The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, June 1, 1850.

Acts of 1850.

The Acts passed at the last session of the Legislature are now ready for delivery. Persons entitled to a copy, either as members of the Senate and House, or Judges, Clerks, Recorders, Sheriffs and Justices of the peace, will please call at the office of the Bee, where they alone can obtain and receipt for them.

☞ The public is also informed that the State Printer has been authorized by the Secretary of State to sell, for account of the State Library, unbound copies of the Acts, at the price of one dollar for each copy. jel5 1m

GREAT BRITAIN AND CUBA.

A Telegraphic despatch from Washington states that Sir HENRY BULWER has announced the existence of a secret treaty between Great Britain and Spain, in virtue of which the former [illegible] compelled to assist in restoring Cuba to Spanish domination, in case LOPEZ [illegible] successful.

Should LOPEZ has not been successful and, as inaugurate the vague outgivings of some journals, the enterprise is not likely to be speedily renewed, it is hardly worth while speculating upon the probable consequence that would follow British interference in an attempt by the people of Cuba to throw off the yoke of foreign oppression. We have long been inclined to think that Cuba was in a manner mortgaged to England as security for the large debt due by Spain, and it can only be in view of the preservation of her lien upon that Island that Great Britain would undertake to put down Cuban independence by the strong arm. We have, however, some doubts whether Sir HENRY BULWER has really been guilty of the indiscretion of notifying the President formally of the designs of his country; as he can hardly be ignorant that if anything is calculated to urge on the people of the United States to a second expedition, it would be the covert threat implied in such an announcement.

It will be time enough to discuss the intrinsic right of the British Government to take part against a people who are struggling for their independence, when indications are presented that such officious and tyrannical interference is about to be made. Meanwhile, with nothing but the naked proposition before us, we do not hesitate to qualify the declaration of the British Minister as a most impudent and intolerable assumption, and one which could never be sustained by our government. It is a flagrant and direct violation of the Monroe doctrine. The American Government has constantly asserted and the British Government as constantly maintained, the inherent right of the colonies to work out their own liberation, without intervention by others. This was the principle of British polity with regard to the South American republics, and she enforced it most rigidly to the utter exclusion of all efforts on the par of European powers to assist Spain to recover her revolted provinces. She cannot now depart from this long established rule, without endangering the peaceful relation subsisting between herself and the United States. Public opinion on this subject will be found unanimous here, whatever diversity of sentiment in your view all in reference to the recent abortive expedition.

CONGRESS.—In the SENATE, on the 24th ult., the bill providing compensation to registers and receivers of public lands for locating military land warrants; and the bill dividing Arkansas into two judicial districts, were also passed.

The bill to establish a branch mint at New York was taken up and debated.

A motion to amend by substituting a branch at Charleston, was lost—yeas 19, nays 28.

Mr. BENTON moved to amend by providing for a branch at San Francisco, and two assaying offices—one at Stockton, and the other at Sacramento: lost—yeas 24, nays 25.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed till Monday, to which day the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. PUTNAM reported a bill in relation to roads and bridges in Oregon, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. THOMAS moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the private calender, but the motion was disagreed to.

The House then took up the Senate bill on the increase of the rank and file of the army, and to encourage enlistments, with a view to protect the people on the western frontier from the Indians.

Mr. CARTER made a speech in its favor, and after a few remarks from several gentlemen, the bill was passed under the operation of the previous questions—yeas 107, nays 59.

It authorizes the President to increase the number of each Company on the western frontier, (to operate against the Indians,) from forty-two to seventy four, and to cause such portion of the Army as may by law be serving on [illegible] to be properly equipped and mounted

The House adjourned until Monday.

A HOPEFUL FAMILY.—At Boston, some days [illegible] n, his daughter, Mary Dunnington alias Dunbar and [illegible] field, members of his family, [illegible] and convicted of receiving property stolen by John Dunakin, son of said Alvah, were sentenced as follows: Alvah Dunakin, three years hard labor in the State prison, the two first days in solitary confinement. Mary Withington, 18 months hard labor in the House of Correction; Mary Ann Dunakin, (whom the jury recommended to mercy,) one month hard labor in the House of Correction. John and William Dunakin, sons of Alvah, are now in the State prison for felonies. The wife of the elder Dunakin is said to be an inmate of the Boston Lunatic Asylum, having been driven to madness by the criminal acts of the family.

THE PRISONERS IN HAVANA.—Yesterday we mentioned the fact that the steamship Isabel, at Charleston, from Havana, brought important despatches for Government. The Charleston Mercury of the 27th ult., says: "We learn that despatches were received in this city by the Collector of the port, from our Consul at Havana, stating that there were about one hundred prisoners in confinement in that city, charged with having been concerned in the invading expedition, who would be tried by Court Martial, and requesting that an American vessel of war should at once be ordered there. An abstract of these despatches was transmitted to the State Department by telegraph."

WASHINGTON, May 23—P. M.

VOTE ON THE NICARAGUA TREATY.—The following is the vote in the Executive session of the Senate, on the Nicaragua Treaty:

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Baldwin, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Clay, Chase, Clark, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Felch, Foote, Green, Hale, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales and Webster. Total, 42.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Bright, Borland, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Turney, Walker, Whitcomb and Yulee. Total, 10.

Absent—Messrs. Benton, Bradbury, Douglas, Ellmore, Hamlin, Phelps, Rusk and Upham. Total, 8.

WASHINGTON AND BURR.—Major Noah, in his Times, answers every week many questions that are probably never asked; but as he answers well, we will quote one of his replies. He says:

"We do not believe Colonel Burr was ever an aid-de-camp to Washington. The commander-in-chief never had any confidence in him. At the battle of Monmouth, Burr commanded a regiment, and took a position contrary to orders, which induced the General to speak in terms of disapprobation of his conduct on the field. Colonel Burr on one occasion spoke of General Washington to us in the most opprobrious terms. They never could have been friendly."

ARRIVAL OF THE THAMES.

Later from Cuba and Jamaica.

The Royal W. I. mail Steamer *Thames*, Capt. ABBOTT, arrived at Mobile on Friday, from Havana, making the run in three days. By this arrival, Havana papers to the 26th May have been received. Among the statements made by these journals, are the following, which must of course be taken with many grains of allowance:

General Lopez, while at Cardenas, issued orders to bring in horses for the use of his men, not which were complied with. A wounded lancer was ordered to sheet for the Republic of Cuba, and was shot for refusing to do so. He hurrared for the Queen. There were but 17 Spanish soldiers in Cardenas at the time of the attack. Forty men were called from Bemba, 30 lancers from Sabanilla, and 30 peasants formed the entire force. The women and children at Cardenas retired during the attack, and went on board vessels in the Bay. The prisoners were set at liberty from the jails, and took up arms against the enemy. The dress of the invaders is thus described—white pants, red hunting shirts, glazed caps, black waist belts, "but what beards and what laces!"

By documents found on board the two captured vessels, they learned that 500 men sailed for Cuba, destined to MARIANAO, and from thence to proceed upon Havana. It was also ascertained that $30,000 and a small plantation were pledged to the officers, and $4000 to the men, to be paid within three months after the capture of the Island.

The Mobile *Tribune* says: We learn that the prisoners captured by the war steamer Pizarro are in close confinement at Havana, and that all persons are denied intercourse with them. The American and British consuls and several naval officers had made repeated efforts to see them for the purpose of ascertaining who they were and their situation, but the authorities had steadily refused all applications of the kind. Nothing was known as to the intentions of the Captain General in regard to the prisoners.

The *Register* says that before leaving Havana, Mr. DOWNER, pilot of the *Thames*, had an interview with Mr. Campbell, the American Consul, who informed him that a very embittered state of feeling prevailed there against the United States. Mr. Campbell further stated that he would do whatever was in his power to effect the release of the prisoners, but he had no means of ascertaining how many there were, or who they were—that great reserve and quiet was observed by the authorities; that he had instituted enquiries relative to the prisoners, but could get no replies from the government with respect to them.

Files of Jamaica papers to the 22nd May have been received by the *Thames*. We copy from the *Tribune* several items of intelligence:

The Morning Journal of that date remarks that it had not a word of political news to convey to its friends at a distance, and but little local news worth noticing. The universal quiet of the island was only broken by the movements of two quaker gentlemen, getting up branch anti-slavery societies in the parishes on the north side.

The standard says it is no longer a secret that the negociations for a loan of £300,000 have failed. Moneyed men will have nothing to do with Jamaica at any price, and treasury certificates, it remarks, and Peninsular bonds may now be classed in the same category.

The negroes captured by H. M. schooner Bermuda on board the Brazilian slaver Clementina, are now at Port Royal.

The despatch learns from St. Ann's that the Pimento crop will, in all probability, be a total failure.

The same paper has much pleasure in making public another instance in its parish of cotton culture upon a somewhat extended scale. "At Porosi estate there are four acres now planted with cotton and six more in the course of preparation for the seed." Won't this seem to be on a somewhat *extended scale* to a cotton planter in this region?

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

GENERAL LOPEZ.—This gentleman, who has become famous as the head of the late Cuban expedition, passed through this city yesterday, on his way to New Orleans. His stay here was very short, but still a large number of citizens had an opportunity of seeing him, and also of learning the history of his journey thither. A short time after his arrival in this city, the bar-room of the Mansion House was filled by a crowd eager to look upon the distinguished stranger. Gen. Lopez was desirous of addressing those assembled, in explanation of his conduct, but being unable to do so in English, Mr. Simms, of Louisiana, who had accompanied him from Charleston, mounted the stand with Gen. Lopez, and gave a rapid but intelligible account of the enterprize. We were not so fortunate as to hear all that was said, as Mr. Simms had been speaking sometime before we entered the room. It is said that the officers and men who returned from Cuba with General Lopez, spoke in the highest terms of his skill and bravery—and in the fullest manner exonerated him from all censure for the failure of the expedition. Mr. Simms stated that the citizens along the route from Charleston to this place, received Gen. Lopez with every demonstration of kindness, and that his discharge from arrest in Savannah was hailed with enthusiasm.

We understand that the officers accompanying Gen. Lopez, design publishing a full statement of the adventure, in which high praise is awarded to their leader.

Gen. Lopez has an exceedingly prepossessing appearance. He is apparently about fifty years of age—his figure is compact and well set. His face, which is dark olive and of the Spanish cast, is strikingly handsome, expressive of both intelligence and energy. His full dark eyes, firm, well-formed mouth, and erect head, crowned with iron-gray hair, fix the attention, and convince you that he is no ordinary man.

Unless we are greatly mistaken in the impression we have formed of him, he will again be heard of in some new attempt to revolutionize Cuba. He certainly does not look like a man easily disheartened.—*Mobile Tribune.*

We have received from Mr. A. Dupre, chairman of the Finance committee of the First Municipality, a printed copy of the financial report submitted by the committee at the last session of the Council. Having already published a synopsis of the document, it remains for us to add that the report is drawn up with much care, and represents the condition of the fiscal affairs of the corporation to be in a much healthier state than was generally supposed.

Mr. WOOD.—We acknowledge the receipt of $5 from E. L. in favor of Mr. Wood. It will of course be transmitted to that gentleman.

We are happy to learn that a number of our citizens have taken active measures to secure to Mr. Wood a benefit at the Varieties Theatre. The evening of the 10th inst has been assigned for the occasion. We trust that the citizens will give overflowing evidence of their sympathy for misfortune.

COTTON BURNT.—The Savannah *Republican* learns that a towboat attached to the *H. L. Cook*, on her down trip on Saturday last at 4 P. M., took fire when about nine miles above the city, and was totally consumed, together with 360 out of her freight of 400 bales cotton. The *Cook* was uninsured. The cotton was consigned to Messrs. Allen & Ball and Messrs. G. W. Garmany & Co.—Insured.

Every exertion was made by Cap. Shaw and his crew to save the cotton, but there was a brisk breeze astir, and the whole was envelop ped in flames within ten minutes after the first alarm was given.

MAINE.—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin has been nominated by the Democrats of the Maine Legislature as their candidate for U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1851, when his present term expires. Of course he was chosen.

LATEST FROM HAYTI.—Advices from Hayti contradict the report that WILSON, the U. S. Commercial Agent at that place has been imprisoned and murdered. Coffee was scarce at Hayti and provisions in fair demand.

JAMES ARLINGTON BENNETT.—This individual, whose trial at New York has excited much interest, has been acquitted of the charges made against him.

SWARTWOUTING.—St. Charles street and its allapodrida denizens were in a terrible state of excitement, yesterday, owing to the swartwouting of J. S. Caldwell, proprietor of the farfamed "Phœnix House," 96 St. Charles street. He left on Friday evening for parts unknown, leaving hundreds, we understand, to sing "good bye John," in rather a doleful strain.—*True Delta.*

STATEMENT OF THE OFFICERS OF THE EXPEDITION UNDER GEN. LOPEZ.

The Mobile *Register* contains an authentic and concise statement of the recent events connected with the Cuban expedition, which has been put forth by the officers connected with that enterprise. It is, doubtless, an accurate and faithful narrative, and as such, we transcribe it in full:

To all who may be concerned, be it known, that the undersigned, officers of the Liberating Army of Cuba, being desirous of considering General Don N. LOPEZ, Commandant-in-Chief of said army, the amplest justice, do, freely and voluntarily, make the following statement of events and facts, viz:

At the time of embarking on the Isle of Women, where we went to join Col. O'Hara, and remained there some time for the purpose of filling our water casks. Gen. Lopez, on learning that some men were displeased with the object of the expedition, issued a general order, stating that all should equal liberty to follow him, could return to the United States in the bark Georgiana, where they would find provisions and all necessaries for the voyage. In accordance with that order, some thirty men were embarked on the Georgiana, and the rest, to the number of six hundred and nine, remained and file, including the General, went into the steamer Creole, and left for Cardenas. We arrived in Cuba and landed at the town of Cardenas, of which place we took possession, capturing the Governor, and the garrison joined us with the exception of the officers, as soon as they were informed of our motives, stating that they did not know General Lopez during the fight.

We entered the town about half past four o'clock A. M., having had some delay in landing on account of the boat having aground near the other, which night caused our landing to be discovered by the people of the town, and reported to the governor, who immediately ordered the garrison under arms, and prepared to defend themselves and town. Gen. Lopez, knowing that there were some enemies round the town, and having to send the steamer coal and water necessary for her return to some port in the United States, was compelled to remain in town all day to protect the boat and crew, and some wounded men, who were to be sent back on the steamer, several men and officers having been wounded in taking the town in the morning.

The difficulty in getting the coal and water on board of the boat, gave the enemy ample time to destroy the railroad, so that it was impossible to leave by it, and, as we understand from the General himself, he being aware that the steamer could not be ready to leave before 8 or 9 o'clock P. M., he thought convenient to change his plans of operation, and evacuate the place, embarking the men on board the steamer, and effect a landing in some other part of the Island of Cuba.

As the troops were withdrawing from the town, they were attacked by a small body of lancers, and a promiscuous assemblage of persons on foot, according to the observation of some of our officers, or by 22 lancers and 45 infantry, according to the report of a prisoner taken that evening, and of those who turned on our side in the morning—all of which force were repulsed with great loss, allowing our column to embark in good order, and leave the town. This being done, at 9 o'clock P. M. we got under way, and after getting some short distance out in the bay, the boat got aground, and as there was enough time to receive intelligence in Matenzas of our lauding in Cardenas, and considering that any delay would bring the most disastrous consequences, by the arrival of some armed vessel from Matanzas while we were aground, therefore, it was thought important to lighten the steamer at any sacrifice, rather than endanger the lives of all in a defenceless and desperate situation.

Consequently the order was given to lighten the boat, and some provisions and a large quantity or ammunition were thrown overboard, leaving only some 30,000 rounds besides those that each private had. At daybreak the lightening was afloat, and after getting out of the bay, the steamer stood in a northeasterly direction, until she was entirely out of sight, when she changed her course to the west. At about 8 o'clock in the morning Gen. Lopez learned from one of the field officers reclining in the cabin, that he was satisfied, and wanted to be returned to the United States, laying their rights as American citizens. To which Gen. Lopez replied that he had intended to communicate to the field officers the change in his plan of operations. Soon after, the field officers assembled in the General's quarters, and after hearing that the object was to effect another landing at Mantua (west of Havana) where he had many friends that would assist him, and where he had no hope of invasion at all, and by the manœuvre divert the attention of the government of the Island, which the course of our sailed to the east of Havana. A majority approved the plans of Gen. Lopez, and the dissenting gave it to be understood that they were willing to follow the General, provided they could be assured of a similar willingness of all to land. This assurance was given, as to whether there was any such willingness on the part of the officers, or of the men, the result of an investigation as to the sense of our whole force on the subject was that about three-fourths of the whole number refused to land again on the Island of Cuba, without reinforcements of men and artillery, and short of ammunition, and insisted upon being conveyed to Key West. The reserved rights of men required that such should be the course pursued. Gen. Lopez opposed it strongly, on the ground that he had left New Orleans for Cuba, and that he would remain there at the risk of his life: for if it should be known that he, or any other person of the United States, they were would be confiscated, and other consequences, which would ruin the whole affair. Some time afterwards, one of the officers asked General Lopez whether he had given any order to any captain of the boat as to the course that she should pursue. To which General Lopez replied, Yes, Manilla." The officer stated that the men were very uneasy and dissatisfied, and had determined to go to Key West. Gen. Lopez still objected to it, further saying that he could not go from Key West to Cuba, on account of the measures already given, and also of the danger of meeting some of the men-of-war; but if the men had decided and were determined to go to Key West, that they ought to give such orders to the captain, for he would not do it.

Consequently, the order was given to the captain of the boat, and some men posted by the compass to prevent any deviation from Key West. That was where near Key West, we saw a Spanish steamer of war in the distance, pursuing us so closely that we could hardly have escaped, had she not got aground and remained so, for half an hour. However, we had only time to get the bay close to the town, for all came nearly in the same moments. After landing here, the boat was seized by the government and the men went ashore with their baggage, &c. In the delicate position in which Gen. Lopez was placed, he has done all in his power to facilitate means of transportation for these men, having also placed in the hands of the field officers eighty-six doubloons, which money was taken from the treasury of Cardenas, and counted before many witnesses, and for which he gave a receipt to the Collector of said Cuba. He certainly does not look like a man easily disheartened.—*Mobile Tribune.*

We conclude this by simply adding that our respect for Gen. Lopez is unbounded, and that it was with the most poignant sense of regret that we found ourselves unable to carry out the General's views, especially since they were coupled with entreaty, and imploring us to land himself and personal friends, together with a company of Spanish troops that joined us there in Cardenas, even should we leave him there without any of our force.

FROM TEXAS.—By the steamship *Palmetto*, Capt. Smith, we have received Texas papers to the 31st May. We extract the following from their contents:

The vote of Galveston, on Tuesday last, as to whether the corporation should take stock in the proposed canal to the Brazos, resulted in favor of this measure—there being a majority of about forty over the two-thirds required by the charter. The votes expressed at the polls the amount they wished the corporation to subscribe, and all were in favor of the largest amount, (20,000,) with the exception of fifteen. There were only four or five votes cast against the measure *in toto*, and one of these was so given because the person (as he says himself) delights in opposition.

MORE NEW PAPERS.—A new paper is to be started at Lagrange, under the title of the *Texas Monument*. The proceeds, after paying expenses, are to go towards the cost of erecting a monument to be built there.

The first number of the *San Antonio Ledger* was to have been issued on the 22d inst.

There are some nine or ten convicts in the State Penitentiary at Huntsville.

The citizens of Cherokee and Nacogdoches counties are taking active measures towards the clearing of the Angelina river.

TEXAS MAIL CONTRACTS.—We understand that Messrs. Harris and Morgan's proposals for carrying the mail between New Orleans and Lavacca, touching at this port, have been accepted. They are to carry the mail weekly, and receive $14,000 per annum. If this information is correct, the sum is exceedingly small. It is also stated that the same parties have contracted to carry the mail from New Orleans to the Rio Grande Santiago. Messrs. Brown and Tarbox, contractors on the route from Houston to San Antonio, have been underbid by some parties in the eastern part of the State, who have obtained the contract.

The Trinity was very high, but falling slowly at last advices.

CLEVELAND, O., May 24.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY AT CLEVELAND.—The Cleveland Bank was broken open last night, and robbed of $20,000—$20,000 in gold, and the rest in Ohio bank bills.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 24.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed James Madison Cutts to the Chief Clerkship in the second Comptroller's office, in place of Dr. Brodhead, who has been reduced to the position of subordinate Clerk in the same place.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

RESIGNATION.—Mr. Orlando Brown, of the Indian Bureau, has resigned his office—the resignation to take effect on the 1st of July.

THE HARNEY HOUSE, at Baton Rouge, has been sold by Mess. Pike & Hart, to Mr. Mayre, for $60,000.

Nicaragua Treaty!

Convention between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty.

The United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily subsist between them, by settling forth and fixing in a convention their views and intentions with reference to any means of communication by ship canal which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the way of the river San Juan de Nicaragua, and either or both of the lakes of Nicaragua or Managua, to any port or place on the Pacific ocean; the President of the United States has conferred full powers on John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States; and Her Britannic Majesty, on the Right Honorable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, is member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the United States, for the aforesaid purpose; and the said Plenipotentiaries, having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

Article 1. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare, that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or any state or country having or which may hereafter possess any natural communication, connection, or influence with that portion of the American continent which lies between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, or any part thereof. And they also agree not to take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection, or influence that either may possess with any state or government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.

Art. 2. Vessels of the United States or Great Britain traversing the said canal shall, in case of a war between the contracting parties, be exempted from blockade, detention, or capture by either of the belligerents; and this provision shall extend to such distance from the two ends of the said canal as may hereafter be found expedient to establish.

Art. 3. In order to secure the construction of the said canal, the contracting parties engage, that if any such canal shall be undertaken upon fair and equitable terms by any parties having the authority of the local governments or governments through those territory the same may pass, then the persons employed in making the said canal, and their property used, or to be used, for that object, shall be protected, from the commencement of the said canal to its completion, by the governments of the United States and Great Britain, from unjust detention, confiscation, seizure, or any violence whatsoever.

Art. 4. The contracting parties will use whatever influence they respectively exercise with any state, states or governments, possessing or claiming to possess any jurisdiction over the territory which the said canal shall traverse, or which shall bear the waters applicable thereto, in order to induce such states or governments to facilitate the construction of the said canal by every means in their power. And furthermore, the United States and Great Britain agree to use their good offices, wherever or however it may be most expedient, in order to procure the establishment of two free ports, one at each end of the said canal.

Art. 5. The contracting parties further engage, that when the said canal shall have been completed, they will protect it from interruption, seizure, or unjust confiscation, and they will guaranty the neutrality thereof, so that the said canal may be forever open and free, and the capital invested therein secure. Nevertheless, the Government of the United States and Great Britain, in granting their protection to the construction of the said canal, and guaranteeing its neutrality and security when completed, always understood that this protection and guaranty are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn by both governments, or either government, should either that the persons or company undertaking or managing the same adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the intention of this convention, either by making unfair discriminations in favor of the commerce of one country over that of another, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandize, or other articles. Neither party, however, shall withdraw the aforesaid protection and guarantee without first giving six months notice to the other.

Art. 6. The contracting parties in this convention engage to invite every State with which both or either have friendly intercourse to enter into stipulations with them similar to those which they have entered into with each other, to the end that all other States may share in the honor and advantage of having contributed to a work of such general interest and importance as the canal herein contemplated. And the contracting parties likewise agree, that each shall enter into treaty stipulations with such of the Central American States as they may deem advisable, for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the great design of this convention, namely, that of constructing and maintaining the said canal as a ship canal, between the two oceans for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and of protecting the same; and they also agree, that the good offices of either shall be employed, when requested by the other, in aiding and assisting by the negotiation of such treaty stipulations; and should any differences arise as to right or property over the said canal or the territory through which the said canal shall pass between the governments of Central America, and such differences should in any way impede or obstruct the execution of the said canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain will use their good offices to settle such differences in the manner best suited to promote the interest of the said canal, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance which exist between the contracting parties.

ART. 7. It being likewise desirable that no time should be unnecessarily lost in commencing and constructing the said canal, the governments of the United States and Great Britain determine to give the support and encouragement to such persons or company as may first offer to commence the same, with the necessary capital, the consent of the local authorities, and on such principles as accord with the spirit and intention of this convention; and if any persons or company should already have, previously to the conclusion of any treaty between the United States and Great Britain, entered into the contract mentioned in the seventh article of the convention between the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua, such persons or company shall have a priority of claim, over every other person, persons, or company, to the protection of the governments of the United States and Great Britain, and shall be allowed a year from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this convention for concluding their arrangements, and presenting evidence of sufficient capital subscribed to accomplish the contemplated undertaking; it being understood that if, at the expiration of the aforesaid period, such persons or company be not able to commence and carry out the proposed enterprise, then the governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be free to afford protection to any other persons or company that shall be prepared to commence and proceed with the construction of the canal in question.

Art. 8 The governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired, in entering into this convention to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the inter-oceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama. In granting, however, their joint protection to any such canals or railways as are by this article specified, it is always understood by the United States and Great Britain, that the parties constructing or owning the same, shall impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon, than the aforesaid governments shall approve of as just and equitable; and that the same canals or railways, being open to the use of the citizens or subjects of the United States and Great Britain, on equal terms, shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of every other State which is willing to grant thereto such protection as the United States and Great Britain engage to afford.

Art. 9 The ratifications of this convention shall be exchanged at Washington, within six months from this day, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done at Washington, the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, [L. s.]
HENRY LYTTON BULWER, [L. s.]

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.—The new American steamship *Asia* arrived at Halifax on the 26th May. The only intelligence thus far received, is, that the price of Cotton has advanced 1-8d., and the sales of the week were 40,000 bales.

NOTICE—I, Eugenio de Merchi, holding the power of attorney from my father, JEAN ANTOINE DE MARCHI D'ATTANA, in Switzerland, inform the public that I declare null and void, all proxy or power of attorney given by my father, and that Mr. Philippe Aragon, of this city, is the only person who, henceforward, has charge of my Fathers' business. EUGENIA DE MARCHI,
New Orleans, 31st May, 1850. jel 1m

☞ The Commons of $18 to-day, to order, per bark SHANNON, from Boston, is supposed to make himself known to the Captain, on board, opposite post 19, 3d m'y, or to the undersigned, within the day, will be stored at his expense and risk.
jel L. E. GALE, 16 Common st.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

SPECIAL SESSION of Wednesday, May 29th, 1850.

The Council met pursuant to a call of the Mayor. Mr. Bush was called to the chair. Members present, Messrs. Allen, Bush, Caldwell, Jarvis, Lagarenaude, Theophilus and Vandegrift.

Absent, from Business Cause, Messrs. Cavelier, Vousmet and Wormeuse.

On motion, the Council proceeded to the election of a Treasurer, Messrs. Vandegrift and Caldwell were appointed tellers; 7 votes were cast, Mr. Bush received 6, blank 1. Mr. Bush was declared duly elected President of the Council.

The minutes of the last journal was dispensed with until the regular meeting.

The following message from the Mayor was then read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, } May, 1850.

To the Honorable President and Members of the General Council of the City of New Orleans:

GENTLEMEN—I caused your convention this day for the purpose of appointing an inspector to preside at an election to take place on Monday, 3d June next, at the Louisiana House Company house, for one alderman to represent the Fifth Ward of Municipality No. 2, in the place of thereof, in place of Samuel J. Peters, Esq., resigned.

In pursuance of this occasion to inform your honorable body that, in consequence of the late action of the Legislature abolishing the old single Municipality of New Orleans, and several large suits having been instituted against the corporate powers issued by said abolishing fiend, and there being no attorney to defend the suits, I availed myself of the services of C. Dufour, Esq., Attorney of the General Council, to represent the interests of the city in these cases; with much promptness he took charge of them, and addressed a letter to me on the subject, a copy of which I herewith transmit for your information. Also a copy of another letter from the same gentleman dated 24th May, relative to a seizure made by Gerard Ralston of five thousand stamps of the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, and recommending that, in the said stock has by law been transferred to the General Council, that an injunction should be taken out. This is of important matter to the interests of the city, and I respectfully call to your serious consideration.

The Mayor of St. Louis has addressed a letter to me on the subject of Guarantine established at St. Louis in consequence of the cholera state of public health in this city, a copy of which I herewith transmit for your information.

I would invite your attention.

With great respect, I have the honor to be,
Your obt. servant,
(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis, the rules being dispensed with, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That T. F. White be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner for the Municipal Election for one Alderman of the Fifth Ward, to succeed Municipality, in place of Samuel J. Peters, resigned, to be held on Monday, 3d June next, at the hall of Louisiana Hose Company.

A letter from C. Dufour, Attorney of the General Council, addressed to the Mayor, under date of May 24th inst., was read, informing the Mayor of New Orleans that a writ of injunction had been obtained against the Board of Assessors, restraining them from proceeding with the assessment of the Municipality No. 2, and requiring the Board to show cause why the writ should not be made perpetual.

A letter from H. Kenneth, Mayor of New Orleans, was then read, informing the Mayor of New Orleans that a writ of injunction had been obtained against the Board of Assessors, restraining them from proceeding with the assessment of the Municipality No. 2, and requiring the Board to show cause why the writ should not be made perpetual.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Attorney of the Council be and he is hereby instructed to defend the suits mentioned in said letters.

Resolved, That the Mayor and General Council of the City of New Orleans, in the Fourth District Court of New Orleans—and suit having been instituted against this Council to annul a certain lease of warehouses made by the Council of Municipality No. 3, to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Mr. Allen moved a reconsideration of the above resolution, which was seconded, and the resolution reconsidered.

Mr. Lagarenaude asked permission to withdraw the resolutions which was refused by the casting vote of the President, three members voting for, and three against the permission to withdraw.

Mr. Allen then offered the following amendment, to follow after the resolution as reconsidered, viz: Provided, That the costs incurred in said suit, be paid by the Municipality, which amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended.

A letter from Mr. Richard Hardie, Inspector of the Police of the Council was then read, in answer to a resolution passed at the meeting of May 27th inst., which, on motion of Mr. Tomich, was referred to the Committee on Police Duty affairs.

A letter from L. Dufour, Attorney for reporting the acts which were passed at the last session of the Legislature, bearing upon the duties, rights, powers, and liabilities of the Council of the City of New Orleans, and suggesting the propriety of the Council to call at the next regular meeting of the Council.

Mr. Francois Garnic, by letter, offered Messrs. Bonnaire Lacroix and Philippone Justin as his sureties as keepers of the Powder Magazine, which, on motion, were accepted.

On motion, the Council adjourned to meet on the second Thursday of June next, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

J. B. WALTON, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 1, 1850.

There was a good demand for Cotton to-day, and the sales reached 4000 bales at steady prices.

The Sugar market is firm, with moderate sales—No change in Molasses.

The Freight list is unchanged.

The advance in Flour is fully sustained, and the receipts are very light. Small sales were made to-day at $7 50@7 56 per bbl. About 2000 sacks of Corn were sold at 65@67c. per sack.

Provisions are unchanged. Sales of 100 bbls Mess Pork were made at $10 75, and of 600 bbls Prime at $8 25@8 50 per bbl. A lot of 130 bbls Prime Beef was sold at $6. Nothing done in Lard.

Whiskey is selling at 21¼@22c. per gallon for retail.

Exchanges remain as last quoted, with a limited demand.

Freights are very dull.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

THOMAS BRADY, No. 92 Chartres street, will, on and after Monday, 3d June, offer the whole stock now in store, of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, at such prices that will command an immediate sale, in order to make necessary arrangements for the reception of large and costly orders now in preparation for the ensuing Fall.

Muslins, Barreges and Tissues;
Shawls, Scarfs and Mantillas;
Gloves, Hosiery and Ribbons;
Laces, Linens, &c.;

all of which, with many other articles, will be offered twenty per cent lower than our usual minimum low prices.
je3 1m THOMAS BRADY, 92 Chartres st.

WORLD call the attention of purchasers to his splendid stock of

Printed Balmorines and Orleanaises;
Colored Reposets and Batistes;
Embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins;
White Jacconets and Cambrics;
Chale de Nord and Toile de Soie;
Colored and White Drillings;

Irish Linens, Linen Sheetings, Toile de Paris, Britannias, Plaitillas, Linen Nettings, &c. Goubinet, Curtain Muslins, Counterpanes, &c., all which will be offered at the most reduced prices.

D. H. HOLMES, 114 Canal st.,
between Bourbon and Dauphine sts.

IMPORTED by late arrivals and for sale by the subscribers:

Thorn's Compound Extract;
Congress Water, fresh from the springs;
Church of Soda, Parr's and Labarraque's;
Indelible Ink: Henry's Magnesia;
Cod Liver Oil, warranted pure;
Wiseman and Frederick's Vermifuge;
An assortment of Syringes Sponge, Perfumery, &c. &c. E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist,
je3 Corner Dauphine and Customhouse sts.

LANDING—Ex ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux, 60 casks Claret, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
je 2 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

FOR SALE—The stock of Wines and the United States Restaurant, 22 and 24 Bienville st., consisting about 8,000 bottles of the best brands of Medoc, Rhenish and Sauterne, viz:

Chateau Leoville, Margaux, Lafore, Grand Lafore, Carrubec, Lafite, Giscourt, Cote d'Or, Tauf Rhine, Larose, Haut Sauterne, Barsac, Preignac, Salmilion, Brane Mouton, C. C. Pomard, Fyssac, Constenville, Chambertin, Castemerle, Hermitage, Hermitage Blanc, Chablis, Alicante, Malaga, Sherry, Porto, Sauza Ale, Mozelle, Mad