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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The discussion which arose in the United States Senate upon that part of the President's message relating to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, proves very decidedly that the Administration will be energetically sustained in the view it has taken of the unwarrantable construction placed by the British government upon those clauses in the treaty binding Great Britain not to colonize or occupy any portion of Central America. Mr. CLAYTON made a masterly speech upon the subject, in which he pointed out the political sagacity of England in seeking to establish a foothold upon Nicaragua, at a very time we acquired California, with the clearly apparent purpose of getting possession of the passages leading to our acquisitions on the Pacific. Mr. C. then referred to the history of the claim set up by the British government. Says Mr. Clayton:

When the old English buccaneers first began to interrupt the Spanish possessions in the Isthmus, Great Britain had no title or pretension of title there. Her first claim to a mere tenancy at the Belize, under Spain, was founded on the possession of those buccaneers. Their usurpations of territory without the shadow of title led to the treaty of Paris of 1763, in which she agreed to demolish all the fortifications they had erected in every part of the country on condition that they should be allowed to cut logwood. She afterwards violated that treaty, and went into a war with Spain, and, in her declaration of that war, in 1780, assigned this grievance as a ground of the war. The result was that in 1783, after she had vainly attempted to retain her possession there, she made another treaty with Spain, by which she agreed again to leave the country and not to abandon the entire Isthmus, except the little territory of Belize, where she was only to have the right to cut dye-wood and mahogany. She did not then undertake to claim any *dominion* at the Belize or in any portion of the Isthmus. The words used in the treaty are, that all the Spanish *dominions* in the *Spanish continent should retire within the district of Balize.*

In the publication which has been made within the last three years by one of the British Premiers himself, Lord John Russell, in the correspondence with Chargé Falconnet, in the Mosquito war of 1783, it appears that at the very time when the British Cabinet made that treaty agreeing to leave Central America and in express terms to retire from "continent Espagnol," (the Spanish continent,) the Prime Minister wrote to the King that the Cabinet had resolved to sign the treaty, *reserving to themselves* the intention afterwards to violate it. Mr. Fox and all the Cabinet, except Lord Stormont, made it such a material reservation that the words *continent Espagnol*, or Spanish continent, might be understood to mean something different from what they would otherwise have meant, or that they meant Here, in fact, an express acknowledgment, published authentically long after the treaty, of an intention to defraud in making it, in reference to this very last point, if, as Mr. Fox and Lord Stormont, it be deemed expedient to do so from parliamentary consideration. In another letter, written by Mr. Fox to the Duke of Marchmont, he says of the article in this, article of the treaty is called the *cursed* sixth Spanish article, and soon after the king, the government took the ground that "Spanish continent" did not mean "American continent," and so they resolved to violate the treaty and retain possession, as they now pretended to do in defiance of the treaty of 1850 with us. Then, sir, what followed? In a short time the Spaniards were all that the words *continent Espagnol* did not mean Spanish continent in America, as they had understood it, and Great Britain stuffed the keys of commerce in Central America and the whole country she occupied during the treaty. Then necessarily ensued another quarrel with Spain on account of it. She was driven into another treaty of 1786, by which she agreed, in the strongest language that man could devise, to evacuate the country. There is a remarkable article in that treaty, in which the parties propose to observe it "sincerely and *bona fide*." In the Belize she was made to declare that this time he actually meant to keep his word.

What followed that? They then abandoned all their fortifications, withdrew their forces from the Isthmus, and called away their colonists. The Ministry were immediately afterwards attacked in the House of Commons by Lord Rawdon and other enemies to the then existing administration in Great Britain, who brought in a resolution to censure the ministry because the administration had by this treaty given up the then Mosquito coast. By a vote of three to one the resolution was carried. It will be not less instructive and amusing to read from the "Parliamentary Register" of that day the speech of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, delivered in vindication of the Ministry, in which he demonstrated, by recurring to the whole history of the past, that Great Britain never had had a title or interest in any portion of the Mosquito coast. How was it in the other House, the House of Commons? Mr. Pitt also, the Premier, introduced into that House a bill to indemnify the British settlers who were driven out of the Mosquito coast by the treaty of 1786, and the House of Commons passed that bill, thus passing those who, by the declarations of the British Ministry, had been lured into the country in violation of the treaties of 1763 and of 1783.

After all this, would any man suppose that the government of Great Britain would again have set up a title to that country? She did so. When, and under what circumstances? As I had said, within six years of the date of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, acquiring California and New Mexico, the British government fitted out an armed expedition to that country, and took possession of it again; and has now the face to declare, in a public despatch, that she had had the undisputed possession of the Mosquito coast for two hundred years. If arrogance and bold and reckless assertion could carry it, we could make no headway against such pretensions. But it is not astonishing that a nation which challenges the respect of the civilized world should use a Minister to make such a claim, claiming that they have held the undisturbed possession of that region of country for two hundred years, in the face of the facts which I have now stated to the Senate, and which no man can with truth contradict!

In answer to a question by Mr. SEWARD as to the view taken of the treaty by the Executive of the United States in making it, Mr. CLAYTON remarked that neither he nor the American government were dreamed of the prospective operation now insisted upon by Great Britain. "Does any man," continued Mr CLAYTON, "suppose that I, in the possession of my senses, could have entered into a treaty with Great Britain to allow her to remain in possession of the whole of this Isthmus, and to prohibit my own countrymen from taking possession of it, leaving her there undisturbed? What could we gain by it? What inducement could there have been on our part to enter into such a treaty? What motive could an American statesman have in making such a treaty? What motive could any American Senator have had in voting for the ratification of such an instrument? Is it possible that any man on earth can have his understanding so perverted as to believe for a single moment that that view was in the contemplation of the negotiators?"

We have given the foregoing passages as an evidence of the feeling and tone of the Senate. We need only add that the veteran statesman Cass, the acute and discerning SEWARD, and several others of the most distinguished Senators expressed their concurrence in the views of Mr. CLAYTON.

DR. DE LACY.—GALVANIC TREATMENT.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Dr. De Lacy in another column. The Doctor is a gentleman of high excellence in his profession, and has for several years made use of the application of galvanism to the cure of chronic and other diseases with extraordinary success. His scientific attainments, and his skill, as well as the beneficial results of his method of treatment, have elicited warm encomiums from such dignified journals as the Paris *Press*, the *Debats*, the *Courier Français*, &c. We desire the public to understand that Dr. DE LACY is a thoroughly educated and eminent physician, and that he does not visit New Orleans for a merely pecuniary object, but avails himself of the opportunity of practicing his galvanic treatment, prescribed by his attendant physicians in the South for the benefit of his health. Dr. De Lacy's permanent abode is at Paris, whither he will return in a couple of months. Those, therefore, who are laboring under the direst sufferings in his card, would do well to consult him at early a day as possible.

SUGAR HOUSE AND PLANTATION FOR SALE.—Messrs. LOSAN HUNTON and E. A. BRADFORD announce through our columns that they will sell on reasonable terms a sugar plantation situated about three miles above New Orleans, together with a number of slaves attached thereto. The plantation contains all the necessary machinery and the latest improvements for the manufacture of sugar. For further particulars, see advertisement.

MYTHOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS TABLEAUX.—A novel and splendid spectacle is about being offered to the public at the Gaiety Theatre. It consists of a series of magnificent living tableaux, representing the story of the most impressive events of Scripture, and the most striking creations of mythology. Mr. KEMBLE, the manager, has received the highest testimonials of appreciation of his beautiful tableaux from most of the sovereigns of Europe, such as the Queen of Spain, the Pope of Rome, the Emperor of Austria, &c.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says: An Irish lodger by the name of John Brandon, left his home in this place on Christmas *morning* and has not been heard of since. It is believed that he fell into the bay or was drowned.

AN ENGLISHMAN PRESENTED.—Rather an amusing episode occurred in the House of Representatives on the 1st instant, and it is worth relating in full, as it served for a while to break through the dreary monotony of calling the roll, and crying "Banks," "Richardson," and "Fuller." Mr. MACE, of Indiana, is entitled to the credit of suggesting what proved to be quite an ancient and time-honored method of escaping from the deadlock of an incomplete organization. Here it is:

Mr. MACE, of Indiana, thought that every member was satisfied that it was very important there should be a speedy organization of this House. He intended to submit a proposition that he apprehended would accomplish that result, and he trusted that when it should be read it would meet with any portion of the House. He felt satisfied that when he should refer to the precedent which had induced him to submit his proposition, his distinguished friends who had been so zealously supporting the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Richardson) would take no exceptions whatever to it. He was fearful, however, that that portion of his friends who had been sustaining the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Fuller) and who stood upon the twelfth section of the Philadelphia platform, might be somewhat shocked lest perhaps the proposition. That portion of the American party, or quasi-American party, who did not stand upon the Philadelphia platform he trusted would at least regard the precedent as binding upon this occasion. He therefore begged gentlemen not to make up a judgment in reference to the resolution he should now offer until he should most briefly refer to the precedent which was its foundation. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the acting Door-Keeper of the House be and he is hereby required to lock all the doors leading to this hall instantly, and keep them securely fastened until a Speaker shall be elected, unless opened for the purpose of letting in absent members.

The reading of the resolution was received with great laughter.

Mr. MACE now desired gentlemen to be profoundly silent, because the fate of this motion depended solely upon the fact whether the precedent to which he should refer would be considered as binding authority. He did not speak of a Legislative act of a modern precedent, but of an ecclesiastical one which arose in the thirteenth century, and which had been binding upon a distinguished body from that day to the present hour. He would now mention it. In the election of a Pope, (laughter) in the year 1305, for nearly three months the cardinals were unable to agree upon the choice of a successor, and were upon the point of dispersing, when the cardinals, by the advice of St. Bonaventure, shut the gates of the city, and locked up the cardinals in the pontifical palace until they agreed. [Much laughter.]

Now, all gentlemen had to do was to adopt his precedent, and he thought they would attain the end desired. The Speaker's office was not so much of a Know-Nothing as not to do that—and if the resolution should be adopted, though he was a Know-Nothing, he did not venture to say that the calls of members from one source or another would be of such a character as to make it freezing, or otherwise. [Great laughter] that the House would be organized in the space of an hour. With these remarks he would respectfully submit his resolution to the House, declining to call the previous question, because he regarded it as the turning point in the organization of the House. Hence he declined