The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1856.

The current edition hereafter authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

The Baltimore Mail came through yesterday with [illegible] from Boston.

Several of our correspondents are laudably anxious to know the course that CHARLES M. WAVERMAN, Mayor elect, will pursue. We can predict with almost certain foreknowledge that Mr. WAVERMAN will do nothing that is not just, honorable and high-minded. Our friendship for Mr. WAVERMAN dates many years back, and we believe that we understand his character thoroughly. He is an ardent and zealous politician, because his nature is warm and enthusiastic, and renders dear to him the cause he embraces. But his politics never interferes with his native kindness of heart, liberality of disposition, manly love for every thing noble and ennobling, and scorn of every thing vicious and debased. Mr. WAVERMAN is firm, resolute and inflexible. What he thinks right and proper he will perform at all hazards. We feel certain, therefore, that his conceptions of public duty will be carried out fearlessly and faithfully, and entertain no doubt whatever that as the Chief Magistrate of our city he will display unrelaxed energy and unwearied zeal.

It seems, however, that exaggerated opinions prevail touching the power and authority vested in the Mayor. Under the amended charter the Mayor is no longer a cipher. He has ceased to become the mere appanage of a Board of Police, and possesses substantive and distinct rights. But these are far less extensive than may be supposed. The 36th article of the charter enumerates the powers of the Mayor specifically. He shall be ex-officio justice and conservator of the peace; he shall appoint and displace at pleasure the police officers, policemen, and watchmen; he is empowered to exercise supreme control over the police; finally, he has a qualified veto over the ordinances passed by the Common Council. These are important privileges, to be sure; but neither so universal nor so unrestricted as to justify those who appear to think that the Mayor ought to be solely responsible for the peace, public order, and good government of our city. To allow how irrational such an idea would be, let us suppose that the pay of the police is so inadequate that few men of decidedly good character and reputable conduct will accept situations. What is the Mayor to do? Again, suppose that the strength of the police is limited by ordinance to a number insufficient to guard and protect every part of the city. Is it not clear that in such an event, the charter puts a barren sceptre in the hands of the Mayor, and mocks him with the semblance in lieu of the substance of power?

Miracles are not to be expected nowadays. Reforms must be gradual and progressive. The utmost that the Mayor can effect is, within his sphere, to do his duty. He must be seconded by the Council, and by sound public opinion, or he will become as absolute a cipher as his predecessors were compelled to be prior to the adoption of the amended charter. But we repeat that the community may place the utmost confidence in the integrity, zeal, intelligence and fidelity of Mr. WAVERMAN. He will not achieve towards ensuring the safety of the city, the protection and preservation of life and property, the inauguration and maintenance of sound government will unquestionably be done. We have no doubt he will make judicious nominations for police officers, and will recommend to the Council such measures as he may deem most expedient for the fulfilment of the objects aforesaid at heart. Let the new Council be animated by as honorable and disinterested sentiments as the Mayor, elect, and New Orleans will hereafter point with pride to her municipal administration.

The public feeling at the North continues to be stirred to its utmost depths by the tenacious efforts of the Abolitionists to make capital out of the Sacons and Sumner affair. Very large meetings have been held in the principal cities and towns, and very exciting and inflammatory language employed. Such a boon, such a God-send, such a veritable wind-fall is rarely enjoyed by any party. In the case of the Abolitionists it was scarce in their hour of sorest need. It was as a legion of fresh recruits to an exhausted, decimated and half-beaten army. How they gloat over it! How they roll it as a sweet morsel under the tongue, clinging to its flavor with an insatiable gusto and an unclayed palate! They have an indubitable right to rejoice. Never since the head is made to count votes to them. The daily bulletins of his health keep alive the interest. If he were to die, pious BECCHER and saintly GREELEY would return thanks in open church. We believe they wouldn't scruple to poison him, if they thought they could remain undetected, on the principle of doing a little harm to effect a great good.

We feared their explosion when we first heard of the assault, and so expressed ourselves. We knew the Abolitionists, like the politicians in "Coningsby," wanted "a good cry," since the Kansas issue has grown stale, and appealed but languidly to Northern sympathies. We should not wonder if SUMNER was purposely insulting, vituperative and libelous—we should not wonder, if the hope of such a catastrophe as has occurred, and which has enabling him to show his scars, would stir the rabble of New England and the Northwest into mutiny. But at as it may, the deed is done, and the consequences such as any dispassionate man might have anticipated.

What will the House of Representatives do? Parties are so evenly divided in that body, that unless it becomes a question between North and South, it is difficult to say how the subject will be disposed of. Should a sectional vote be taken, Mr. BROOKS would be expelled, in accordance with the recommendation of the majority of the Committee. We hardly think, however, the case will be pushed to this extreme, but we are free to admit that we should gladly hail any action of the House, how vigorous and summary soever, which would put an end to the infamous, disgraceful and demoralizing system of personalities and bullying which has prevailed in Congress for the last few years. Every thing like the amenities of debate and the courtesies of political opponents seems banished. Men gaze at one another with fierce and hostile eyes, and talk at one another as if they were engaged in personal altercations, and had rest for mutual browbeating. The abuse is intolerable and clamors loudly for reform. We hope, at all events, that the House will adopt a series of forcible resolutions condemning this disreputable nuisance, and that the presiding officers of both branches will hereafter be firm and strict in repressing every tendency towards personal invective.

TAXES ON REAL ESTATE.—The attention of tax-payers is directed to the notice by the City Treasurer, stating that the delay accorded by the Legislature for the payment of city taxes on real estate will close on the 1st Monday in July. Those wishing to avoid suit would, therefore, do well to settle their tax bills forthwith.

DR BOW'S REVIEW.—We are indebted to the editors for the June number of this interesting publication.

Washington City Election.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The election for municipal officers took place to-day. There was considerable fighting in some of the wards, and several persons were injured—one seriously. The mob was dispersed in one ward by the police. The result of the vote has not been definitely ascertained, though it is known to be very close.

FURTHER RAILROAD GRANTS.—On Thursday, the 29th ultimo, the Senate passed, without amendment, or a word of opposition, four bills from the House of Representatives, granting donations of the public lands, in alternate sections, to the States of Alabama, Louisiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said States. The quantity of land thus granted will amount to about five millions of acres. The grants to Iowa amounted to over four millions of acres.

LATER FROM AUX CAYES.—Boston, June 2.—A letter from Aux Cayes, dated May 16th, says a formidable insurrection against Soulouque has broken out in that part of Hayti. Two or three thousand insurgents were marching on Aux Cayes, and every male inhabitant of the town had been called out to join the troops in repelling them. The troops had marched to meet the insurgents but defeated the entrance to the town. As the letter closed, an alarm was beating; and a report spread that the troops had been repulsed. The populace were greatly alarmed and consternated.

SUGAR CROPS BEGUN.—We have received, says the Comptoile Andrieux, during the past week, cotton blooms from Messrs. Alexander, H. P. Dobyns and Joseph Miller, all of the parish of Concordia.

By Telegraph.

[By the National Line]

THIRD EVENING'S CONVENTION.

THE AGONY OVER.

PIERCE AND DOUGLAS WITHDRAWN.

BUCHANAN NOMINATED!

MR. BRECKENRIDGE

OF KENTUCKY,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

CLOSING OF THE CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, June 5th.—The Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency, with the following result:

First ballot—Jas. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, 135; Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, 122; Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, 33; Lewis Cass, of Michigan, 5.

Second ballot—Buchanan, 168; Pierce, 119; Douglas, 31; Cass, 5.

Third ballot—Buchanan, 139; Pierce, 122; Douglas, 33; Cass, 5.

Fourth ballot—Buchanan, 141; Pierce, 119; Douglas, 32; Cass, 5.

Fifth ballot—Buchanan, 140; Pierce, 119; Douglas, 32; Cass, 5.

Sixth ballot—Buchanan, 135; Pierce, 107; Douglas, 32; Cass, 5.

Seventh ballot—Buchanan, 145; Pierce, 89; Douglas, 58; Cass, 5.

Eighth ballot—Buchanan, 147; Pierce, 87; Douglas, 56; Cass, 5.

Ninth ballot—Buchanan, 146; Pierce, 87; Douglas, 58; Cass, 7.

Tenth ballot—Buchanan, 150; Pierce, 90; Douglas, 59; Cass, 7.

Eleventh ballot—Buchanan, 147; Pierce, 80; Douglas, 63; Cass, 5.

Twelfth ballot—Buchanan, 148; Pierce, 79; Douglas, 63; Cass, 5.

Thirteenth ballot—Buchanan, 150; Pierce, 77; Douglas, 63; Cass, 5.

Fourteenth ballot—Buchanan, 154; Pierce, 79; Douglas, 63; Cass, 5.

The Convention adjourned at a quarter before five.

SECOND DAY.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—The Convention reassembled at ten o'clock, and proceeded with the balloting, with the following results:

Fifteenth ballot—Buchanan, 168; Pierce, 34; Douglas, 118; Cass, 4.

PIERCE WITHDRAWS.

At this juncture the name of Franklin Pierce was withdrawn by the New Hampshire delegation.

Sixteenth ballot—Buchanan, 168; Douglas, 121; Cass, 6.

DOUGLAS WITHDRAWS.

At this stage of the proceedings the name of Stephen A. Douglas was withdrawn by Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, who acted by authority from Mr. Douglas.

NOMINATION OF BUCHANAN.

James Buchanan was unanimously nominated on the seventeenth ballot, receiving two hundred and ninety-six votes.

After the announcement of the nomination of Mr. Buchanan as the national Democratic candidate for the Presidency, the Convention adjourned (at twelve o'clock) to reassemble at two.

Two O'clock, P. M.—6th. The Pacific Railroad resolutions were again brought up, and carried by a vote of 166 to 87. The Convention then proceeded to the

BALLOTING FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Dade, of Virginia, proposed Hon. Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, proposed Gen. John A. Quitman, of Mississippi.

Col. Lewis, of Louisiana, proposed Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, who being present, received thunders of applause and laughter.

Mr. Chapman, nominated Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama.

Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, nominated A. V. Brown, of that State.

A delegate from North Carolina, nominated Mr. Ledoux, of Virginia. Mr. Ledoux declined the honor.

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, nominated Mr. Dobbins.

The Maine delegation nominated Rusk, of Texas, who was withdrawn by Mr. Pollock, of that State.

FIRST BALLOT.

There being no choice on the first ballot, the names of Brown and Boyd were withdrawn, and the States of Delaware, Tennessee and other States cast their vote for Breckenridge, spite of the excitement. The Mississippi withdrew the name of General Quitman and voted for Breckenridge.

The second ballot, it was announced that Mr. Breckenridge was duly nominated as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. Breckenridge then rose, thanks for the high honor done him, in a brief and pertinent speech.

THE CLOSING OF THE CONVENTION.

A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the President and other officers of the Convention.

The Committee of Organization reported the names of a committee to appoint a General Democratic Committee.

The same committee also reported a resolution naming Charleston as the place of holding the next Convention.

After further unimportant business the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

The Democratic National Convention.

The first day's proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention have been transmitted by telegraph to the Richmond *Whig* in a much fuller form than that received here. Knowing the interest felt by all parties in the Convention, we subjoin the report:

Temporary Organization—A Row in the Convention—Quiet Restored—Speech of the Chairman.

CINCINNATI, June 3, P. M.

The Convention assembled at 12 o'clock to-day, and was called to order by R. McLane, of Maryland. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, nominated Samuel Medary, of Ohio, for temporary chairman, and the question being put, was carried unanimously. Mr. English, of Indiana, commenced reading the call for the Convention, but was interrupted by a sudden uproar at the door, and a crowd ushered into the hall, fighting, and amidst the direst confusion. It was discovered that the disturbance was caused by the delegations from Missouri—they having resolved to enter by violence, knocked down the door-keeper and rushed in, headed by ex-Governor Price. For a few moments gladly half any confusion was indescribable—the members jumping upon chairs—and it seemed as though there was about to be a serious affair. Quiet was soon restored, however, and the reading of the call proceeded.

Mr. McLane stated that when the credentials of the Missouri delegates were presented, the committee of arrangements gave tickets of admission to the delegation which presented the credentials of the Secretary, but refused the others. New York also appeared with two sets of delegates; but as the committee could not decide which was entitled to seats, they declined to give tickets to either, unless they could arrange it among themselves. In the case of the contest for seats, Missouri delegation. Both of the delegations from New York now await admission.

Mr. Medary, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention. He returned thanks for the temporary honor conferred upon him, and proceeded to congratulate the great Democracy and its expanded influence. He believed, he said, that all strife in the party ceased to be purely the political atmosphere, and that the party was destined to triumph despite these temporary quarrels.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Nicholson, of Cincinnati.

Alexander S. Clotherel, of Alabama, and Wm. F. Bischle, of Virginia, were elected temporary Secretaries.

A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution admitting delegations to seats.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, proposed that a certain pro rata number, four from each State, be admitted, as the hall was not large enough to accommodate the

On motion of Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, the resolution was laid upon the table until the Convention was fully organized.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, a Committee on Credentials was appointed, one from each uncontested State, each delegation choosing for itself.

As soon as the Committee was announced, Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, arose and said that he had no desire to interfere in the quarrels of States, but the Convention owed it to itself, to its political propriety, that no person should be allowed to force an entrance into the hall by overpowering the door-keeper. It should prevent itself from violence and tumult.

Mr. Earl, of Missouri, one of the delegates who forced the door, arose to speak, but the Chairman refused to recognize him, anything that the gentleman had present the grievance to the Committee on Credentials. Mr. Earl made another effort to speak, but was interrupted with the cries of "order!" Mr. Price, of Missouri, then said that the question submitted to the decision of the Chair, and at once withdrew from the hall.

A Committee on Organization was appointed, one from each uncontested State. A Committee to draw up a platform was also appointed, one from each uncontested State, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

SECRETARY MARCY'S ABSENCE OF A LEARNED MAN.—Secretary Marcy, said a certain member of Congress, who will be nameless to a certain correspondent of the Boston Post, is necessarily so nearly a distinguished statesman, that he loves honor; and in himself a war, or the fear thereof, is not sufficient to induce a request to him for the appointment of a learned gentleman to lead ARMY or Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He believed, he continued, that Secretary Marcy would not appoint Ruth his knowledge of Greek, another of Latin, and so on, one knowing more about letter manuscript, and yet perfect knowledge of all the minutiæ of language. "A most extraordinary man," said the Secretary, "looked up to me, and in the great hunger, trembling of his voice, said, "Sir, I am a learned man." Looking up with great forehead: "Why, sir, I am have graduated at the Theory of Rebel!"

NICARAGUA.

THE DEFEAT OF WALKER.

FULL DETAILS.

The steamship *Oriental* arrived at N. York on the 1st inst., from San Juan del Norte, with dates to the 24th ult.

The transit route through Nicaragua is again open; the Costa Ricans having left the country without another battle.

The cholera made its appearance among their troops at Rivas, owing to the dead lying left unburied after the battle. President Mora, with his staff, left on the 20th of April, and the army followed immediately. Gen. Walker landed at Virgin Bay on the morning of April 24th, and found that the last detachment of the enemy had left only six hours previously. Gen. Canas, the Commander-in-Chief of the Costa Ricans, after President Mora left, wrote to Gen. Walker a letter, commending to his care a number of sick and wounded Costa Ricans, whom he could not remove, and offered to exchange 25 Americans, whom he said he held as prisoners, for them, when they were recovered.

The sick and wounded were left in charge of Gen. Walker, and it was considered certain that Rivas would be elected President.

"The Vanderbilt party," that is, those agents and others who remain in the interest of the Transit Company, aided the Costa Ricans during their invasion of Nicaragua, notwithstanding the slaughter of innocent Americans at Virgin Bay.

Gen. Walker is in good health and spirits.

There is no sickness in the army, excepting at Granada, where the fever had been very severe, several Americans having died with it.

H. B. M. frigate *Eurydice* and steamer *Heroine* were at San Juan del Norte, but made no opposition to the passengers going up the river or on shore. There were no other vessels in port on the 24th. The brig *C. H. Sampson* left for New Orleans on the 22d.

At Key West, May 26th, the U. S. frigate *Potomac*, sloop of war *Cyane*, and steamer *Susquehanna* and *Fulton*.

The schr. *Geo. Darby*, 16 days from San Juan for New York, with passengers, put in to Key West for stores on the 25th.

News of the Week.

[From El Nicaraguense, May 24.]

The enemy have evacuated the State, and are now in Costa Rica. The most reliable reports estimate the loss of Gen. Mora at 1200 men, in those who were killed in battle, wounded and since died, and taken off by disease.

Gen. Walker, with a larger part of his army, left this city for Virgin Bay on Tuesday evening, and arrived at that place at day-break next day, just six hours after the enemy left San Juan del Sur. He found at Rivas, a large number of the sick and dying, and wounded, together with a letter from Gen. Juan Maria Cana, Commander of the Costa Rican forces, entrusting these men to the possession of Gen. Walker, and proposing, in some future time, to exchange American prisoners for them. They were taken care of by the General. Gen. Walker returned to Granada Thursday, and after remaining in this city two days, again departed this morning for Virgin, where the head-quarters of the army will be temporarily fixed. The almost entire strength of the American force is now stationed on the line of the Transit.

Brigadier-General Fry will command in the department the garrison consisting of the Second Light Infantry Battalion.

The family of Col. Wheeler, U. S. Minister, will leave for the Atlantic States in the steamer this morning. Col. Wheeler accompanies his family to San Juan del Norte, from whence he will return immediately.

Lieut.-Col. Brewster, of the First Rifle Battalion, died in this city on Tuesday night, after a short illness of three days.

The government still continues at Leon, and its stay there is yet of uncertain duration.

Several prisoners of State are now in the guardhouse, but what their ultimate fate will be we are unable to determine.

General Prospects.

(Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.)

VIRGIN BAY, May 14.

No news of importance to report in connection with the army. The health of the troops continues good, although there have been some sickness and death since the army arrived here.

The General having wisely concluded that the enemies of peace and their own country shall furnish their full quota of support to those who are endeavoring to establish the prosperity and peace of the State upon a solid basis, there has been lately no want of wholesome food for our men, and consequently no murmurings to be heard on account of empty stomachs and hard fare.

The steamer *Virgin* has been plying for several days between this port and Ometepe, from whence we have received provisions, horses and cattle, and a few subjects for "light and deep performances," unless they can prove themselves innocent of the charges preferred against them. The Servile party will find out by and by that treason, conspiracy to murder, and rebellion will not pay; and that it will be better to be quiet, at least, if not patriotic, when their native soil is invaded by a foreign foe.

Rivas begins to exhibit signs of returning life; but it will be a long time before the marks and scars of battle are entirely eradicated from her walls.

For several days past there has been in circulation a rumor that the Costa Rican government contemplated, at an early day, making, there is a political storm brewing in that State before which the Servile party will cower like ancient ashes before a spirit-wind.

Last week two of the Santa Rosa men reached this place, after wandering about and suffering for six or seven weeks. They had been protected and concealed by one or two natives, and finally brought in by them in a small boat across the lake. There is a report that more of the men who escaped from that field are on the islands in the lake, and may yet return.

We learn that but about 1200 out of the 1700 Costa Ricans who left San Juan under President Mora, reached La Union, and a large number of those in the most miserable condition. The balance had sickened or died by the way, or deserted the ranks.

Virgin is again filling up with residents, and business once more begins to revive; and with the return of peace and the re-establishment of the Transit Line, this department will begin to prosper like all other countries where Americans are interested.

Expedition to Chontales.

Some ten days since, Gen. Goicoechea, with Capt. Raymond's Company of the Light Infantry Battalion, left Granada to suppress the movement of the Servilists in Chontales. The expedition landed at Santa Baldo, where they discovered a party of Lancers. The latter were immediately fired upon with effect, when they quickly dispersed in every direction. Proceeding to Acoyapa, they found the town deserted, but after some search a few persons were found and a proper struggle made of it, one of them known to be deeply implicated in the rising. After levying a contribution of one thousand dollars upon the town, an amount long due to the government, the party proceeded to Juigalpa, where they met and quickly defeated a large force of the Legitimists. Here, too, an assignment was made, and contributions due from certain parties in that region were collected. Proceeding down to San Francisco Hacienda, several prisoners were taken, and one body of Servilos of considerable number was dispersed. From San Lorenzo the party proceeded to Comalapa, where another example was made, and where the party made collections of money and effects to a considerable amount. From Comalapa the company came gradually to Granada without meeting any serious resistance from the Servilos, and the party was highly successful in the objects of their expedition, as well as fortunate in their escape from loss in killed or wounded, only one man of the party, Maut. Wm. Lewis, lost his hat, and he was but slightly wounded in the cheek. The loss of the Servilists amounted in all to ten, their wounded being quickly concealed by their friends.

Funeral of Capt. Walker.

On Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Capt. James Walker, of the Company A, 3d Light Infantry Battalion, died at Rosario, and was buried in the city yesterday.

Capt. Walker was the youngest brother of Gen. Wm. Walker, and only arrived in this city about three weeks ago. Owing to an exposure in the service of the State, he was seized with inflammatory rheumatism, which subsequently resulted in his untimely death.

Before his death, Capt. Walker sorrowfully himself and received the holy sacrament administered by the Catholic Church, and his last wish was to be buried as a true believer in that religion.

After his death, a party of sixteen natives was detailed to bring the corpse to this city. This morning, under the charge of Captain Williamson, Quartermaster, a suitable coffin was provided, and at 31 o'clock the funeral procession formed on Leiva street, and accompanied by the bands of the drill department, the garrison soldiers, and a large and brilliant array of native and American officers, together with the American citizens in town, proceeded across the Plaza, and to the Cathedral, where High Mass was performed, in the presence of a large attendance of the population. Afterwards the funeral cortege moved off to the cemetery, and the body was interred with the solemn ceremonies of the Catholic religion.

Situation in Nicaragua.

In this country the election doubtless extends to every male inhabitant of sixteen years, against whom there is no criminal prosecution, and who is not charged with being a drunkard and vicious man. The voters elect delegates, who assemble in the capitals of the different departments, and elect Representatives, Senators, and a President. A man must be twenty-three years old to be a Representative, twenty-five to be a Senator, and thirty to be a President.

The city was on Sunday last, as most public days in the Republic come on Sunday, the candidates for the Presidency discussing the same political faith, the party of Leon and Granada. Don Fulgencio Rivas, the party of popular freedom, was supported by the people of Granada, and Don Hilario Sacasa, a native favorite, by the people of Leon. The votes have been cast, and Don Fulgencio Rivas is elected. The struggle is between Don Hilario and Rivas. And it is important to the interests of Nicaragua that the party which supports Rivas should succeed.

The election in Granada proceeded by contest or scuffle, and the party of Don Hilario Sacasa, who had carried the election, and where another example was made, and where the party made collections of money and effects to a considerable amount. From Comalapa the company came gradually to Granada without meeting any serious resistance from the Servilos, and the party was highly successful in the objects of their expedition, as well as fortunate in their escape from loss in killed or wounded, only one man of the party, Maut. Wm. Lewis, lost his hat, and he was but slightly wounded in the cheek. The loss of the Servilists amounted in all to ten, their wounded being quickly concealed by their friends.

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WASHINGTON, June 2.—Senate—Mr. Bright, being absent, Mr. Slidell presided. He laid before the Senate the message from the President about Central American affairs, already published.

A resolution was adopted that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, it be to the Monday following.

The presiding officer laid before the Senate a letter from Preston S. Brooks to Mr. Bright, in which he requests an investigation into the charges of infringing the privileges of the Senate by his assault on Mr. Sumner, but he says that he felt bound to disabuse him for the insults to his State and to his relatives, and having sought him in vain elsewhere, he deemed it proper to inflict that punishment here. The Senate will bring to a close the session, and he can not be now committing any breach of privilege.

The letter was read and laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the select committee on the assault on Senator Sumner, made a report, concluding as follows:

Whereas, the Senate of the United States have transmitted to this House a message communicating the assault of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, a Representative from the State of South Carolina, committed upon the person of Charles Sumner, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts, while seated at his desk in the Senate Chamber, after the adjournment of that body on the 22d of last, a violent assault, which disabled him from attending to his duties in the Senate; and declaring that said assault was a breach of the privileges of that body; and

"Whereas, from respect of the privileges of the House, the Senate have further declared that the conduct of the said Preston S. Brooks is a member of this House, "cannot screen him, and, a fortiori, cannot try or punish him for a breach of their privileges; and, in the opinion of the Senate, it is the duty of this House to make their complaint to this House; and that power to arrest, try and punish delinquents solely on this ground, and the heretofore, upon full investigation, it appears to this House that the said Preston S. Brooks has violated the laws of this assault complained of by the Senate, with most aggravated circumstances of violence; that the same was a breach of the privileges not only of the United States Senate, but of the Senator assaulted and of this House, as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislative department of the government; and, proceeding to Accomplish the Constitution of the United States, which declares that Senators and Representatives for any speech or debate in either House shall not be questioned in any other place. Where this House is of the opinion that it has the power, and ought to punish the said Preston S. Brooks for the said assault, as a breach of the privileges of the Senator assaulted, and of the Senate and House, as delegated representatives of the people and States, but as an act of disorderly behavior; and

Whereas, it further appears from such investigation that Henry A. Edmundson, a Representative from the State of Virginia, and Laurence M. Keitt, a Representative from South Carolina, nonsalinse previous to and at the time of said assault, were aiding and accomplices of said Mr. Brooks to commit violence upon the person of said Charles Sumner, for words used by him to debate as a Senator in the Senate, and took no measures to discourage or prevent the same, but, on the contrary, participating in the commission of such violation, were present on one or more occasions to aid and abet the same, as friend of the assailant, therefore,

Resolved, That Preston S. Brooks be and he is forthwith expelled from this House as a Representative from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That this House hereby declares its disapprobation of the said act of Henry A. Edmundson and Laurence M. Keitt in regard to said assault.

Signed by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, Mr. Spinner and Mr. Pennington.

Hon. Howell Cobb, from the minority of said committee, submitted a minority report, arguing that no breach of privilege, under the Constitution, had been committed, and the House had no power to go beyond the Constitution in deciding that the breach of privilege had been committed.

Both of the reports were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

Wine Manufacturer Distiller and Rectifier.

Given to the closest inspection, clearness; to the delicate, brightness; to the blended and unobtrusive completeness, manifest beauty; to the hard and stubborn blood, cool civic and gushy; to the languid and desponding, energy and hope; to the apparently hopelessly diseased, health. Price $1 and $2 per bottle. Sold by the proprietor

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Many proprietors will receive to the victim of internal worms a brief condition from pain and trouble, but only one Remedy is present known in the world, will positively extirpate the Worms from the patient, from all symptoms of worms. This Medicine is WINSLOW'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE; it stands above, unquestionable; it has the sanction of the highest medical authority, and should stand on the mantelpiece of every nursery in the United States. Mothers look to it, if you value your children's health and life.

In particular, and remember the name, "WINSLOW'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE." This is the only article that can be depended on, remember the name.

For sale by Wm. CRANE, wholesale and retail, by

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Wholesale Manufacturers.

We would call attention to Wood's advertisement in another column. His Repository is one of the best patronized in the city. Many persons have built contracted to the public. It has distinct advertisements extensively, in the same manner, and yet, with the same content, several years, and with the same results as ours. Persons from Mobile visited us with the intention of purchasing Machines, but finding our prices so low, they gave it a fair trial and purchased one of our Machines