

CONGRESS.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 8, 1849. SENATE.

Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of the Hon. David Stewart, appointed a Senator from the State of Maryland, by the Governor of that State, in place of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, resigned; which were read, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to Mr. Stewart at the hands of the Vice President, he took his seat in the Senate.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

There were several ineffectual ballottings for Speaker. On the last, the vote stood: Mr. Cobb 5 votes; Mr. Winthrop 101; Mr. Potter 70; Mr. Wilmot 7; Mr. Boyd 14; the other votes scattering.

Mr. Butler, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following proposition:

Resolved, That Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, be chosen Speaker and the Clerk of the House for the thirty-first Congress.

This was to give the Speaker to the Whigs, the Clerks and a majority of the Committees to the Democrats. The resolution was laid on the table.

Washington, Dec. 10.

The House voted again five times unsuccessfully for Speaker.

Mr. Levin presented a resolution to dispose of the Speaker's chair by lottery, all parties and factions taking a chance. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Morse, a resolution, that the clerk of the House be required to place the names of Howell Cobb and Robt. C. Winthrop in a box, and the first name drawn out by one of the pages, shall be Speaker of the thirty-first Congress.

Laid on the table 162 to 62.

By Mr. Bowie, a resolution, that a Committee of — be elected by ballot, who shall recommend to this House a suitable person to fill the office of Speaker of the House, and that the Committee report by 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Not being pressed, was passed over.

Mr. Sweetster introduced a proposition resolving that inasmuch as the House could not elect a Speaker, that it adjourn till the 1st January, 1850.

Ruled out of order, and the House adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 11.

Several trials were made to elect a Speaker, and with the same prospect of accomplishing the result. W. J. Brown of Indiana on the last two trials received 109 votes.— L. E. Holmes of South Carolina and William R. W. Cobb of Alabama scattered their votes. All the rest of the Democratic members from the Slave States, including Messrs Ashe, Daniel & Yenable, and all from the free States, including Messrs. Cleveland, Booth, Doty and Peck supported him.

The Free Soil party maintained its distinct organization, casting seven votes for Mr. Wilmot. The dissenting Whigs of the South voted for Mr. Morehead.

After the fourth trial, Mr. Winthrop rose, and acknowledging in handsome terms his obligations to the Whigs who had sustained him announced his desire to withdraw his name as a candidate. A motion to adjourn followed; but the yeas and nays being ordered, it failed. Various motions followed; the Whigs were resolved to obtain time for consultation. At last, amidst much confusion, but in no ill temper, the House adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 12.

The House took the 40th ballot; when Brown, of Indiana, received 112 votes.— On this ballot, Brown received, in addition to his vote of 109 on Tuesday, the votes of Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, and of Messrs. Allen of Mass., Giddings, Preston King, Durkee, of Wisconsin, and Wilmot; and lost the votes Messrs. Seddon and Boocock, of Va., and Wallace of S. C., who voted for Lynn Boyd. Mr. Holmes voted for Bowdon. Messrs. Howe, Root and Turk (Free Soilers) voted for Julian.

One hundred and fourteen being necessary to a choice, Mr. Brown required but two votes for an election.

Mr. Staley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Democratic party be requested to appoint three members to confer with three members to be appointed by the Whig party, relative to the choice of a Speaker.

Mr. Staley advocated his resolution, at some length, which, he said, had been suggested to him by a Democrat. In the course of his remarks, referring to the failure of the Democrats to elect their candidate, he used the expressions, "there was something wrong; something rotten in Denmark." He looked upon his own side of the House without blushing; he blushed when he looked at the other side. He desired to say nothing at all rash, or approaching rashness.

It appears that, after having obtained the vote of some fifty odd Democrats on Monday, Mr. Brown and his friends set to work to procure the support of the Free Soilers; and at the same time to retain that of the Democratic party proper. In order to effect this purpose a conference was held between himself and a self-constituted committee of the Free Soilers, which resulted in the understanding that a written pledge was to be demanded and given, upon the subject of slavery and the appointment of certain committees. With this view a note was addressed to Brown by Mr. Wilmot (of previous notoriety) on Monday evening in the following words:

December 10 1849.

DEAR SIR—In the conversation which I had with you this evening, you were free to say, that, if elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, you would constitute the Committee on Territories, the Judiciary, and the District of Columbia, in a manner that should be satisfactory to myself and the friends with whom I have had the honor to act. I have communicated this to my friends, and if, in reply to this, you can give them the same assurance,

these will give you a cheerful and cordial support. Respectfully yours, Hon. Wm. J. Brown. D. WILMOT.

Mr. Brown's answer, was couched in the following words:

Washington City, Dec. 10, 1849. Hon. David Wilmot.

Dear Sir—In answer to yours of this date, I will state that should I be elected, Speaker, I will constitute the committees on the District of Columbia, on the Territories and on the Judiciary in such a manner as shall be satisfactory to your friends and to yourself. I am the representative of a free State, and have always been opposed to the extension of slavery, and further think that the Federal Government should be relieved from all responsibility of slavery where they have the constitutional power to abolish it.

WILLIAM J. BROWN

This morning the author of this previous epistle received 112 votes and was, therefore, within two votes of being elected to the high and honorable office of Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States—the model Republic of the world. To Messrs Wallace, Seddon and Boocock the thanks of the nation are due, for having prevented, by their votes, the consummation of this nefarious scheme of corruption and fraud. It is fortunate for the country, that their sagacity led them to distrust their own party, and it was equally fortunate, that, before the taking of another vote, his was hazarded by some of the Whig members, that the Democratic candidate had been tampering with the Free Soilers. This awakened the suspicions of the chivalry men, and inquiries were instantly directed to this worthy and honorable aspirant for the Speakership, by some of his Democratic brethren of the South, as to whether he had or had not given a written pledge on the subject of slavery.

His answer was a significant shake of the head; and the suggestions of the Whigs, that he had been guilty of coalescing with the Free-soilers were scoffed at and denounced as being unworthy to emanate from any gentleman of integrity and honor. But, on probing the speaker to the core, it was ascertained that Mr. Brown was clearly guilty of duplicity and corruption—that (as was remarked by a young member, Mr. Harris, of Tennessee,) while pointing to Southern members with one hand behind him to his past vote on the admission of Texas into the Union as evidence of his loyalty to the institutions of the South, his other was, at that very moment, engaged in penning a written pledge of alliance to the ultra-abolitionists of the North.

The scene of excitement which ensued on the floor of the House and in the galleries may be better imagined than described. Honorable men of all parties were moved with indignation and contempt at this base attempt at deception, and Mr. Brown and his participants in the nefarious plot were overwhelmed by a torrent of ridicule and scorn, which they richly merited.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1849.

The House met at 12 o'clock. A resolution was offered to vote for Speaker by ballot. Various amendments were offered.

Mr. CARTER proposed to amend the resolution by divesting the Speaker, when elected, of the power of appointing the District, Judiciary and Territorial committees; and that those committees be afterwards elected by the House.

Mr. MEADE appealed to all those gentlemen in the House who were determined to give permanency to our institutions, to rally and crush the spirit of faction which was raising up its head here. He trusted that he should never see again in the Chair such a presiding officer as was there last year, who could by his vote give strength to the spirit of fanaticism. The time had passed when Southern men could sit there in silence to listen to abuse such as had been heaped upon them. The time had come when they would rally as one man to resist all attacks upon their rights. If the House would by resolution determine to crush all efforts tending to destroy the harmony of the Union by attacks on Southern institutions, he would be willing to vote for any man as speaker—willing to concede to the opposition a speaker.

Mr. Root made some humorous remarks, in which he said that the remarks of the gentleman from Va. (Mr. Meade) were well calculated to allay excitement. But if a dissolution of the Union was to come, as threatened, it had better take place before the House was organized, because in such case it would not be binding. If gentlemen expected the Northern men to come here with the olive branch they were mistaken. In the face of such remarks as tell from the lips of the gentleman, no Northern man could offer an olive branch unless he was willing to seek his political grave. Could it be expected that Northern men were willing by their acts to stultify themselves.

Mr. Duer, of N. York, said the resolution proposing the election of Mr. Cobb was asking too much of his political opponents. In the course of his remarks he made some allusion to the position of gentlemen by their action and remarks as Disunionists.

Mr. D. was here asked to point out such a man, and he pointed to Mr. Meade, of Va., which latter gentleman made some remarks of an offensive character in response; when

Mr. Duer called him a liar. [Here a scene occurred never before witnessed in the hall. The Sergeant at arms of the house repaired to the floor with the lance, and could with difficulty restrain the gentlemen on the floor. Indeed it was apprehended that there would be a general affray. The scene defied description.]

Mr. THOMAS, of Georgia, made a very violent speech, in which he asserted that would be the action of the South in the contingency of the passage of a bill to restrict slavery in the territories, and to abolish it in the District of Columbia. The real difficulty in the way of the organization of the House was well understood, if not expressed, by every one. It was a difficulty of a national character. It grew out of the efforts of the free-soil men who wished to obtain possession of the committees of the House, through which they expected to attack the institutions of the South.

After many eloquent but inflammatory remarks as to what would be the course of the South in a certain contingency, he said: If there was any attempt to abolish slavery in the District, and to interdict it by bill in the territories, he, for one, was ready for a dissolution of the Union. Nay, if such injustice was to be practiced upon the South, he would glory in a dissolution of the Union. As to the organization of the House that was of small moment. What did they want with an organization if the slavery question was not to be settled. [His speech was frequently cheered by Southern men.]

Mr. BAKER, of Ill., made a very eloquent speech, in which he declared himself to be a Wilmot proviso man, and was frequently cheered in the galleries and on the floor.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, made a speech maintaining that the Union would be dissolved by the south if the north insisted upon excluding them from the territories.

Mr. COLCOCK of South Carolina made some remarks endorsing the sentiments of the two representatives of Georgia, and maintained that if slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, or the Wilmot proviso adopted, the Union would be dissolved. The South would show how it would be done. If either of the measures indicated were adopted he would introduce a resolution for the dissolution of the Union. [Here he was cheered by the Southern members, or some of them.]

Mr. BAKER said it could not be done by resolution. Resolutions adopted here could not dissolve this glorious Union.

Mr. COLCOCK. It would commence the act of dissolution, at least.

Mr. BAKER. South Carolina commenced that act eighteen years ago, and she has not yet done it. She cannot do it.

Mr. COLCOCK.—I congratulate the gentleman from Illinois that there are other States than South Carolina which are prepared for the act. Georgia, Virginia—all the South would make common cause to consummate the act, if the injustice which was contemplated was executed.

Mr. HILLIARD made an eloquent speech in favor of the continuance of the Union; but maintained that it could not continue further, if acts of aggression were made upon the South. The Union, he said, was a thing of consent and not of force; it was formed by compromise, by bargain, and when the terms of the bargain were departed from the Union ends. When the soul of the Union was gone, the Union must expire with it. The soul of the Union must be found in the profound love of the Union; and that love he maintained, could not exist if these profanities were carried into effect.

The House then proceeded to vote—by the forty-first time—for Speaker. The following was the result, viz:

Robert M. McClane, Dem. 2
Robert C. Winthrop, Whig 59
David Wilmot, Free-soil 4
Edward Stanley, Whig 21
Howell Cobb, Dem. 40
Charles S. Morehead, Whig 10
Emory D. Potter, Dem. 24
Edward W. McCaughey, Whig 3
Linn Boyd, Dem. 26
Scattering, 35

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No election; and the House adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 14, 1849.

Various propositions were presented, providing for the election of Speaker by a plurality of votes, and for a Speaker pro tem., which were rejected. The House then voted three times unsuccessfully, making 44 trials. The highest votes were as follows: Boyd 82, Stanley 49, Winthrop 36, Potter 24, Cobb 18.

The House adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Transmitted for the Baltimore American. Boston, Dec. 9th, P. M.

The telegraph wires between this city and Halifax having been interrupted, we were unable to obtain the news by the Europan mail her arrival this morning at our port. She reached Halifax on Friday morning last and Beaton at 7 o'clock this morning. Her mails left for New York at 11 o'clock to-day.

In a political point of view the news does not possess much interest.

There has been, as will be seen by the figures a decline in Cotton with a very small business and a dull market. Decline 3d.

A treaty of Navigation between France and Belgium has recently been signed and ratified.

Among the passengers in the Europa is an English bearer of despatches.

The rumors of a war between Turkey and Russia are fast dying away. At Constantinople the English ships of war were anchored within the Dardanelles. The French fleet was near Smyrna. Nothing further has transpired relative to the decision of the Emperor of Russia respecting Turkish affairs.

It is positively stated that the dispute between France and Morocco has been settled by the Emperor conceding all the points demanded by the French.

GENERAL NEWS.

FRANCE.—In consequence of the convictions before the high court of Versailles, 20 seats in the French Legislative Assembly have become vacant. On the 15th the high court of Versailles pronounced sentence, par contumace, of transportation for life on Ledru Rollin and 33 other persons implicated in the June insurrection. It was also ordered that the sentence should within three days following be pleaded by the common executioner on the Pillory at Paris, but President Bonaparte refused to allow the

latter part of the sentence to be carried into effect.

The condemned prisoners at Versailles have addressed their counsel a letter dated from the prison of Versailles 14th Nov.—The letter is signed by all the condemned. Eleven of the accused who were acquitted have also addressed a letter of a similar nature to their counsel. The prisoners have also in their letter to the Democratic Journals registered their declaration that they were not justly treated by the Judges.

SPAIN.

Gen. Garibaldi has arrived at Gibraltar on board a Sardinian ship of war. Ten thousand francs were ordered to be given him by the government, but he positively refused to accept them.

Private letters have been received from Madrid announcing the promotion of 134 officers. These were granted by Gen. Espartero in the latter part of his regency. The act has been recognized by the Spanish Government. This measure, it is believed, will impart additional strength to Gen. Narvaez against his intrigues.

ROME.

Every thing in the Eternal City remained quiet on the 21st. The Pope was expected on that day. A new loan of one million sterling had been concluded.

ITALY.

A large levy of troops is going on in Lombardy, causing great discontent. All who are able to fly are doing so.

HOW THE SUSPICIONS VANISH. The Boston Herald of Saturday has the following. It is to be remembered that the Herald has been the most foremost to publish suspicious of Dr. Webster's guilt:

"A man by the name of Cobb living in Pleasant st., and who knows Dr. Parkman well says that he met Dr. Parkman on the Common at 2 1/2 o'clock on Friday afternoon the 23d ultimo, when Dr. Parkman was last seen, and he is willing to swear that it was him and no one else that he saw on that day; and that it was at no other day or hour he saw him. This evidence will go to show that Dr. Parkman, if he went into the Medical College at 13 o'clock on the day alluded to, must have come out again, and may account for the finding of his hat on one of the wharves the day that he was missing. There are also many others who will swear that they saw Dr. Parkman on the afternoon of Friday, the 23d of November."

MORE CONSISTENCY. We learn from Washington, that Mr Potter is supposed to be a free soiler. It is said further, that a number of Southern Loco-focos, among them several Virginians, voted for him!—Rich. Whig.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1849.

I have it from an official source that SAMUEL MEDARY, Esq. editor of the Ohio Statesman, and late Postmaster at Columbus, is a defaulter to the Government in the sum of \$677. Ample time has been given him for the adjustment of his accounts, and a final demand for payment made and refused. A transcript is therefore to be sent to the Attorney for Ohio, with instructions to commence suit. Mr. Medary will thus have an opportunity to try all the practical workings of the Sub-Treasury system which he labored so assiduously to establish.—N. Y. Courier.

Congress and Gen. Taylor. Referring to the repeated trials and repeated failures of Congress to elect a Speaker, the Washington Republic has the following sensible remarks, which we recommend to the consideration of our readers.—It cannot be that the American People have arrayed themselves against Gen. Taylor, because, to suppose so, would be to charge them with condemning a man, not only before he has been tried, but before he has performed an act for which he could be put upon trial.

We fully agree with the Republic in its congratulations that the seat of the sovereignty is transferred from the White House to the Capitol, even if attained only at the expense of a Whig President.

Says the Republic: "The chances of politics have placed President Taylor in a position where he is unable to command a majority in either House of Congress. This position is not the result of any adverse public opinion founded on the measures of his administration. It precedes the development of his measures. It is no verdict of condemnation on anything that President Taylor has done, or has omitted to do, because he found an adverse Senate at his inauguration, and the representative elections held since the 4th of March were held before there had been any opportunity of defining any administrative policy.

"We regard this state of things, therefore, as merely fortuitous. It is the fortune of political warfare. Strange enough it certainly is, while he entertains and professes opinions which he unquestionably shares with a majority of the people, and has declared over & over again that it is his purpose and policy to give effect to the will of the people in its constitutional expression that the political elements should have taken such combinations that even the organization of the House is embarrassed by an adverse prejudice. No one doubts the stern integrity of the gallant old man. No one doubts his devoted patriotism, his unshrinking courage, his fidelity to the Constitution, his attachment to the Union. We all believe the American people are disposed to give him fair play, and judge him by his measures; and yet the concurrence of adverse circumstances threatens to place him at the start in a less favorable position than that of any of his predecessors. The elder Adams, at the first session after his election, counted a decided majority in both branches of the legislature. Mr. Jefferson, at the first session after his election, with a Senate about equally divided, had a Democratic majority in the House. Mr. J. Q. Adams had a decided majority of friends in the Senate, and in the House a Speaker friendly to the

Administration received 99 votes against 94 for all others. Whatever may be the result of the pending election in the house, enough has transpired to show that President Taylor commences his administration in a minority in both Houses of Congress.

"To a man with schemes and purposes of his own to manage, against the inclination of the majority, such a state of things would be sufficiently discouraging. If it were the result of President Taylor's acts, the consequence of unpopular recommendations, or the suggestion of unwise measures, his friends might have some reason for despondency. But the triumph will be so much the greater, and the merits of the President will be so much more distinguished, if, in the face of these embarrassments, it should turn out that his measures, by their moderation, their wisdom, and their popularity, commend themselves to a majority of both houses of Congress. Certain it is that he cannot rely upon the favorable prepossessions of the legislature. He has nothing to rely upon but the honesty of his intentions, the disinterestedness of his patriotism, his fidelity to the Union, and the justice of the American people. In these we find hope enough and strength enough. The people have elevated him to the position he occupies. He will govern his public course with a single eye to the people's welfare, and with deferential respect to the people's will. If under these circumstances he should fail to receive the people's approbation, he cannot be deprived of the consciousness of having sought to merit it by an upright, direct and patriotic policy.

"Whatever may be the final organization of the house we are well persuaded that it cannot fall into the hands of the friends of the late administration. The majority of the house, we doubt not, regard the house in its true constitutional character as the grand inquest of the nation. It will be an enquiring house, and a reforming house; a house solicitous to facilitate rather than suppress investigation, and to communicate to the people all that is the right and interest of the people to know. This, at all events, will be a triumph of the Whig party—that representatives have been elected prepared to vindicate their constitutional relations to the executive, and to transfer the seat of the sovereignty from the white house to the Capitol—from the bureaux of the departments to the committee rooms of Congress—from the hands of the President to the hands of the people. This for twenty years has been the great object of the Whig conflict—and if it is to be attained only at the expense of a Whig President, it is some consolation, at all events, that it has been attained."

We are bound, however, in candour, and in justice to Mr. Clingman, to say, that in the warning he has given the North of the grave consequences of persisting in measures obnoxious to the Southern States, he has unquestionably not misjudged the temper of the public mind. Rich. Times.

RALIGH, Dec. 15th, 1849.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION FOR THE COUNTY OF WAKE.

Agreeably to announcement, a numerous and highly respectable convention of the Citizens of Raleigh and County of Wake, took place at the Court House (to-day). The meeting was organized by the appointment of the Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, Chairman, and B. B. Smith, Secretary. General Saunders, on behalf of the Delegation from the County of Wake, to the Greensboro' Convention, made a highly satisfactory report of the proceedings of said Convention; and then entertained the meeting for the space of two hours, in a speech replete with sound argument, and thrilling eloquence in favor of the great Central Rail Road scheme the successful completion of which the General most conclusively demonstrated to the satisfaction of all present, was identified with the best interest, the glory and honor of the State.

The Hon. Calvin Graves and Ex-Governor Morehead, were each called out and likewise made, in turn, many judicious and striking observations, all tending to show the importance of the great work in hand.

This was truly an eventful day. A most powerful effect, upon the minds of many, hitherto incredulous, was made by a simple statement of facts and figures; and, as the result of this day's effort, Wake County and the City of Raleigh together, add between 30 and 40 thousand dollars more to their former subscription. Messrs. Wm. White, Lemay, Jas. T. Mariott and B. B. Smith, were appointed a committee to receive any additional subscriptions that may be made, and report the same to the State Commissioners.

On motion the Convention adjourned. J. H. BRYAN, Ch'mn. B. B. SMITH, Sec'y.

Boston Tragedy—Burial of the supposed remains of Dr. Parkman.

Boston, Dec. 6.

The supposed remains of Dr. Parkman were buried from the residence, No 8, Walnut street, this morning. A large concourse of persons were present, mostly attracted by curiosity.

The funeral proceeded to the Trinity Church Cemetery where the remains were deposited in a vault.

The mysterious and horrible affair loses none of its interest; on the contrary, it seems to increase with every new revelation made. The inquest progresses very slowly.

It is reported this afternoon that important discoveries have been made among the papers of the accused, which tend greatly to thicken other circumstances against him. Among other things found was a note for \$2400 belonging to Dr. Parkman against Professor Webster.

The Hon THOMAS BUTLER KING of Georgia remains in California. There is a report that he has resigned his seat in the House of Representatives.

THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial.

The caucus of Democrats was presided over by Judge Bowlin, of Missouri, and Messrs. Robinson and Saw tell were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illin is, made some remarks that betrayed a distrust of the arrangements which, he intimated, had been made in such a manner as completely to deprive the convention of freedom of action. He referred to the almost moral certainty that a nomination for Speaker and Clerk had been already agreed upon, and in view of that fact rather apologized for his own presence at the meeting. He said the distinguished Southern man who was about to be presented to the party might command his support, for he could understand the feelings which prompted them to stand upon all occasions for what they consider the interests of their homes and firesides; but he must be spared the infliction of any more dough facem upon the Democratic. It is a caveat against the expected nomination of Mr. Forney for clerk.

Mr. Meade, of Virginia, was about to protest against the supposition that he would be bound to support the nomination of a Wilmot Proviso man, for any station whatever, should the caucus so far disregard its duties as to make such a one; but he had hardly begun when he was pacified by the assurance that his own beloved South should have every thing its own way.

Mr. South, of Connecticut, a Van Buren free soiler, who seemed to have come rather as a witness than an actor, took a note of this passage, and rose to observe that, as it seemed to have been tacitly agreed that all who stayed would be morally bound to support the decision of the caucus, whatever it might be, he should witness; which he accordingly did. The business of the meeting was then harmoniously proceeded with. The extreme Southern men affected some hostility to Mr. Cobb, and Mr. Meade therefore nominated Mr. Richardson, of Illinois for Speaker. Mr. Robinson, of La., proposed Mr. Howell Cobb of Ga. and Messrs. Jacob Thompson, of Pa., and E. D. Potter, of Ohio, were named. The result of the first ballot was as follows:

Cobb. 47
Richardson. 14
Thompson. 11
Potter. 7

Mr. Cobb, having thus received fifteen majority over all was declared the candidate of the party for Speaker.

The number of votes for clerk was 80, of which J. W. Forney, of Philadelphia, received 56; B. B. French 21; and James M. Berrett 3. Forney was thereupon declared nominated, a majority of the anti-Hunter and anti-Buchanan Northern Democrats then retired.

Newton Lane, of Ky., who came with a few votes of being returned from the Louisville district to Congress at the late election, and who was sergeant-at-arms to the House in the 23th Congress, was nominated for that office, by some twenty majority over Jesse E. Down, the "Heroic Age" of the Union. And the entertainments of the evening were concluded by nomination of B. G. Brown, of Ohio, to be doorkeeper of the house. Mr. Brown is the gentleman who when a clerk in the 23d Auditor's office, during the late Presidential canvass, procured for himself a singular notoriety by perambulating the country, making speeches, comparing Gen. Taylor to the Devil.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

It is stated in a letter of the 8th of last month, from a correspondent, of the New York Express at Leon de Nicaragua, that Mr. CHATFIELD, an agent of the British Government, had taken possession of the Island of Tigre in the name of the Queen of Great Britain; that the ceremony of occupation took place under the cover of an armed force, with the firing of cannon and much parade; and that the flag of Honduras was torn down and that of England run up and saluted. The account further states that Mr. SQUIER, our Minister in Central America, informed Mr. CHATFIELD of the cession of the island to the United States, and expressed his expectation that an evacuation would be ordered immediately. Mr. Chatfield, in reply, denied the right of Honduras to make a cession of any portion of her territory, because she herself had no right to a national existence. Other outrages by the British are mentioned but the letter is of doubtful authenticity.—One of later date from Leon, published in the New York Tribune, says nothing of the occurrences so circumstantially set forth in the correspondence of the Express. It speaks of the conclusion of a compact of Confederation between the States of Nicaragua, San Salvador and Honduras. It was expected that Guatemala and Costa Rica would come also into the Union and that the five States would form the new Republic of Central America.

The indications of the English press on the subject of the Nicaragua question show a spirit and temper quite opposed to the whole course of CHATFIELD'S conduct in Central America. Lord PALMERSTON is rebuked also and is advised to reconsider certain views of his, heretofore expressed upon the question.

The London Times takes the plain ground that the protectorate of England over the Mosquito tribes was formally surrendered to Spain by the treaty of 1786; and that the Spanish American States whose independence has been recognized by Spain, derived by that recognition all the territorial rights formerly held in that quarter by the Spanish crown.

The proposition for a Bank at this place (says the Lancaster Courier), seems to meet with much favor among our business men.