

to recover what I had lost, or to lose myself. The event was such as might have been expected.

After the dizzy horror of my situation had left me power to think, I hurried to Madame de Treville's. She gave me such a reception as suited one who was no longer worth deceiving. Conviction of her falsehood, and of that ruin to which she had been employed to lead me, flashed upon my mind. I left her with execrations, which she received with the coolness of hardened vice, of experienced seduction. I rushed from her house, I knew not whither. My steps involuntarily led me home. At my own door I stopped, as it had been death to enter.—When I had struck back some paces, I turned again—twice did I attempt to knock, and could not—my heart throbbled with unspokeable horror, and my knees smote each other. It was night, and the street was dark and silent around me.—I threw myself down before the door, and wished some ruffian's hand to ease me of life and thought together. At last the recollection of Emilia, and of my infant boy, crossed my disordered mind, and a gush of tenderness burst from my eyes.—I rose, and knocked at the door. When I was let in, I went up softly to my wife's chamber—she was asleep, with a night-lamp burning by her, her child sleeping on her bosom, and his little hand grasping her neck. Think what I felt as I looked! She smiled through her sleep, and seemed to dream of happiness. My brain began to madden again; and as the misery to which she must inevitably be crossed my imagination, the horrible idea rose within me—I shudder yet to tell it to murder them, as they lay; and next myself! I stretched my hand towards my wife's throat.—The infant unclasped its little fingers, and laid hold of one of mine. The gentle pressure wrung my heart; its softness returned, I bowed my head—but I could not stay to tell her of my ruin.—I rushed out of the room, and gaining an obscure Hotel in a distant part of the town, wrote a few distracted lines, acquainting her of my folly and of my crimes—that I meant immediately to leave France, and not to return till my penitence should wipe out my offences, and my industry repair that ruin which I had involved her, mother's care, and to the protection of that Heaven which she had never offended. Having sent this, I left Paris on the instant, and had walked several miles from town before it was light. A sunrise stage coach overtook me. 'Twas going on the road to Brest. I entered it without arranging any future plan, and sat in sullen gloomy silence in the corner of the carriage. That day and the next night I went on mechanically, with several other passengers, regardless of food, and incapable of rest. But on the second day I found my strength fail, and when we stopped in the evening, I fell down in a faint in the passage of the Inn. I was put to bed it seems, and lay for more than a week in the stupor of a low fever.

A charitable brother of that order to which I now belong, who happened to be in the Inn, attended me with the greatest care and humanity; and when I began to recover, the good old man ministered to my soul, as he had done to my body, that assistance and consolation he easily discovered it to need. By his tender assiduity I was now so far recruited as to be able to breathe the fresher air of the window of a little parlour. As I sat there one morning, the same stage-coach in which I had arrived, stopped at the door of the Inn, when I saw alight out of it the young Painter who had been recommended to us at Paris. The sight overpowered my weakness, and I fell lifeless from my seat. The incident brought several people into the room, amongst the rest the young man himself. When they had restored me to sense, I had recollection enough to desire him to remain with me alone. It was sometime before he recognized me, when he did, with horror in his aspect, after much hesitation, and the most solemn imprecation from me, he told me the dreadful sequel of my misfortunes. My wife and child were no more. The shock which my letter gave, the state of weakness she was then in had not strength to support. The attacks were, a fever, delirium and death.—Her infant perished with her. In the interval of reason preceding her death, she called him to her bed-side, gave him the picture he had drawn, & with it her last breath charged him, if ever he could find me out to deliver that and her forgiveness to me—he put it into my hand. I know not how I survived. Perhaps it was owing to the outward state in which my disease had left me. My heart was too weak to burst; and there was a sort of palsy on my mind that seemed insensible to its calamities.

By that holy man who had once before saved me from death, I was placed here, where, except one melancholy journey to that spot where they had laid my Emilia & her boy, I have ever since remained. My story is unknown, and they wonder at the variety of that life by which I endeavour to atone for my offences. But it is not by suffering alone that Heaven is reconciled; I endeavour by works of charity and beneficence, to make my being not unprofitable in its sight. Blessed be God! I have attained the consolation I wished. Already on my wastebed lies a beam of mercy sheds its celestial light. The visions of this filthy couch are changed to bliss. 'Twas but last night my Emilia beamed me in smiles. This little cherub was with her.—His voice con-

ed.—he looked on the picture, then towards Heaven, and a faint glow crossed his cheek. I stood awe-struck at the sight. The bell for vesper tolled.—he took my hand... I kissed his, and my tears began to drop on it.—'My Son,' said he, 'to feelings like yours it may not be unpleasing to recall my story: If the world allure thee...if vice ensnare with its pleasures, or abash with its ridicule, think of Father Nicholas...be virtuous, and be happy.'

### FOREIGN.

The packet ship De Rham, at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 11th ult. inclusive, furnishing London dates to the 8th ult. The editor of the American also received by a passenger the London Courier of the 9th ult. The funds were on the rise; Consols were 91 and 92 for account. A continued improvement in the British revenue, chiefly in the excise, is announced in the Courier. Under the Liverpool head of the 7th, the arrival of the George Canning and Caledonia, both from New York, is noticed. A file of the London Times to the 5th November inclusive has likewise been received by the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, brought by the British November Packet at Boston. The following selections are made from that paper.

The London Morning Chronicle of November 6th, states, from unquestionable authority, that it is the intention of the British cabinet, steadily to steer clear of any thing like direct interference in the affairs of Portugal.

A Paris paper of the 7th November, says that the vintage is now finished in all the best vineyards of the Cote d'Or, and it is said that the wines are better than those of last year. The Austrian Gazette, under a Constantinople date of October 10th, announces that, in consequence of the pacific relations, and the raising of the blockade of the Dardanelles, with a favourable wind, which had been blowing for several days, more than a hundred vessels of all nations, but principally Austrian, had sailed for Ouessa, while others had arrived from the Levant.

Commerce of the Black Sea.—A commercial letter of the 21st October, from Belgrade, says—'We have advices from Constantinople of the 9th instant. The Turkish Government affords fresh proof, every day of its intention to fulfil faithfully the conditions of the treaty of peace. The freedom of commerce exerts a very favourable influence upon the march of affairs. Since September 20th, no less than 160 vessels of different flags have been seen on their way from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea. Three vessels under the Russian flag have passed before the capital without stopping, and without asking for licenses.'

Russia and Turkey.—The results of the late war, and the position of the Russian armies in Turkey, still occupy the attention of the governments, and the curiosity of the people. The Russian Government continues to issue congratulatory addresses to the troops, and the latter to read letters and reports transmitted by the victorious officers. The Turks seem decidedly bent on becoming the pupils of their victors in civility and liberality.—The following General Order addressed to the army of the Caucasus, and to the Naval squadrons which took part in the war, was published at St Petersburg on the 16th of October.

'Order of the Day of His Majesty the Emperor, to the troops of the second Army, to those of the corps of the Caucasus, and to the squadrons of the fleets of the Baltic and the Black Sea, which took part in the two last Campaigns. The all-powerful benedictions of Divine Providence have put an end to this war, in which you have gained imperishable glory, and thanks to your efforts, Russia celebrates a glorious peace. Two quarters of the world have constantly resounded with your victories, the numerous forces of an enemy who made an obstinate resistance, have been annihilated at all points, and before you has vanquished the ancient renown of those impregnable ramparts, which before you, never knew a conqueror.—Boldly passing chains of alms-strewn mountains, and striking the enemy even in his most inaccessible retreats, you have constrained him, at the gate of Constantinople, solemnly to acknowledge his inability to oppose your valour. You have equally distinguished yourselves by your moderation towards the vanquished, by your conduct to the peaceable inhabitants of the countries subdued by your arms, in offering them protection and friendship, by the strict observances of the most exemplary order, and the strictest discipline; lastly by the scrupulous fulfilment of all your duties. It is thus that you have shown yourselves worthy of the name of Russian soldiers. Desiring to recompense so many eminent services rendered by you to the throne and the country, I order all those who have taken part in the military operations against the Turks in the campaign of 1828 and 1829, to wear suspended to the ribbon of the order of St. George, the medal which I have just instituted for the war in Turkey. May this mark of honour be for ever a monument of your glory and of my gratitude; may it be for the future a new pledge of the fidelity of your services.'

(Signed) NICHOLAS. St Petersburg, 1st (13th) October. The news of peace had not yet reached the Head Quarters of Gen. Paskewitch, at the date of the last advices from Asiatic Turkey. And from the official accounts of the operations of that army, it appears that—'General Paskewitch, judging it necessary to disperse a considerable body of troops which had assembled in the environs of Kamisch-Khane, sent Col. Simonowitch with a detachment for that purpose, who after a most difficult march, found the enemy on the 12th (24th) of August, on a fortified mountain, and entirely defeated and dispersed his troops. The next day he reached Kamisch-Khane, which was abandoned by the Turkish troops. The

inhabitants, chiefly Greeks, came out with their Bishop at their head, and with the holy images, to meet the Colonel, to whom they delivered their keys.

Gen. Paskewitch himself afterwards marched towards Tribson, but on account of the extraordinary difficulties of the road, could not proceed more than within 40 wersts of Tribson. On his march he received the news of a brilliant victory gained by Major General Heisse over the Turks near Moukha Estate. It is to be presumed that no further hostilities have taken place in Asia, where the news of the peace must have soon arrived.

The news of peace was announced at Odessa, by a despatch from the Emperor, on the 10th of October. The Odessa paper of that day says—'Our road begins to be covered with ships; new life animates the town and the harbour, and every countenance looks cheerful. Since the 6th, 50 ships have arrived, of which 22 were from Constantinople. Eleven ships laden with corn have sailed since the 3d, when exportation was again permitted.'

Sir Paltney Malcolin arrived at Constantinople on the 7th October, in an English vessel, and had a private audience of the Sultan, to whom he was presented by the English Ambassador. He was very graciously received, and was to rejoin his squadron in the Dardanelles in a few days. The passage of the Dardanelles was free to all merchant vessels, and the duties on the port had assumed great briskness, from the facility the merchant vessels received in passing to the Black Sea.

The Nuremberg Gazette contained advices from Constantinople of the same date. A Russian Colonel arrived there from Adrianople on the 7th, informing that the Turks had attacked and massacred 300 Russians, in a village west of Adrianople. On the departure of the Russian fleet, the Admiral hoisted the Russian flag by the side of those of France and England, and fired a salute of 21 guns. The English and French fleets did the same on their departure. Six English vessels of war remained in the Dardanelles. Several Turks who have been engaged in the plot with the Janissaries, were decapitated on the 27th September. Two young Turks who had adapted the signal of the Janissaries, met with the same fate.

Private letters, received at Vienna on the 26th October, represent the prospects of the Sultan as exceedingly gloomy. The Russians, it was said, would not even put on an appearance of evacuating the invaded territories till the indemnities stipulated by the treaty of Adrianople were furnished. The first part of this sum would be paid, it was supposed, at great sacrifice, by taking part of the money intended for the first quarter's pay of the troops. Dangerous consequences were apprehended to the Sultan, if this pay should be withheld.

Intelligence had been received at Paris by telegraph of the Court of Rome having recognised Don Miguel as King of Portugal, the Papal Nuncio resumed his diplomatic functions at Lisbon on the 15th November. The following intelligence from Bucharest is of the 15th October, the latest date from the Principality. 'The Russian authorities express perfect satisfaction with the quarters afforded them, and it is certain that General Geismar will shortly return with a part of his corps. The Pacha of Cutari has begun to disband his troops, and the men are met with in all directions on their way home. The Commissioners appointed to take possession of Giurgewo have left Bucharest for that town.'

The following article of news was given as a postscript, in Galligiani's Messenger of Nov. 7. 'The French Government and the members of the diplomatic body are said to have received intelligence yesterday, by a Courier that arrived at the Austrian Embassy, that the Emperor of Russia had consented to grant to Turkey conditions less rigorous than those stipulated in the Treaty of Adrianople, either as it regards the amount of the indemnities, or the periods at which they are to be paid by the Porte.'

The Agram Gazette gives the following, under date of Semlin, Oct. 10.—'The discontent which has long prevailed in Macedonia, and augmented in proportion as the Russians advanced, broke out with violence at Seres in the latter part of September. Abbig Bey, brother of Jusuf Pacha, who was made prisoner at Varna, and chief of the rebels, after having made himself master of the town deposited the Governor appointed by the Sultan, and established himself in his place.'

According to advices of the 17th September from Alexandria, 75 French vessels were at anchor in that port, waiting for the arrival of the cotton, indigo and saffron crops, from the interior of the country. The Augsburg Gazette contains the following intelligence of the 30th Oct. from the frontiers of Servia. 'As soon as the news of peace and the conditions which it is founded were known in the provinces, extreme exasperation prevailed among the Turks, and several Pachas seemed resolved to rebel openly against the Sultan. Such is the tenor of advices received from Sophia, and they add that the life of the Sultan may be considered in danger whatever turn affairs may take. Habil Pacha, Ambassador extraordinary of the Porte, is said to be preparing to set out for St. Petersburg. It is expected that the evacuation of Adrianople will commence in the middle of next month.'

By a decree dated October 29, the King of the Netherlands has granted to the city of Rotterdam, upon the same footing as Amsterdam, Antwerp, and other places, freedom of importation and re-exportation by sea, by means of a general entrepot. The warehouses of the cleverant East India Company are granted for the entrepot until the mercantile interests shall have provided themselves with buildings suited to their purpose.

Letters from Odessa, of the 9th October, mention the arrival there of nine vessels of different nations from Constantinople. None of these, however, bore the Egyptian flag. Many more were expected shortly to make their appearance. Extensive orders for produce had been received from various parts of Europe, and prices were consequently still advancing. Wheat was quoted at 15 roubles and the chetwert, equal to 18 the quarter, and 84 roubles per pood, which 81 were consequently for tallow, for which was the last price given at 82. 80 to 85 per pound sterling.

Extract of a private letter of the 23th of October from Leghorn: 'We learn from Constantinople that although during the last months of the war the Grand Seignor, with the approbation of the members of the Divan, caused the tombs of some of his predecessors to be searched, that of Bajazet, son of Soliman III. had been respected, but in consequence of the urgency of circumstances, the Sultan, having become less scrupulous, had since commanded them to be opened, and had discovered in them very considerable sums. It is rumoured at Constantinople that the Turkish Embassy about to depart for St. Petersburg, will be accompanied by the Dogramans of the English Embassy.—The Turkish diplomatists have frequent conferences with Mr. Gordon. Extraordinary couriers arrive almost daily from London and Vienna. The Marquis de Ribeauvilliers is shortly expected in the Turkish capital.'

PARIS November 7. We gave on Friday the substance of a letter published by M. Alexandre de Laborde, relative to the refusal of the French Government to afford an advance of funds to Greece, the resolution of M. Eynard to furnish the funds himself, and a request made by him for one of the kings to be granted to convey the money to Greece. A letter of the 1st instant from M. Eynard confirms the details given by M. Laborde, but remarks that the answer returned by the French Government was that they could not accede to his request at the present moment. The sum asked for by M. Eynard was 1,500,000fr., and that remitted by him 700,000fr. A vessel was granted, which was to sail from Toulon on the 2d instant, and was expected to reach Greece about the 10th or 12th. M. Eynard expresses his conviction that the King of France will at a future period continue to succor the unfortunate nation he has already relieved; and adds that his majesty has decided that the orphans sent back to Greece upon their arrival in France, shall be educated at his expense in the establishment formed at Egina by Count Capo D'Istria.

PORTUGAL.—Private letters from Lisbon, dated October 24th, mention that heavy suspicions hung over the castle of Queluz. Don Miguel's two sisters were dangerously ill. The Princess Isabella Maria, after having been thrown into violent convulsions, was struck with paralysis of part of her body, and was living in that melancholy situation. Donna Maria Assumpcao, after severe pains, found her skin turn first yellow and then black, and her life was despaired of. Don Miguel showed perfect indifference, and went hunting as usual. Prayers were not even ordered to be put up in the convents, as is customary. It was hoped by the Miguelites, that the King of Naples would follow the King of Spain, in acknowledging the Usurper; and afterwards Austria, on the pretext that the attempt to marry the hopeful Prince to Donna Maria, had been fruitless.

Hayre Market, Nov. 9.—Cotton.—The demand during the past week has been little or none. Holders are waiting patiently, until transactions shall resume their usual course. The stock on hand is considerable. What has been disposed of during the past week presents no chance of price. We have received but 290 bales of Liverpool destined for shipment. There are in the market 21,000 bales of all qualities. The following are the sales made: 250 bales of Louisiana, middling to good middling, 93 fr. to 102. 251 bales Alabama, Mobile and Tennessee, ordinary and below middling, 80 fr. to 93. 222 bales Georgia, S. O. and Virginia, good ordinary to good middling, 84 fr. to 93. 95 bales Pernambuco, ordinary and below middling, 102 50 fr. 107 50, total 799 bales.

There was no change in the Cotton market at Havre on the 11th. The stock on hand was twenty one thousand bales.

### TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Monday, December 7, 1829. This being the constitutional day for the opening of the First Session of the Twenty-first Congress, the members assembled in numbers at the Capitol, towards the usual hour. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. At 12 o'clock precisely the House was called to order by Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq. Clerk to the last Congress. The roll of members having been called over by States, it appeared that a quorum of the house was present. The house then proceeded to ballot for a Speaker; Mr. Condit of New Jersey, Mr. Ripley of Maine, and Mr. Polk of Tennessee, being appointed tellers, announced, after counting the ballots, the following result:—

- |                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Whole number of votes | 191 |
| Required to a choice  | 95  |
| Of these there were   |     |
| For Andrew Stevenson, | 132 |
| William D. Martin,    | 21  |
| Joel B. Sutherland,   | 4   |
| John W. Taylor,       | 4   |
| Henry R. Storrs,      | 2   |
| Henry W. Storrs,      | 1   |
| Henry C. Storrs,      | 1   |
| Henry C. Mardale,     | 1   |
| Andrew Spencer,       | 1   |
| Starling Tucker,      | 1   |
| Blank,                | 7   |
| Total,                | 191 |
- So Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was elected Speaker of the House.

### THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS.

Being conducted to the chair, the Speaker addressed the House in the following terms. Gentlemen, I have the honor to be distinguished proof of the confidence and approbation of my country, with feelings of deep sensibility and unaltered gratitude, and since it is my measure that I should again preside over your deliberations, I accept the trust with an earnest hope, that the choice of the house may not prove injurious to its late rests or detrimental to its honor. Of the importance and responsibility of this high office, it is unnecessary to speak. It has justly been regarded, both in relation to its elevation, and the nature and extent of its duties, as one of the most delicate and responsible trusts, under the government. Indeed the great increase of legislative business, both of a public and private nature, occupying as it does so large a portion of the year, the number of the house, and the habit of animated, protracted, and frequent debate, have, of late, tended very much to render the duties of the chair peculiarly arduous to the individual who fills it, and of increased importance to the public.

How far it will be in my power to meet the expectations of the house, by an able and enlightened discharge of the duties of this high station, it is not for me to say. Distrustful of my own abilities, I can promise but little else, than zeal and fidelity; I shall shrink from the performance of no duty how ever painful, and no responsibility however severe; my time and talents shall be devoted to your service, and in pursuing the main and steady course which I direct, I shall, at least, be cheered and sustained by a consciousness of the purpose, and a confidence in the principles, which I shall bring with me in this arduous service. On your part, Gentlemen, I shall expect and need your kind and cordial cooperation, and that general confidence, without which all the efforts of authority would be nugatory; and I entreat you to afford me that aid and support in maintaining the established rules and orders of the house, so necessary to the character and dignity of its deliberations, and the dispatch of the business of the nation.

In assembling again to consider the condition of our beloved country, I seize the occasion to offer you my cordial congratulations upon its prosperity and happiness, and the still more exalted destinies that await it. With our relations with foreign Powers are distinguished by alliances and good will, which serve but to render our friendship more valuable to each, and more courted by all our situation at home, under the influence of virtuous and patriotic councils, is peaceful, united and happy. How long these blessings are to be enjoyed by us, and secured to our children, must depend upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, the preservation of our happy union, and the virtuous, liberal, and enlightened administration of our free institutions.

That our Confederated Republic can only exist by the ties of common interest and brotherly attachment—by mutual forbearance and moderation (collectively and individually) and by cherishing a devotion to liberty and union, must be apparent to every candid mind; and as our fathers united their councils and their arms, to secure their blood and treasure, in support of their common rights, and by the exertions of all succeeded in defending the liberties of each, so must we, if we intend to preserve our rights, and emulate the illustrious example of our fathers, be united in our conduct and our efforts in the National Legislature, and especially of this House, it is not needful that I should admonish you, I need not, I am sure, remind you, gentlemen, that we are here the cautious and representatives of our entire country, and not the advocates of local and partial interests; that National Legislation, to be permanently useful, must be just, liberal, enlightened and impartial, that ours is the high duty of protecting all, and not a part—of maintaining inviolably the public faith—of elevating the public credit and resources of the nation—of expanding the public treasure, with the same care and economy that we would our own—of limiting ourselves within the pale of our constitutional powers, and regulating our measures by the great principles contained in the sacred charter, and cherishing in our hearts the sentiment, that the Union of the States cannot be too highly valued, or too watchfully cherished. That some of the great landmarks, which suggest themselves to my mind, appear to guide us in our legislative career, I offer to these means, gentlemen, we shall not only render ourselves worthy of the high trust confided to us, but we shall endeavor to our People the principles of their constitution and free institutions, and promise a sentiment of union and action, suspicious to the safety, glory and happiness, of our beloved and common country.

The oath of office was then administered to the Speaker by Mr. Newton of Virginia, (the Father of the House) and by the Speaker to his Members, by States, in succession. This ceremony being ended— Mr. Ramsay, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Clerk to the late House of Representatives, be appointed Clerk to this House. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, said that he was informed that there would possibly be several other individuals who would be candidates for the office of Clerk. He therefore proposed to postpone the election to 12 o'clock on Thursday, to enable members to make up their minds upon the information which they might in the meantime receive of the characters of the various candidates. This officer, he said, was the chief controlling Executive officer of this body, and his situation was one highly confidential and responsible. It was due to the members and to the candidates, that a better opportunity should be afforded for selection from amongst the latter than he at least had enjoyed. He had himself intended to move that on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, the House would proceed to the election of a Clerk; and with this view he moved to postpone until Thursday next the consideration of the resolution now under consideration. Mr. Ramsay asked what the House intended to do for a Clerk? Mr. Johnson

proceed in its business without the election of a Clerk. In offering the resolution, Mr. Johnson had only followed the example of the Congress of 1828, when the House proceeded after the choice of Speaker, and before the question of postponement should be taken by yeas and nays were accordingly ordered upon the question.

In reply to a question put to the Chair, whether the late Clerk would be considered in service until an election of Clerk took place, the Speaker answered that he presumed that he would.

Mr. Cambreleng, of New York, suggested the postponement of the election to tomorrow evening of Thursday. Mr. Johnson proposed Wednesday, as the medium between tomorrow and Thursday—the object of his motion for postponement, and the only object of it, was to obtain time to make up his mind upon information which he might receive as to the relative merits of the several candidates for this office. To-morrow the Message of the President might be expected to be received, and the other Officers of the House also would not well be made until Wednesday, to which day, therefore, he now moved to postpone the consideration of Mr. Ramsay's motion.

Mr. Burgess, of Rhode Island, said that if the House could continue to act as Clerk for several days, without an election, why not for the whole session? When was his service to end? The Speaker said that that was a matter for the discretion of the House. Mr. Burgess said that the mere necessity of a Clerk could not be a sufficient reason for the case; would it be proper that the Clerk to the House should again organize the present session, when the House had gone so far as to elect a Speaker, it appeared to him that the House should proceed to an election of a Clerk, without a Clerk thus chosen, could not see how the House was to make any record of its transactions.

Mr. Alton, of North Carolina, thought that difficulties could arise from a postponement of the consideration of the resolution. He thought the resolution improper in itself, and when the gentleman from Kentucky rose, he was about to have risen himself and propose that the House should proceed to an election by ballot. He preferred that the whole question should lie upon the table for the present, and that whenever the House should proceed to the election of Clerk, it should be by ballot. As to the old Clerk continuing to act, Mr. Alton, it had been the universal practice that the old Clerk should continue to act until another should be appointed.

Mr. Ramsay expressed his willingness, if it would meet the views of his friends, so to modify his resolution as to propose that the House should now go into an election of a Clerk. Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, said he was treated that such a course would be pursued as that the House should at once go into an election by ballot. And perhaps his colleague was wrong in now proposing a different course. It had been the practice, Mr. B. knew, where no opposition to the old Clerk was intended, to re-appoint him by resolution. The gentleman from Kentucky, however, had stated that he believed that there were other candidates for the office. Mr. B. did not know the facts but, if there were, the proper course was, as usual in such cases, to proceed to ballot for a Clerk. He should himself vote to lay the resolution on the table, and then proceed to an election by ballot.

Mr. Johnson, of Ken. moved to amend his resolution so as to go into an election on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, instead of this day. On this question the House divided—yeas 54, the nays being a large majority to a balloting was then agreed to. Mr. Ramsay then nominated Mr. Clarke, of Maryland, and Mr. Johnson nominated Mr. Moxley, of Maryland. The votes having been collected, and counted by Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Buchanan, it appeared that the whole number of votes for Clarke was 192—97 being necessary to a choice; and that of these votes there were—

For Clarke	155
For Moxley	34
Scattering	3

So Matthew St. Clair Clarke was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, and was forthwith sworn into office.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, it was resolved, nem. con. that John Oswald Dunn be appointed Sergeant at Arms to the House. On motion of Mr. Taylor, of New York, it was ordered that a Message be sent to the Senate, to inform that body that a quorum of this House has assembled, that Andrew Stevenson has been elected Speaker thereof, that it is now ready to proceed to business, and that the Clerk may go with the said Message. On motion of Mr. Taylor, also, it was further resolved, that the Rules and Orders established by the late House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, be observed in this House until a revision, or alteration shall have taken place. On motion of Mr. Drayton, of S. Carolina, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such committee as have been, or may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him that quorum of the two Houses have assembled, and that Congress are ready to receive any communications which may be pleased to make. A motion having been made for the usual order of furnishing Members with newspapers.

From the U. S. Telegraph. In announcing this result, the election of Clerk to the House of Representatives, Mr. Johnson said, 'I have the honor to be distinguished proof of the confidence and approbation of my country, with feelings of deep sensibility and unaltered gratitude, and since it is my measure that I should again preside over your deliberations, I accept the trust with an earnest hope, that the choice of the house may not prove injurious to its late rests or detrimental to its honor. Of the importance and responsibility of this high office, it is unnecessary to speak. It has justly been regarded, both in relation to its elevation, and the nature and extent of its duties, as one of the most delicate and responsible trusts, under the government. Indeed the great increase of legislative business, both of a public and private nature, occupying as it does so large a portion of the year, the number of the house, and the habit of animated, protracted, and frequent debate, have, of late, tended very much to render the duties of the chair peculiarly arduous to the individual who fills it, and of increased importance to the public. How far it will be in my power to meet the expectations of the house, by an able and enlightened discharge of the duties of this high station, it is not for me to say. Distrustful of my own abilities, I can promise but little else, than zeal and fidelity; I shall shrink from the performance of no duty how ever painful, and no responsibility however severe; my time and talents shall be devoted to your service, and in pursuing the main and steady course which I direct, I shall, at least, be cheered and sustained by a consciousness of the purpose, and a confidence in the principles, which I shall bring with me in this arduous service. On your part, Gentlemen, I shall expect and need your kind and cordial cooperation, and that general confidence, without which all the efforts of authority would be nugatory; and I entreat you to afford me that aid and support in maintaining the established rules and orders of the house, so necessary to the character and dignity of its deliberations, and the dispatch of the business of the nation. In assembling again to consider the condition of our beloved country, I seize the occasion to offer you my cordial congratulations upon its prosperity and happiness, and the still more exalted destinies that await it. With our relations with foreign Powers are distinguished by alliances and good will, which serve but to render our friendship more valuable to each, and more courted by all our situation at home, under the influence of virtuous and patriotic councils, is peaceful, united and happy. How long these blessings are to be enjoyed by us, and secured to our children, must depend upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, the preservation of our happy union, and the virtuous, liberal, and enlightened administration of our free institutions. That our Confederated Republic can only exist by the ties of common interest and brotherly attachment—by mutual forbearance and moderation (collectively and individually) and by cherishing a devotion to liberty and union, must be apparent to every candid mind; and as our fathers united their councils and their arms, to secure their blood and treasure, in support of their common rights, and by the exertions of all succeeded in defending the liberties of each, so must we, if we intend to preserve our rights, and emulate the illustrious example of our fathers, be united in our conduct and our efforts in the National Legislature, and especially of this House, it is not needful that I should admonish you, I need not, I am sure, remind you, gentlemen, that we are here the cautious and representatives of our entire country, and not the advocates of local and partial interests; that National Legislation, to be permanently useful, must be just, liberal, enlightened and impartial, that ours is the high duty of protecting all, and not a part—of maintaining inviolably the public faith—of elevating the public credit and resources of the nation—of expanding the public treasure, with the same care and economy that we would our own—of limiting ourselves within the pale of our constitutional powers, and regulating our measures by the great principles contained in the sacred charter, and cherishing in our hearts the sentiment, that the Union of the States cannot be too highly valued, or too watchfully cherished. That some of the great landmarks, which suggest themselves to my mind, appear to guide us in our legislative career, I offer to these means, gentlemen, we shall not only render ourselves worthy of the high trust confided to us, but we shall endeavor to our People the principles of their constitution and free institutions, and promise a sentiment of union and action, suspicious to the safety, glory and happiness, of our beloved and common country. The oath of office was then administered to the Speaker by Mr. Newton of Virginia, (the Father of the House) and by the Speaker to his Members, by States, in succession. This ceremony being ended— Mr. Ramsay, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Clerk to the late House of Representatives, be appointed Clerk to this House. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, said that he was informed that there would possibly be several other individuals who would be candidates for the office of Clerk. He therefore proposed to postpone the election to 12 o'clock on Thursday, to enable members to make up their minds upon the information which they might in the meantime receive of the characters of the various candidates. This officer, he said, was the chief controlling Executive officer of this body, and his situation was one highly confidential and responsible. It was due to the members and to the candidates, that a better opportunity should be afforded for selection from amongst the latter than he at least had enjoyed. He had himself intended to move that on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, the House would proceed to the election of a Clerk; and with this view he moved to postpone until Thursday next the consideration of the resolution now under consideration. Mr. Ramsay asked what the House intended to do for a Clerk? Mr. Johnson