THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treaty Between Great Britain and Guatemala.

Abandonment of the Bay Islands and the Mosquito Protectorate by Great Britain.

Condition of Affairs at San Juan Island.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

NO ELECTION OF SPEAKER, &c., &c., &c.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1859.

THE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND GUATEMALA—GREAT BRITAIN ABANDONS THE BAY ISLANDS AND THE MOSQUITO PROTECTORATE.

Despatches have been received from Mr. Beverly Clark, our Minister at Guatemala, informing our government in regard to his official protest against the treaty recently negotiated between Great Britain and Honduras.

The protest and letter were written some months ago, since which time he has ascertained they were based upon incorrect information. A treaty has been entered into between Great Britain and Honduras, by which all her pretensions to the Bay Islands, as well as the Mosquito protectorate, have been definitively abandoned, and fixing the boundary in accordance with amendments to the Dallas-Clarendon treaty agreed to by the Senate.

This government has assurances from that of Great Britain that the latter Power has not entered into and does not intend to enter into, any treaty which shall in the least impair our rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. She has all along manifested the most friendly spirit in this matter, and for the final settlement of this complicated and vexed question. Should they fail, however, to carry out their agreements with this government, the President will feel compelled to make it a subject of Congressional consideration, and recommend the abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer treaty.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Another attempt and failure to unite the elements in the House opposed to Mr. Sherman was made to-day, and produced some rich developements, as the HERALD's report will show. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, but of Massachusetts birth, and one of the most intensified Southern Know Nothings, received forty-six democratic votes and nineteen of his own party, Messrs. Briggs, of New York, and Davis, of Maryland, refusing to vote for him. Two hours were consumed taking this ballot, so anxious were the democrats to explain why they intended to vote for a Know Nothing. The pill was a bitter one for the Northern democrats, a large proportion of whose constituents are foreigners. Messrs. John Cochrane, of New York; Cox, of Ohio; Stout, of Oregon; McRae, of Mississippi; Clark, of Missouri, and Logan, of Illinois, protested against it; the latter declaring that he was opposed to making the House of Representatives the slaughter house of the Northwestern democracy. This was understood to be a direct thrust at Mr. English, of Indiana, the only democrat in the whole Northwest who voted for Mr. Maynard.

After the adjournment the democrats who opposed Mr. Maynard, especially the Northwestern men, denounced the alliance in unmeasured terms. It is believed that no attempt will be made by the democrats to increase Maynard's vote.

AFFAIRS AT SAN JUAN—GENERAL HARNEY'S POSITION.

Despatches have been received at the War Department from the officer in command at San Juan. Matters there were [illegible] General Harney, it appears, had declined to accept General Scott's offer to return to the Atlantic States, and take command of the Department of the West. He does not like the manner in which he was treated by the President in sending General Scott to supersede him in the settlement of the San Juan affair. His return to the Atlantic States may be shortly expected.

THE MAIL CONTRACTORS.

The mail contractors have joined in a memorial to the House of Representatives praying for immediate relief. They were about to suggest to the House to elect a temporary Speaker for the purpose of passing appropriations for their benefit, but they abandoned the idea upon ascertaining that such a proposition would recoil upon them if they interfered with the organization of the House. The prevailing opinion is that the political friends of the contractors will allow the House to be organized, either by absenteeism or the plurality rule, before the expiration of the week.

Mr. Grow will take the first opportunity to reply to Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, concerning the defeat of the Post Office Appropriation bill.

DOUGLAS AND THE DEMOCRACY.

The speech of Mr. Morris, of Illinois, to day, in part condemnatory of the President and the administration, was made against the wishes of Mr. Douglas and the other democratic members of the Illinois delegation, who avow their desire to promote the harmony of the party.

THE REPUTED CAPTAIN OF THE SLAVER WANDERER.

Mr. Lincoln Patten, of Bath, Maine, who is charged with being the real commander of the Wanderer, is in reality one of the most respectable and able shipmasters in the country, and one of the last men who would commit the crimes charged against him. He has for years commanded one of the best ships out of the port of Bath. He has been at home for the last two months, where he is much respected.

THE SURVEY OF BOSTON HARBOR.

Capt. Murray, of the revenue cutter Bibb, has just made a report to the Coast Survey Department concerning a recent examination he made of Boston harbor, which is in such a bad condition that government aid will be asked of this Congress. Capt. Murray reports that the injury to that harbor has been produced mainly by the action of the Mystic river and the water surface back of it diverting the tide and destroying the old channels. Bird Island shoals are being cut away, and the Boston flats are putting out in many places into the main ship channel. Captain Murray says it is within the province of science to save the harbor, but that there must be no delay in the work. Captain Murray was very successful in using the appliances of the Coast Survey in detecting these inroads. A perfect hydrography and new topography of the Narrows and islands in the harbor have been furnished the Harbor Commissioners of Boston by Captain Murray.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Each republican member of Congress has received a circular, dated Trenton, N. J., Dec. 9, and signed by a committee of twelve gentlemen, appointed by the friends of Wm. L. Dayton, urging that gentleman's claims for the republican nomination for the Presidency. One argument employed is that Mr. Dayton could carry the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The republicans respond to this by asking why it was that their ticket, in 1856, with Mr. Dayton upon it, was defeated in Dayton's own State of New Jersey? The signers of the circular are James T. Sherman, S. C. Harbert, T. H. Dudley, Wm. A. Newell, B. Gummere, E. Y. Rogers, A. P. Berthode, A. B. Woodruff, B. B. Edsall, Elston Marsh and F. I. Frelinghuysen.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE VIRGINIA MILITARY.

Governor Wise, in his last Richmond speech, broadly intimated that when the Virginia military recently marched past the White House the President did not even notice them. As this remark of the Governor occasions some comment here, it may not be amiss to say that the President at that time was not at home, and did not know until he read the speech that the troops had passed the White House. The President is uniformly marked in his attentions to all visitors.

REPORT RELATIVE TO RIFLED CANNON.

The War Department to-day received the report of the Board of Ordnance and artillery officers convened recently at Fort Monroe for the purpose of trying different projectiles for rifled cannon. After making thorough trials of some dozen or more different projectiles offered, they have come to the conclusion that the plans proposed by Mr. Dimock, of St. Louis, Mr. Reed, of Alabama, and Captain Dyer, of the army, possess sufficient merit to warrant more extensive trials to determine which of them possesses the greatest advantages for a military weapon. They recommend the appointment of a permanent Board, to whom all questions relating to rifled cannon shall be referred.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1859.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1859.

THE POSITION OF PARTIES—ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT FROM THE ANTI-LECOMPTON FACTION.

Mr. MORRIS, (A. L. dem.) of Ill., obtained the floor, but yielded to

Mr. RUST, (dem.) of Ark., who said that several years ago he made a pledge to his constituents that he would never again engage in a sectional debate, but recent events have absolved him from that pledge. He alluded to the atrocity of John Brown's raid, and the continued aggressions of the North upon the rights of the South. He then spoke of the infamous character of Helper's book. The non-slaveholders of the South have no sympathy with such doctrines, and his appeals to them will be unheeded. Yet that infamous book has been endorsed by the candidate of the republicans for Speaker, and the whole antecedents of that gentleman are in perfect keeping with that act. He has been uniformly, conspicuously and intensely sectional. No man has been more intolerant to the South, and he owes his present nomination less to his ability or his accomplishments as a statesman than to his hostilities to the South. He invited us to scrutinize his record. I have done so. He alluded to Mr. Sherman's course on the Kansas bill and the Army Appropriation bill in the Thirty-fourth Congress. He spoke of the objects of the republican party, characterising them as treasonable.

Mr. DUNN, (rep.) of Ind., called him to order, as the gentleman violated propriety in using the term "treasonable." He said that if the epithet applied to any one it must be on the other side of the House.

Mr. RUST resumed, and renewed the proposition that the conservative members select a candidate for Speaker from the democrats, or the democrats select a candidate from them, and that both unite on such candidate.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of Ohio, said he would not be negotiable in any such business.

Mr. HINDMAN, (dem.) of Ark., remarked, nor would he be thus transferred by his fellow democrats. If any person outside of the democratic party were selected, he should exercise his own judgment whether he would support him or not.

Mr. NOELL, (dem.) of Mo., declared his readiness to vote for any one selected from the other side, for the sake of organization.

Mr. COX said he would vote for any anti Lecomptonite who may be selected, but his duty to his constituents and his own sentiments would not permit him to vote for any one of the Southern Americans, who are not only opposed to all the doctrines of the democratic party, but to civil and religious liberty.

Mr. BILL, (S. opp.) of Ga., said neither he nor his associates would feel so shocked as to go out of the Union if an anti-Lecompton and English bill democrat should be chosen Speaker of the House. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Cox), had stated his unsuperable objection to voting for a South American, and excused himself for not giving aid and comfort to that party. Now, said Mr. Hill, we can get along without him. (Laughter.) You will not make a Speaker on the basis of the proposition offered, because it is not the time and place to arrange matters. It cannot be done here. You must do it by other means and appliances to induce the gentleman from Ohio to give his support to such nominee.

Mr. COX—What means?

Mr. HILL—Persuasion.

Mr. COX—Moral suasion?

Mr. HILL—Of course.

Mr. HARDEMAN, (S. opp.) of Ga., wished to organise the House on a conservative basis, and was willing to vote for any conservative man in opposition to the republican party. The party to which he belonged was for the good of the country. (Applause.)

Mr. RUST said there must be concession. There were members in the Southern opposition whom he would gladly vote for.

Mr. COX explained. He looked on the Southern opposition not so much in opposition to the republican party as to the democratic party. If there was to be an organization let the republicans make a Speaker if they can, and if they have power to carry on the business of the House we will meet them on their record in the contest of 1860. On the united opposition rests the responsibility of disorganization.

Mr. HINDMAN would conform to caucus action whenever his party associates abide by the usages of the democratic party; but he said distinctly, he would not be transferred to the support of any one outside of the party by a democratic majority. In the event the alternative was forced on him between a black republican and a Know Nothing, he should be constrained to select the latter, as a choice of evils. In Arkansas encouragement had been given to the republicans by the position the Southern opposition assume on the Kansas Nebraska bill, which is denounced by the North as a breach of faith, and is so execrated by the Southern opposition. Thus, in his opinion, is black republicanism stimulated.

Mr. RUST—I find my colleague belong to the harmonious democracy of Arkansas. (Laughter.)

Mr. GARNETT, (dem) of Va., sent up the resolves of the Virginia Legislature, requesting the representatives of that State to unite with the elements of the opposition on any terms consistent with fairness. They were read.

Mr. RUST (resuming) declared his abhorrence to the reopening of the African slave trade, and that he did not seek the extension of slavery north of 36 degrees 30 minutes. There are in Arkansas uncultivated lands enough for all the surplus labor.

Mr. HILL remarked that he understood Mr. Cox to say he looked on the Southern opposition and republican party as identified in opposition to the democratic party.

Mr. COX meant as to the matter of slavery in the Territories and the admission of States. He understood the Southern opposition advocate the intervention of Congress to establish slavery, and the republican party as claiming the exercise of Congressional power to prohibit slavery in the Territories. Both of these parties favor the reopening of this agitating question in Congress, while the democratic party say to both, now intervention.

Mr. HILL inquired whether he thought from the election of 1856, and the recent election in New York, these parties are identical in purpose and principle?

Mr. COX replied, if the gentleman referred to the North Americans, he would find them as adverse to the Southern opposition as the Southern opposition to the democratic party. If this was not so, why did not the gentleman vote for some North American Speaker?

Mr. HILL replied, he did; he voted for Mr. Briggs, of New York.

Mr. BRIGGS, (Am.) of N. Y., said his party was in a peculiar position; it stood here, as at the North, a unit. In reply to Mr. Cox, he remarked, that the Americans do not entertain any opinions opposed to civil and religious liberty. They are for strict fidelity to the constitution and to all laws, and stand ready and compactly to oppose all sectionalism. They are for Union, and nothing but Union.

Mr. HILL said many of the democrats with whom the gentleman from Ohio was proud to sit inaugurated this doctrine. Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, who was conspicuous in his party, inaugurated it; and he did not know that Mr. Stephens had ever recanted. He (Mr. Hill) thought it the duty of the government to protect everything regarded as property belonging to the people of the United States when they go into the Territories.

Mr. COX desired to reply, but

Mr. MORRIS, (A. L. dem.) of Ill., declined longer to yield the floor for explanations. The latter referred to a remark made by him at the last Congress, that if the democracy thought they could carry themselves through the next canvass with this administration, they would break down and would find that they were carrying too much weight. The administration was full of "rottenness and dead men's bones," and had no more affiliation with the democracy than darkness with light or virtue with vice. The President had again thrust in our faces his Territorial policy, and had advanced several steps from his former position, which in all conscience was bad enough. He was amazed that the President had so far lost sight of his duty as to make so high a bid for the nomination of the Charleston Convention. He knew him to be capable of any act for the gratification of his private malice, and of being guilty of treachery to his friends and principles. There was no necessity for thrusting the question of slavery in here. It was not before the House in any form, nor was it likely to be this session, yet the President repeats his twice told tale at a time when the House is in an unorganized condition. He was glad the President had exposed himself, as he had called him an old man who looked forward to the perpetuation of his power and was ready to bow at any sectional altar to obtain his ends. He read an extract from the Message relating to slavery in the Territories, calling it disingenuous, and thought it too strong a dose for any Southern man to swallow. He proceeded to discuss the subject of slavery in its political relations. He had heard many threats of a dissolution of the Union, but did not anticipate such a result so long as the President keeps the portrait of Old Hickory in the reception room to give him courage. He eulogized Mr. Nelson's speech for its Union sentiments. The excitement of this discussion was not, he said, to be regretted, because it gives another opportunity to the masses of the people to manifest the patriotic sentiments they entertain. He discussed the power of Congress over slavery in the Territories, but in doing so would take no notice of the views of the present administration, which he considered too low for its enemies to abuse or its friends to praise. The South had hitherto asked only for non action, but now they seek Congressional interference for the protection of slavery in the Territories. Previous to becoming States the constitution establishes slavery nowhere, nor does it fix the tenure of property. The doctrine that the master can carry his slave anywhere he pleases, and hold him as such, is a doctrine odious and abominable. The constitution only provides for the rendition of escaped slaves and not for the extension of slavery. He discussed the application of the Dred Scott decision to this question.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

At three o'clock Mr. HILL asked Mr. Morris to give way for a ballot for Speaker, and he consented.

Mr. STEWART, (dem.) of Md., moved to adjourn.

Mr. CLEMENS, (dem.) of Va., called for the yeas and nays. He wanted the country to understand that the gentleman had twenty-five more pages of his written speech to read, and he hopes that he would be permitted to publish it without delivering it. He objected to his retaining the floor any longer.

Mr. MORRIS said that the gentleman from Virginia read speeches too.

Mr. CLEMENS—When I deliver written speeches I will try to do it all in one day.

Mr. MORRIS—One of your colleagues had the floor for three or four days. If gentlemen insist upon it I can rally energy enough to finish the speech to day.

The yeas and nays were ordered, when Mr. Stewart withdrew his motion.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, (dem.) of N. Y., hoped that they would go into a ballot with a view after that to adjourn.

Objection being made, Mr. ADRAIN (A. L. dem.), of N. J., renewed the motion to adjourn, on the ground that Mr. Morris was indisposed.

Mr. CLEMENS again called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., hoped the motion would be withdrawn, as he was anxious to have a ballot to day.

Mr. ADRAIN withdrew his motion.

Mr. BARKSDALE, (dem.) of Miss., stated that several members were absent, and a fair ballot could not be taken at this time.

Mr. BURNETT, (dem.) of Ky., was opposed to a ballot, and hoped that either Mr. Morris would proceed or the House adjourn.

A call of the House was taken prior to a ballot.

Mr. BRANCH, (S. opp.) of Tenn., said he had heard there was a party here willing to support men in the South who were not Know Nothings. In order to test it he nominated Mr. Maynard (S. opp.) of Tennessee. He did this on his individual responsibility. Mr. Maynard was outside of all organizations, and was a national conservative man.

Mr. MCRAE, (dem.) of Miss., asked whether the political friends of Mr. Brabson would all vote for Mr. Maynard?

Mr. BRABSON could only speak for himself.

The roll was called.

During the voting numerous explanations were made.

Mr. ASHMORE, (dem.) of S. C., said he was the first democrat who had abandoned Mr. Bocock, and he had done so in the hope of effecting an organization. He would now vote for Mr. Maynard.

Mr. FLOKNOE, (dem.) of Pa.—Bitterly opposed as I am, first and last and all the time, to sectional representation, such as represented by the other side of the House, I am willing to cast my vote for a conservative man, to promote organization and pass the appropriation bills, which my friends on the other side are so sensitive about. I vote for Mr. Maynard.

Mr. HASKIN, (A. L. dem.) of N. Y., said he was conservative in his principles, and should therefore vote, now as heretofore, for Mr. John Sherman, whose Union loving sentiments met his entire approbation.

Mr. ENGLISH, (dem.) of Ind., asked if he had not voted for Mr. Gilmer?

Mr. HASKIN replied that he had voted for Mr. Gilmer because in the Thirty-first Congress he stood alongside of himself and Mr. Sherman in opposition to the Lecompton policy of the administration, which Mr. English sought to cover up by a bill that in his judgment was the meanest bill before the last session of Congress. (Laughter.)

Mr. ENGLISH called attention to the fact that Mr. Gilmer himself voted for the English bill. (Laughter.)

Mr. HASKIN replied that when Mr. Gilmer voted for it he stated that it was a shilly-shally, namby-pamby, nasty kind of a bill. (Great laughter.)

Mr. LOGAN, (dem.) of Ill., when his name was called, stated that inasmuch as he was not willing to participate in making this a slaughter house of the Northwestern democracy, he voted for Mr. Bocock.

Mr. MCRAE said that several members of the American party having voted against Mr. Maynard, he should do the same, and vote for Mr. Scott.

Mr. MORRIS, of Ill., had voted for Mr. Bocock, Mr. Millson and others, but thought his colleague, Mr. McClernand, had not had his full strength tested, and now voted for him.

Mr. SCOTT, (dem.) of Cal., voted for Mr. Maynard on the assurance that he was an old line whig and did not belong to the American party.

Mr. SICKLES, (dem.) of N. Y., said he did rise for the purpose of making an excuse for his vote. He believed it was to those who held the opinions of Mr. Maynard that they were indebted for the success of the national party in 1856, and he knew that it was from the old line whigs in the recent election in the State of New York that that sectional party received its death blow. He thought it was the right time for national men to unite, and he cast his vote with pleasure for Mr. Maynard.

Mr. SHORTER, (dem.) of Miss., found it was impossible to elect Mr. Maynard upon this ballot, as some four or five members of the American party had refused to vote for him. Whenever he saw those gentlemen change their votes he should consider the propriety of casting his vote in the same direction.

Mr. SMITH, (dem.) of Va., did not wait the action of others, but voted with pleasure and gratification for Mr. Maynard.

Mr. STOUT, (dem.) of Oregon, said he should continue to vote for a democrat until the choice should be between a republican and an American.

Mr. BRANCH, (dem.) of N. C.—I change my vote; I vote for Mr. Maynard.

Mr. MCRAE, (dem.) of Miss., rose for the purpose of ascertaining the precise vote before members should change their votes. This changing of votes did not appear upon the record.

The CLERK stated that the changes appeared upon the paper upon which the votes were recorded, but not upon the record.

Mr. MCRAE replied that, therefore, a false report went out to the country. He wanted the record to show the vote precisely as it was cast. He had said he would vote for an American whenever he could obtain the entire vote of his party. Mr. Maynard had not received a unanimous support, and he should not change his vote even if the American members changed theirs. He wanted to know how many American votes there were against Mr. Maynard.

The CLERK stated that it was against the parliamentary rule for any one to make public the vote until it was finally declared.

Mr. MCRAE understood that. He said it was against parliamentary law, and not to be tolerated, that gentlemen cast their votes in the first instance one way, and then had the privilege of changing them, though it might not be against the practice of the House. He would ask Mr. Green Adams if he had not voted against Mr. Maynard?

Mr. ADAMS, (S. opp.) of Ky.—I did. Will the gentleman hear me?

Mr. MCRAE—I do not wish any further information. (Laughter.) He then asked Mr. Briggs if he had not also voted against Mr. Maynard.

Mr. BRIGGS, (Am.) of N. Y., said he had not voted for him.

Mr. MCRAE said that was all he desired. He had shown that three Americans had voted against their candidate. He would ask the same question of Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky?

Mr. ANDERSON, (S. opp.) of Ky.—I have not voted against Mr. Maynard. I voted for Mr Gilmer——

Mr. MCRAE (interrupting)—I do not want any more information from him. (Laughter.) He had now obtained the information which the Clerk informed him could not be had from the record from the courtesy of gentlemen—(laughter)—and he was satisfied.

Mr. ANDERSON said he had not voted against Mr. Maynard, but had voted for Mr. Gilmer. He was first on the alphabet, and he desired to see if Mr. Maynard would be voted for by his (Mr. Anderson's) party or not before casting his vote for him. He was willing to vote for Mr. Maynard in order to show the democracy that they were a united party. He did not believe, however, that the democrats would vote for an American if it would elect him. He changed his vote to Mr. Maynard.

Mr. ADAMS said he was willing to vote for any member of his party, as he had already done, and he was willing to vote for a democrat. He thought he was about making a contract with his friend from Mississippi, until he flew off the track. If that gentleman would permit him he would vote for Mr. Maynard now. (Laughter.)

Mr. MCRAE—I want it understood that the gentleman did not vote for him upon the ballot. (Laughter.)

Mr. BURNETT desired to know if Mr. Maynard was a member of the American party.

Mr. BRABSON said Mr. Maynard was one of those gentlemen who, in 1856, voted for Mr. Fillmore. He (Mr. Maynard) was an elector at large of the State of Tennessee in that campaign, but had not been a member of the Know Nothing Order.

Mr. BURNETT said he was ready to vote at any time, whenever his vote would be useful in organizing the House, for a man who entertained national and conservative sentiments, let him belong to any party; but there were members of the American party who had not changed their votes. This was the case presented day after day, when democrats were willing to abandon their caucus nominee and vote for an American. He had been ready to vote for Mr. Boteler, but he (Boteler) could not unite the Southern opposition; and the only man who did receive the united vote of that party was Mr. Gilmer, for whom the democracy had said they could not vote. He intended, however, to vote for Mr. Maynard, that there might be no excuse so far as his action was concerned.

Mr. AVERY, (dem.) of Tenn., rose to change his vote and set the Americans an example of patriotism. He voted for Mr. Maynard because he preferred to vote for him to seeing that Chair, once occupied by Clay and Polk, desecrated by a black republican. (Loud hisses and faint applause.)

Mr. BARKSDALE changed his vote, and said that whenever his constituents desired to know his reasons for that change he should be ready to give them.

Mr. HAMILTON, (dem.) of Texas, desired to show his willingness to unite upon any man in opposition to a candidate on the republican side of the House. He voted for Mr. Maynard with the same pleasure that he voted for any member of his party. If his constituents were not satisfied with his course there were thirty five thousand other gentlemen in his district from whom to select his successor.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, (dem.) of N. Y., said, if he understood aright, Mr. Maynard had been nominated by a regular member in regular standing of the American party. He was a national democrat, and as such one of his principles always had been opposition to that sectional restrictive party which would impose conditions upon adopted citizens. He warned gentlemen to day that if the principles of the national democratic party were to be neutralized it would be swept from existence as the besom of destruction. Therefore he placed his vote where he had recorded it, for Mr. Houston.

Mr. BRABSON said that, so far as he was concerned, he had fought the democracy from his cradle up, and expected to fight them upon all great questions, except the nigger question, as long as he lived; but no never had been in a Know Nothing lodge, and he understood from his lips that he (Mr. Maynard) had never been in one either.

Mr. MOORE, (dem.) of Ala., was for a union of all the elements of opposition to the republican party, and therefore voted for Mr. Maynard.

Mr. MCRAE—I want it noted who the gentlemen are who change their votes. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. COBB, (dem.) of Ala., intended to do right, although others did wrong. He believed it was right to vote for Mr. Maynard.

Mr. CLARK, (dem.) of Mo., remarked that it was said Mr. Maynard belonged to the American party; at least, acted with it. If he voted for any gentleman outside of the democratic party he ought at least be allowed to choose the man. So far as he was concerned, he greatly preferred to vote for an out and out American, than one who had acted with that party against the democracy. He liked a bold man, but did not like one who dodged the issues without taking his measure of the responsibility. He, therefore, did not propose to vote for Mr. Maynard.

Mr. LAMAR, (dem.) of Miss., said that debate was not in order during the voting.

The CLERK thought the point of order well taken.

The discussion, however, continued, and the republicans kept calling the speakers to order.

THE TWENTY SECOND BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.

The vote resulted as follows:—

Whole number of votes cast	228
Necessary to a choice	105
Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, republican	101
Mr. Maynard, Southern opposition, of Tenn.	65

The remainder were scattering.

An analysis of the vote to day for Speaker, shows that Mr. Sherman retains his relative strength, lacking four votes of election. All the Americans, except two (Davis of Maryland, and Briggs), voted for Mr. Maynard, who was also supported by Messrs. Adams and Anderson of Kentucky, Anderson of Missouri, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barrett, Bocock, Bonham, Boteler, Bouligny, Boyce, Brabson, Branch, Bristow, Burnett, Clemens, Cobb, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Dejarnette, English, Florence, Garnett, Cartrell, Gilmer, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Hatton, Hill, Jackson, Jones, Keitt, Lamar, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Mallory, Martin of Virginia, Miles, Millson, Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Nelson, Noell, Payton, Phelps, Pryor, Quarles, Reagan, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Sims, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Vance, Webster, Winslow, Woodson and Wright.

For Mr. Gilmer.—Messrs. Davis of Maryland, and Briggs.

For Mr. Davis of Indiana.—Messrs. Adrain, Montgomery, Riggs, and Robinson of Illinois.

For Mr. Vallandigham.—Messrs. Allen and Underwood.

For Mr. Bocock.—Messrs. Curry, Davidson, Hindman, Hughes, Kunkel and Ruffin.

For Mr. Scott.—Messrs. Burch, Edmundson, McRae, Phelps, Clark of Missouri; Holman, Houston, Niblack, Stout.

For Mr. Houston.—Messrs. Cochrane, Cooper, Singleton, McClernand.

For Mr. Pendleton.—Messrs. Cox, Howard and Martin of Ohio.

For Mr. Adrain.—Messrs. Davis of Indiana, and Reynolds.

For Mr. Hamilton.—Mr. Fouke.

For Mr. McClernand.—Messrs. Larrabee, Morris of Illinois, Pendleton, Logan and Vallandigham.

For Mr. Pugh.—Mr. McQueen.

For Mr. Cartrell.—Mr. Stewart of Maryland.

For Mr. Hill.—Mr. Maynard.

Adjourned.

RETURN OF SENATOR SEWARD.

His Arrival and Reception Last Night—A Salute of One Hundred Guns Fired in the Park—Doings at the Astor House—No Speeches Made—Reception of His Friends—Programme for To-day, &c.

The Hon. Wm. H. Seward returned home yesterday, in the steamer Arago, from Southampton and Havre. He left this country in May last, and was escorted down the bay by a steamboat load of politicians, when speeches were made, a full account of which appeared in the HERALD the day following. As soon as it was announced on the HERALD bulletin that the Arago was coming up the bay, a rush was made for the steamship's dock at the foot of Hubert street. At half past seven o'clock a delegation from the Republican Central Committee, headed by James Kelly, the Receiver of Taxes; Spencer Benedict and others; also Wm. H. Seward, Jr., were on hand to meet Mr. Seward on the arrival of the steamer. Besides those above enumerated there were quite a large concourse of plain citizens anxious to get a glimpse of the returning Senator. The Arago reached her dock shortly after eight o'clock. In her passage up the river she was somewhat retarded in consequence of the floating masses of thick ice striking her with great force, from the effect of the adverse and receding tide. The Arago, around her paddle boxes, lifeboats, bows, &c., looked quite unique from the masses of ice congealed thereon. As soon as the steamer touched the dock great efforts were put forth by the anxious ones to get on board to get the "first shake" of the Senator's hand. But these efforts proved unavailing in consequence of the masses of ice on the sides and deck of the steamer. At first an attempt was made to work the steamer around the pier into her slip; but before this was accomplished the friends of Mr. Seward succeeded in effecting his landing, when he was at once conveyed to an open barouche, drawn by four horses, which was brought to the dock expressly for Mr. Seward's accommodation. As soon as he reached the dock he was seized by the hand by numerous individuals, who gave him a cordial welcome home. In a few minutes the carriage containing Mr. Seward was on its way to the Astor House, the horses going at a brisk trot. As soon as it reached the west side of the Park a salvo of one hundred guns were fired from two pieces of cannon stationed in front of the City Hall. This was the signal for a grand raid to the Astor House to see the great acknowledged leader of the republicans of the United States. At the Astor House he was cordially greeted by his nephew, Clarence Seward, Judge Advocate General of the State, Dr. George F. Woodward, F. S. Bogue, Daniel D. Conover and others. As he passed from the hall to his apartments in the hotel an enthusiastic individual proposed "three cheers" in honor of their distinguished guest, which were heartily given. After the Senator had a private *tete-a-tete* with his son and nephew, who urged his return home this morning, he signified his willingness to see his friends. This was quite good news to many present, who took the hint as they entered his apartments, from the fact of seeing supper waiting on the table, that their visits must be brief. The action of the Common Council in extending to him the freedom of the city, &c., appeared to be very gratifying to his feelings, and he warmly expressed his desire to accept the proffered hospitality. Among those that visited the Senator in his private room were Comptroller Haws, Merwan B. Brewer and Captain Williamson. Mr. Seward has been absent from this country about seven months. During that time he has travelled over the most important parts of the continent of Europe, Egypt and other Eastern countries. He returns home with his health very much improved. He spoke very appreciatingly of the voyage home in the Arago. The passage was pleasant throughout, with the exception of one stormy, tempestuous day.

To-day, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the Republican Central Committee will wait upon Mr. Seward at the Astor House, when he will probably be welcomed home in a speech by ex-Judge Peabody, the chairman of the committee. Mr. Seward will, of course, reply. From twelve meridian until two P. M. Mr. Seward will be at the Governor's room at the City Hall, where he will be under the charge of the Common Council Committee, in the reception of his friends and fellow citizens. He will leave town at five o'clock this afternoon for his home at Auburn, N. Y., where he will remain a few days, and return to Washington immediately after New Year's day.

Mutiny at Sea.

Capt. Young, of bark James Cook, arrived yesterday morning from Havana, makes the following report:—Sailed from Havana Dec. 12, and on the 17th, while in sight of the Florida coast, and while standing at the wheel, was surprised to hear the cry of murder from the second mate. A passenger named Geo. Williams took the wheel, saying there was bad work on the main deck. Upon proceeding there, found the first and second officers fighting for their lives with two seamen named J. Kelley and Thos. Sullivan, who swore to have our lives. I succeeded in getting the mates into the cabin, the seamen making a number of attempts to knock me down and prevent it, and got in myself, keeping them outside, they making repeated efforts to get in. I then told them that if they made another attempt to gain the cabin, I would fire on them. At that they both made a rush at me with their weapons, swearing they would have our lives. I fired one shot in the air to show them that if they persisted, I would most certainly fire the next shot at them. Finding they were determined to have our lives and take the vessel, I fired upon them, the shot taking effect in Sullivan's side. Kelley then dropped his weapons and went forward. After examining the wound and finding it not mortal, dressed it, and confined him and Kelley separately. Sullivan was sent ashore at Quarantine, and Kelley taken in charge by officers Matthew and Stock.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Dec. 28.—Thomas Sullivan, one of the crew of the bark James Cook, was given into the custody of the United States Marshall, on a charge of mutiny at sea. Captain Young was obliged to fire on Sullivan and another mutineer named Kelly. The shot took effect in the side of Sullivan. Sullivan was committed for examination. Kelly is not yet amenable.

Police Intelligence.

CAPTURE OF A HORSE THIEF.—Charles Lane, alias Peter