been cut and their carriages broken. They have been threatened with personal violence, if they did not clear out with their lawyers writs, and processes. The end of all this we are yet to see.

VIEW FROM THE CAPITOL —The Editor of the West Chester Village Record recently gave his readers the following Sketch of the View from the dome of the State Capitol at Harrisburg. It is poetical and true.

The scene from the dome fills the mind with the most glorious ideas. At your feet, are the brick walls of the houses about town; the streets thronged with citizens busied with their daily vocations—the public edifices and the churches with their spires before you, and to the right and to the left the broad expanse of the Susquehanna, glittering in the sunbeams, and sending up the gentle murmuring of its waters, an anthem to the Deity—studded with numerous islands, blooming with shrubbery, trees and flowers—upon its bosom numerous rafts and arks of lumber, on their way to the Eastern or Southern market, and an occasional canoe dancing light as a feather among the ripples; while a few miles off to the north rise in silent grandeur towering mountains shrowded in mist, which hangs over them like the veil of a Perii, their hill tops waving with trees, amid the dark bowers of which are the deep solitudes of nature.—On the opposite side of the capitol is the canal bearing upon its bosom the wealth of our coal and iron mines and rich agricultural productions—the melodious sounds of the boatman's horn reverberating along the valley and mingling with the voice of the waters, and waking up dreams of enchantment. After indulging a while in this exhilerating prospect, we descended from the elevated post by the winding stair, again to mingle with the men and things of terra firma. With the rapturous and almost etherial feelings excited by a view so romantic and the gentle air which came soft and fresh from the mountains nothing short of a keen appetite created by travel and abstinence, brought our thoughts to the plain beef stake and Java coffee, which were smoking on the table when we reached the hotel.

GENTLEMAN: Will you please inform me why it is that Bank notes are quoted in Baltimore at par, when it is known that you cannot get them exchanged, without the loss of at least 10 per cent? I would be glad to know what is the basis by which a Bank note is valued according to these quotations?—When a Bank suspends specie payments, is it not on a level with the suspended merchant? Would the merchant's note be quoted at par?

We place no faith in these quotations in bank note lists. They are generally gotten up to subserve the interests of some broker whose object is to depreciate the value of every note where there is the shadow of a foundation for the exaction of a discount.—The basis by which they pretend to estimate the standard of value is by the real value of the notes of the city in which they reside.—Thus if a Baltimore five dollar note be worth really but four dollars and fifty cents in specie, a New York note they value at four dollars, although the latter be a specie paying bank, and as such is in fact worth the amount expressed upon its face To the third question we answer that it is self-evident that as a merchant who pays his debts at the rate of 90 cents in the dollar is considered a bankrupt, so must a bank or any other association of individuals be considered if they also pay their debts in this manner The merchant may by the indulgence of his creditors be permitted to renew his notes and continue his business, in hopes that he may be enabled to retrieve his loss and pay his debts, and so is it with the banks at present. But indulgence may be strengthened too far and forbearance be rewarded by a loss of the whole debt. The cases of a suspended merchant and a suspended bank are parallel, and each should be viewed in the same light.—*Balt. Sun.*

DYOTT.—It is stated that a further investigation of the case of this individual is to be had, the Supreme court of Pennsylvania having granted a rule "to have all the papers in and relative to his case, brought before that tribunal." Why all these extraordinary efforts to turn aside the course of justice? Is it because of what is commonly called "the former high standing" of the convict? or because of the magnitude of the offence, on the principle that a great rogue is a great man, and that the penalties of the law ought to be meted out to him in an inverse ratio with his greatness? The Post very pertinently remarks that "if half the trouble was taken to pay his debts, as there is to effect the rascal's escape, the people might be benefitted." No doubt of it; but then we might as well expect to see the Autocrat of Russia turn wood-chopper in some of his own savage forests, as expect a certain kind of people in this country to admit that persons of their condition ought to be punished like "common people.—Ib.

COUNT LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, whose arrival in this city was announced in several of the morning papers, has left New Orleans in high dudgeon, and for just reason. He was yesterday morning informed by the proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, that it was customary for gentlemen travelling without baggage, (the count was not splendidly provided in that way for a man of his titular dimensions,) to pay for their board in advance, whereupon the following dialogue transpired.

Count—My *name* is a sufficient guarantee for my bill.

Publican—Your name, Count, is a very good name but won't buy marketing.

Count—Make out my bill.

Publican—It shall be done.

The clerk thereupon presented the bill made out in the name of Count L. N Bonaparte.

'My name,' said the Count, is *Louis Napoleon Bonaparte*, I wish it stated full in the account.'

A second bill was made out, and the entire name written out in fair legible letters.

'My name is Count Lewis Napoleon Bonaparte, prince of Segoria, Kamschatka, and other dependencies; say so in the bill,' responded the sprig of nobility.

'I will not make out a third bill,' said the clerk.

'Then I'll be d———d if I pay it,' said his excellency, and forthwith he absquatulated.

[N. O. Bee.

U. S. SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA.—We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that at a caucus held at Richmond on Tursday evening by the democratic members of the legislature, it was resolved with only a single dissenting voice, to support JOHN Y. MASON as their candidate for Senator of the United States.—The whole democratic force which it is now ascertained will go against Mr. Rives, is 81. The strength of the Whigs proper in the legislature is 66; impracticable Whigs 11, Conservatives 6, doubtful 2.

TWO MORE RICHMONDS.—At an abolitionist convention, in Warsaw, N. Y., James G. Birney, of New York, and Francis J. Lemoyne, of Pennsylvania, have been nominated as candidates for the Presidency and V. Presidency of the United States.