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The New Orleans Bee.

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The privilege of daily Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square for every other day.
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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,846.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 23.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We publish in another column some very important intelligence touching our relations with Great Britain in reference to Central America, and with Spain in regard to Mexico. The documents likewise embrace a *resumé* of the correspondence between Commodore McIntosh and Captain ALDHAM respecting the overhauling and boarding of the steamer *Washington*. We shall endeavor to-morrow to give the latter in full.

The Central American question, which is the leading topic of Mr. DALLAS's letters to the government, seems on the point of being settled, if we may believe the official statements, though not by the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but in a circumlocutory and round-about fashion, by the surrender in the part of England of her protectorate of Mosquitia to the sovereignty of Honduras. We see nothing, however, in the correspondence relative to any proposed cession of the Bay Islands, while we discover in the declaration of a determination by Great Britain to protect Nicaragua from the attempts of the filibusters the germ of another unpleasant difficulty, and a departure from the spirit, if not the letter, of treaty stipulations with the latter country. Nothing less, however, was to be expected. When Mr. BUCHANAN and Congress excused Commodore PAULDING for his atrocious conduct in landing on the soil of Nicaragua, and kidnapping WALKER's men, he and they established a precedent which, it was predicted, England would not be slow to follow. We scarcely perceive with what propriety our government can complain of an act of usurpation, after sanctioning one equally palpable and grievous. Indeed, there is no probability that the Administration will dissent from the positions assumed by Lord MALMESBURY, for the official organ says emphatically that the line of policy laid down towards Central America meets the concurrence of England, France, Spain and the United States.

To report by Mr. DOUGLAS of his interview with the Spanish Minister is abundantly gratifying. Spain wisely disclaims any design to recover the domination of Mexico, and acquiesces entirely in the Monroe doctrine.

The correspondence between Capt. ALDHAM and Commodore McINTOSH, of which a bare summary is given, will be found fully to justify the belief of the manly and gallant conduct displayed by the American commander. He met the issue promptly, and acted with a decision and energy worthy of all praise. But our limits will not allow us to dwell further upon it this morning.

DEATH OF EX-CHIEF JUSTICE ELLIS.—We experience great pain in making the announcement of the demise of George Kimble, ex Chief Justice of the State of Louisiana.—He died yesterday morning of a disease of the throat and lungs, from which he had suffered several weeks.

Judge Ellis was a native of Massachusetts, but had for many years been identified with the city of New Orleans, in whose interests he ever evinced the liveliest interest. He early achieved distinction at the bar, rather a successful and eminent career as a client, was appointed Chief Justice of the State—an office which he filled with ability for many years, and subsequently, until the change in the Constitution, which rendered the judiciary elective, deprived him of his functions. Judge Ellis was a man of very great and legal attainments, of a remarkably clear and logical intellect, keen eyed in detecting fallacy, and bringing them to their exposure, in dealing from the bench with the sophistries of lawyers, a high minded gentleman, a true friend, a generous man, and an excellent man. Although aged of at the time of his decease, his stalwart frame presented few evidences of decay, and but for the infirmity of his elder which proved ultimately fatal, he might have been expected to enjoy twenty or so years of unbroken health. We sincerely regret his death will be deplored by an extensive circle of connections, by a host of friends, and by the citizens at large. Few women, then, have more sincerely than the writer of these lines, who was proud of the friendship ever manifested towards him by the deceased.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Doctor Hale continues nightly to astonish and delight all who attend his lectures at Odd Fellows Hall. Two more lectures are to be given by him for the present. Consequently those of our citizens who have not yet availed themselves of the opportunity of witnessing the marvelous phenomena of electro-biology should hasten to repair their negligence. There are the losers who do not profit by this rare occasion.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BOOKS.—This is the time for the literary gentleman, and nowhere can there be found a more complete stock of bibliographical works than at the well known store of Thos. L. White, 105 Canal street. These books are expressly intended for Christmas and New Years Holidays, and we feel bound to call the special attention of the literary public to them. Let literary ladies and gentlemen call early and select. The stock is a large and varied one, but the owners will also be, as usual, very numerous. The perusal of Mr. Thomas L. White's advert. element in another column may be profitable to the greatest portion of our readers. We advise them to read it, and then repair immediately to No. 105 Canal street.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, ALE—Messrs. Magnon & Brother, 24 Royal street, have just received an extensive supply of superior Champagne and Bordeaux wines, cognac, ale, Malaga and other brandies, truffles, pates, and other delicious esculents of French importation. Also fine crackers, lemonade, &c. See advertisement.

CHARLES MEITINGER.—Our daily readers are referred to the advert. element of Mlle. Aglae Lemaitre, No. 201 Royal street. She has just opened a superb assortment of fancy and fashionable goods, and especially a supply of ready made ladies and children's cloaks, remarkably cheap. Lace and fichu, country orders promptly attended to, with punctuality and prompitude.

FRUIT TREES.—Mr. Ch. Dastes, corner of Conde and St. Philip streets, has just received 15,000 assorted fruit trees, adapted to the climate of Louisiana. We invite the attention of horticulturists and planters to this fine assortment. See advertisement.

THANKS.—We acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation to attend a Masonic ball to be given at Carrollton, Louisiana, on Monday evening, 27th instant, but fear the pressure of business will prevent our presence on the occasion.

THE WANDERER.—This vessel has been seized at Brunswick by United States Marshal Rhodes, and is now held in custody as a seizer. We presume she will be brought to Savannah.

The bark Ardennes, which had been arrested in Jackson, on a suspected slaver, has been released, the evidence being insufficient to sustain the charge.

The schooner Hiram Staple, of Newport, at Frankfort, Ky., was discovered to be on fire a few days ago. She was loaded with lime. With some difficulty the flames were extinguished, and the cargo saved.

PORTAGE TO SPAIN.—We are requested to state that the United States postage only is required to be prepaid in this country on letters for Spain, including Majorca, Minorca, and the Canary Islands, *forwarded in the British mail* via England.

PAMPHLETS AND *Aprois prepaument* in all cases of the United States postage, viz: twenty one cents the ounce rate of half an ounce or under, when the Atlantic conveyance is by United States steamers, and five cents when by British steamers, leaving the British and foreign postage to be collected at destination in Spain.

INTERESTING BOOKS.—This is the time for literary gentlemen, and nowhere can there be found a more complete stock of bibliographical works than at the well known store of Thos. L. White, 105 Canal street. These books are expressly intended for Christmas and New Years Holidays, and we feel bound to call the special attention of the literary public to them. Let literary ladies and gentlemen call early and select. The stock is a large and varied one, but the owners will also be, as usual, very numerous. The perusal of Mr. Thomas L. White's advert element in another column may be profitable to the greatest portion of our readers. We advise them to read it, and then repair immediately to No. 105 Canal street.

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By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—In the *House* the Pension bill was up for consideration.

Senate.—In the Senate a resolution was adopted calling on the President for the correspondence between Commodore Paulding and the President of Nicaragua.

A resolution was also adopted calling for information respecting the rights of British subjects in Oregon.

The President sent in a portion of the correspondence between Robert McLane and Minister Parker, stating that he withheld the remainder because negotiations were still pending.

WASHINGTON, December 22d.—A large number of memorials were presented to the Senate, embracing one from nearly every county in Pennsylvania, asking protection for American industry.

House.—The House passed the Soldiers' Pension bill, by a vote of 130 yeas to 73 nays.

The bill grants pensions to all who served sixty days or during the war of 1812, and its provisions extend to the marine corps.

It extends also to the widows of soldiers or marines a pension during life.

The grants are ninety six dollars per annum for twelve months service, seventy-five dollars for six months' service, and fifty dollars for sixty days' service.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The Military Academy bill was brought up in the House, and a spirited discussion was had upon it.

The Invalid Pension and West Point bills were passed.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for specific duties, as a means of increasing the revenue and affording protection to labor.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the President to take possession of Cuba, until the Spanish government gave proper satisfaction for their insults and injuries to the persons and property of our citizens.

Objections were offered and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—Clay's resolution was adopted, asking the President for the correspondence between the Mexican government, Mr. Forsyth and the State Department, for the purpose of eliciting the cause of the suspension of diplomatic relations between the two governments.

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the Postmaster-General to inform the Senate what changes it would be necessary to make to render the Post-Office Department self sustaining.

Adjourned.

The Overland Mail—Five days Later from California.

THE INDIAN WAR.

ST. LOUIS, December 22.—The overland California mail has arrived with San Francisco dates of the 25th ult., which are five days later than have been received by the Quaker City.

Business in San Francisco was inactive, and there is little of interest to report.

The snow was fifteen inches deep in the Apache Canon.

There was considerable floating ice in the Rio Grand river.

The Mohaver and the Nevago Indians were continuing their depredations, and were very troublesome.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AT HAVANA.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The Black Warrior, which arrived yesterday, did not bring Senator Douglas. He left the steamer at Havana, and remains there a short time to recruit his health.

SPANISH-MEXICAN AFFAIR SETTLED.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—It is reported that the Spanish-Mexican difficulty has been settled, and that Garza has refunded the money which he obtained from Spanish subjects by forced loans.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

TRINITY BAY, December 22.—We have received well marked electric currents from Valentia to-day, but no intelligible communication has been effected.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURG.

NEW YORK, December 22d.—The steamship Edinburg, of the Glasgow line, has arrived off Sandy Hook, but her advices have been anticipated by those of Arabia.

MORE FILIBUSTERS.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—It is said the President has heard that another expedition is in contemplation to invade a country for Nicaragua, and that he has taken measures to stop them.

SAILING OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The Cunard steamship Persia sailed for Liverpool to-day, taking out $77,000 specie in freight.

INDIAN SENATORIAL ELECTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 22.—The legislature of Indiana, by a concurrent resolution, elected Henry S. Lane and Wm. M. McCarty to the United States Senate, in place of Messrs. Bright and Fitch.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nominations made to that body yesterday.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The sales of cotton to-day were 2000 bales. The market closed firm. Quotations unchanged.

Sales of wheat steady at 75@76c. for Odiams, and 80@85c. for Mediterranean. Ohio Flour $5.25 to $5.50. Whisky 27c.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

PITTSBURG, December 22.—The river is rising, with ten feet of water on the channel.

LOUISVILLE, December 22.—The river at this point is slowly receding, with fahrenheit 40 to 45.

NEW ORLEANS, December 22.—The Mississippi here is slowly rising.

CINCINNATI, December 22.—The Ohio river at this point is falling.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, December 22d.—The steamer Gazelle passed down this evening.

The Judge Torrence and the Hannibal passed down at 5 o'clock this evening.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Convention.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention met again last evening at Armory Hall, when Hon. Jeremiah Morton, of Virginia, the President of the Convention at Louisville, from which the one in this city is adjourned, presided. He made a speech explaining his absence, and expressing confidence in the success of the enterprise. He had paid for all his stock, he said, and was afraid of no investigation. He intended to pay the fifty cents on the dollar per share called for by the Board of Directors, the installment in January. He pictured the glories of what he considered promised to be the Pacific Railroad, besides the benefits of the sale and anticipated with pleasure and high hopes of success the period when the Company will be in a position to present a report of the sale, and induce gentlemen of the highest moral character to employ their means and enlist their services in the enterprise. He stated that Col. Fowlkes was too unwell to address the Convention.

The Committee on Stocks reported that the only rule applicable in the issuance of stock was that printed out and regulated by law; and that if stock be issued by competent authority, in due form, and the money paid in creation, it is valid and must be bona fide, no matter whether the consideration be money, Chattels, real estate or services. The bylaws must govern under the provisions of the charter. The report was, on motion, unanimously adopted.

Col. R. T. Archer spoke, saying he had paid $5 per share for every dollar of his stock, and so had his friends. He had, however, that bad stock had been thrown upon the market, and he expected the Company to make such exposition of the fact as would entitle the enterprise to public confidence. The true policy, he thought, was not to suppress investigation.

Col. P. Gorin, of Kentucky, spoke next. He had heard, he said, that there was bogus and fraudulent stock in the market; that there were extravagant expenditures, &c.; yet he could get no positive information, no investigation could show that there was one dollar of fraudulent stock in the market. Sir, he invested all his surplus means, determined never to sell one dollar of the stock he obtained, to let the Company take the fruits of the investment. He was assured that not one share had been fraudulently issued; that there was no bogus stock in the market. He aimed to illustrate by personal anecdote the impracticability of the resolution introduced the previous morning by Mr. John H. Chilton.

The absence of Hr. Fowlkes, who was to have spoken on the subject of the "compromise" between the two companies, seemed to have left the meeting without any object further than that of promiscuous and mere preliminary discussion, of no great interest, as we conceive, to any but the stockholders.

The Convention adjourned at a late hour, the proceedings being characterized with somewhat more harmony than was manifested at the previous meeting.

The order of the Convention to-day, we presume, will be the report of the General Committee, and explanations of the "compromise" by Dr. Fowlkes.

NOON PERFORMANCE AT THE AMPHITHEAT.—There will be a noon performance at the Amphitheater to-day, when will be given the pantomime which is so very amusing to little boys and misses, entitled "Jack the Giant Killer," and the usual variety of arenic and other circus performances.

THE WILD AFRICANS.—We learn from reliable authority that about two hundred and seventy of the wild Africans, a portion of the cargo of the "Wanderer," are now on a plantation in South Carolina, two or three miles below this city, on the Savannah river, having been brought there two days ago on board a steamboat, from some point near Savannah, and we suppose will soon be offered for sale. Indeed, we are informed that sales have already been made of some of the cargo.

The success of this enterprise by the owners of the "Wanderer" establishes the fact very conclusively that if the Southern people desire or intend to suppress this traffic, they must rely upon themselves, as a reliance upon the government will be of little avail. The coast of the slave-holding States is so extensive, that the entire navy of the United States, if concentrated upon it, cannot maintain the law inviolate. Hence the great necessity for the prompt and efficient action of the people themselves to protect their rights and interests. They should not hesitate to resort to any and all legitimate means to arrest at once and forever a traffic so disastrous, if permitted, to the public weal of the South.

If there exist upon the statute books of the Southern States any laws which will protect them against this traffic, they should be enforced most rigidly against all violators.

[*Augusta Chronicle, 16th inst.*

Important from Washington.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In response to the call of Congress, the President, on the 16th instant, transmitted a mass of public documents relative to our foreign relations. They are so important and interesting that we reproduce them without essential abridgment.

Among these official papers is a letter from Mr. DALLAS to Secretary CASS, reporting the substance of a conversation he had with the Earl of MALMESBURY, his lordship inviting the interview. He was aware that Mr. DALLAS's letters for Washington would go forward on the 27th of November, and he wished Mr. DALLAS to convey in them some few remarks from him:

First—That Lord NAPIER had communicated to the President the treaty negotiated by Sir GORE OUSELEY with the Minister of Nicaragua; that it was believed that no objection was expressed to the provisions, and that one of its objects was to terminate the Mosquito protectorate.

Second—That Sir GORE OUSELEY was by this time at Nicaragua, and would exert himself to obtain the ratification of the treaty, in doing which it was indispensable that he should be protected by the presence of a naval force from any violence meditated by filibusters.

Third—He had, however, been much surprised at the contents of a recent letter from Lord NAPIER, which stated that General Cass considers the orders issued for the protection of Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY to be incompatible with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Those orders were to the effect that, if the government of Nicaragua required, for their defense from filibusters, the active intervention of a military power, a suitable armed force was to land, seize the offenders, and hand them over, if Americans, to the nearest authority of the United States, and having done this, to retire immediately. He could not understand why such a proceeding should be regarded as a violation of that article of the treaty which interdicted "occupation" and "dominion," especially as a clause to the Cass-Yrissari treaty, with which this government found no fault, but, on the contrary, it desired to see effected, provided for exactly the same sort of temporary assistance. It was impossible to allow their diplomatic representative to have his object cut short by marauders. When the treaty was disposed of there would be an end of their interference. Thus far, as to Central America.

In regard to Mexico, he described Spain as extremely irritated by cruelties inflicted upon Spaniards, and as threatening to send a fleet to punish and exact redress. England, however, had successfully persuaded delay, and Mexico was in no distracted a condition, that she could scarcely be said to have a responsible government. England had latterly been strongly outraged in the person of Mr. Harrison, whose treatment could best be resented, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, by a British fleet being sent to Tampico. Her Majesty's government, however, were adverse to any strong measure, which might make things worse than they really are, and the severity of which would probably fall upon the innocent. It was difficult to say what result the disordered state of Mexico must lead, if the nations interested in her well being forbore to intervene.

Mr. Dallas says, my solicitude in this narrative has been to give the leading ideas of Lord Malmesbury. Of course, he was not unfrequently interrupted by comments from myself, which led to collateral explanations. Among other things, I stated that the provision in the Cass Yrissari treaty which seemed to me rather to carry out that to which the Clayton Bulwer treaty, in reference to all equally the safe and uninterrupted transit, was essentially different in its character from the admiralty orders, which, amid the struggles of different parties, left to the discretion of the naval officers whom to recognize as the de facto government of Nicaragua, and whom to denounce as a country pursuit and dispersion as filibusters.

If the popular party, now in motion, acquired strength, their adversaries would, as a matter of course, brand them with that odious name, and call for British succor, thus installing Great Britain to settle the political destinies of the country. That was a consequence to which the President and the people of the United States could not be supposed to be insensible to, and which, of all things, was most repugnant to the spirit and terms of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, and which could not possibly follow from the application as contemplated by General Cass, of merely such temporary force as might be thought by Nicaragua herself as necessary to keep the transit route open for common benefit. He (Lord Malmesbury) had both bearings in the two cases were equally right or equally wrong. He esteemed them to be right, and certainly any attempt by filibusters to defeat the operations of Sir W. G. Ouseley would be put down. I also incidentally remarked that I regretted that his lordship had expressed some feeling of doubt as to Mr. Marcy's project. He disclaimed having done so, and remarked that Monsieur Belly was patronized neither by England nor France, and that he was an adventurer. It was immaterial by whom the work of opening the transit route was effected. If any of the citizens of the United States held an unexpired or unforfeited contract, they would be entitled to go on. He was intimate with the merits of the several claimants to contracts. Again, in the course of the interview, I referred—with probably an obvious feeling—to the alleged joint note addressed by the French and British Ministers to our government respecting Mons. Belly's contract. He promptly and emphatically denied that any such thing of sort had been written, or ever contemplated. The rumor of the morning, coming direct from Paris, was adverted to, that the French French fleet had orders to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico. That rumor, he said, had lowered the funds, and was, nevertheless, utterly destitute of foundation.

I can perceive that the discovery of golden sands in Fraser river, leading to the erection of the new colony of British Columbia, has increased the solicitude for Isthmian routes of transit. In other respects the pacific disposition of the government do not appear to have changed. Lord Malmesbury several times remarked that it was best to accomplish one aim at a time; that the abrogated protectorate of the Mosquito territory was finally disposed of in Sir William's treaty; that so soon as the English guarantee was applied to the Nicaraguan route, capital, science and labor would hasten to accomplish the work, but never formidable it appeared. Have the honor to be, &c., &c.

DALLAS.

A Note from Lord Napier.

Next follows a note from Lord Napier to Gen. Cass, marked private, in reply to a private note of the latter, in which Lord Napier says that what the Earl of Malmesbury intended to convey was this: Lord Napier has imparted verbally to Mr. Cass the general sense of a projected treaty which Mr. Ouseley is instructed to negotiate with Nicaragua, one of the objects of which is to destroy the Mosquito protectorate, and to which no objection was expressed by the United States. I have not had the honor of receiving any personal communication with the President on this subject. In so far as I am informed my views have not been misrepresented by Mr. Ouseley with any agent on the part of Nicaragua.

NAPIER.

To Hon. Mr. Cass, Secretary, &c.

Next follows a confidential letter from Mr. Cass to Mr. DOBOY, Minister to Spain, dated October 21st, 1858, in which he instructs him to intimate to the Spanish government that, though the United States does not pretend to interfere between Spain and Mexico, they will never consent to any scheme of permanent subjugation by any European power as a consequence of that quarrel.

Our Relations with Spain.

An extract from a dispatch from Minister DOBOY to Secretary Cass, dated Madrid, November 15th, says:

"I had the honor, on the 13th inst., to receive your number sixty-six, dated the 24th ult., asking for information respecting the threatened hostilities between Spain and Mexico, and expressing the well known determination of the United States to resist the subjugation by European powers of any of the independent States on our continent, with a view to exercise a protectorate or any other political influence over the policy and institutions of such States. On the same day I sought and obtained an interview with Senor Calderon Collantes, Her Catholic Majesty's Minister of State, causing your dispatch to be read and transmitted to him, and at his request have since furnished him with a copy of the same. He took no exception whatever to any of the views or determinations therein expressed. He assured me most earnestly that in the movement which duty, honor and self-respect had constrained his government to make against Mexico, Spain had not the most remote intention of interfering with the well known policy of the United States as expressed by Mr. Monroe and reiterated by yourself, or of attempting any thing for the present more than to afford protection to her citizens, and obtain redress for the injuries done them, he averring that they had been robbed and maltreated in the most inhuman manner. He said that they would not receive back, nor attempt to govern Mexico, nor any South American States, where she or they to regard such government to-morrow; that all Spain expected or desired in that quarter was retention, in peace, of her present possessions. He went on to say the enormities recently perpetrated upon his countrymen were of such an atrocious character as to demand the presence of a suitable naval force off Vera Cruz and Tampico, but that no troops to operate on land had been sent, and that the officers in command of the vessels had been instructed to avoid, if possible, any conflict with the Mexicans. As explanatory of what has been done, and the reasons for doing it, I send you translation number one of a memorandum of observations of the Minister of State, furnished to me after the interview by Mr. Comyn, Assistant Secretary of State, and a gentleman who, when holding a diplomatic station in London, was well known to Mr. Buchanan. You will remember that I have always given it as my impression that there would be no war, for the reason that I have always believed that England and France would have sufficient influence to prevent it. But, to my surprise, I now learn from Mr. Collantes himself, as well as from the (here occurs an hiatus) that in the matters of recent complaint the Spanish government have rejected in the most emphatic manner their proffered intervention."

The Boarding of the Washington—Dispatches from Com. McIntosh.

Next follow dispatches enclosed by the Secretary of the Navy. The first is from Commodore McIntosh, dated November 26th, in which he says he has heard a report that an officer was sent from the Valorous to board the steamer Washington, &c. He says: "I am taking immediate measures to get full particulars from Captain Jarvis, and will report them in full by the next opportunity; but, according to my present understanding of the matter, it looks like a renewal of the scenes which lately occurred around the island of Cuba, changed only to filibusters for Africans. You may rely on my taking prompt and efficient measures to protect the honor of our flag, should it become necessary; and if really Her Britannic Majesty's officers have instructions to board and examine American merchant ships for filibusters, under the very guns of the ships of my squadron, the time must be very short before most serious consequences may be anticipated."

In a subsequent dispatch, dated December 3, Commodore McIntosh says, by copies of the correspondence between Capt. Aldham, the Secretary of the Navy will perceive that Capt. Aldham claims a protectorate over the harbor of Greytown.

Captain Aldham and Mr. Ouseley's Secretary paid an unceremonious visit to Commodore McIntosh, the latter no doubt, he says, that he should be protected by the presence of a naval force from any violence meditated by filibusters.

Third—He had, however, been much surprised at the contents of a recent letter from Lord NAPIER, which stated that General Cass considers the orders issued for the protection of Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY to be incompatible with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Those orders were to the effect that, if the government of Nicaragua required, for their defense from filibusters, the active intervention of a military power, a suitable armed force was to land, seize the offenders, and hand them over, if Americans, to the nearest authority of the United States, and having done this, to retire immediately. He could not understand why such a proceeding should be regarded as a violation of that article of the treaty which interdicted "occupation" and "dominion," especially as a clause to the Cass-Yrissari treaty, with which this government found no fault, but, on the contrary, it desired to see effected, provided for exactly the same sort of temporary assistance. It was impossible to allow their diplomatic representative to have his object cut short by marauders. When the treaty was disposed of there would be an end of their interference. Thus far, as to Central America.

In regard to Mexico, he described Spain as extremely irritated by cruelties inflicted upon Spaniards, and as threatening to send a fleet to punish and exact redress. England, however, had successfully persuaded delay, and Mexico was in no distracted a condition, that she could scarcely be said to have a responsible government. England had latterly been strongly outraged in the person of Mr. Harrison, whose treatment could best be resented, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, by a British fleet being sent to Tampico. Her Majesty's government, however, were adverse to any strong measure, which might make things worse than they really are, and the severity of which would probably fall upon the innocent. It was difficult to say what result the disordered state of Mexico must lead, if the nations interested in her well being forbore to intervene.

Mr. Dallas says, my solicitude in this narrative has been to give the leading ideas of Lord Malmesbury. Of course, he was not unfrequently interrupted by comments from myself, which led to collateral explanations. Among other things, I stated that the provision in the Cass Yrissari treaty which seemed to me rather to carry out that to which the Clayton Bulwer treaty, in reference to all equally the safe and uninterrupted transit, was essentially different in its character from the admiralty orders, which, amid the struggles of different parties, left to the discretion of the naval officers whom to recognize as the de facto government of Nicaragua, and whom to denounce as a country pursuit and disperson as filibusters.

If the popular party now in motion acquired strength, their adversaries would, as a matter of course, brand them with that odious name, and call for British succor, thus installing Great Britain to settle the political destinies of the country. That was a consequence to which the President and the people of the United States could not be supposed to be insensible to, and which, of all things, was most repugnant to the spirit and terms of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, and which could not possibly follow from the application as contemplated by General Cass, of merely such temporary force as might be thought by Nicaragua herself as necessary to keep the transit route open for common benefit. He (Lord Malmesbury) had both bearings in the two cases were equally right or equally wrong. He esteemed them to be right, and certainly any attempt by filibusters to defeat the operations of Sir W. G. Ouseley would be put down. I also incidentally remarked that I regretted that his lordship had expressed some feeling of doubt as to Mr. Marcy's project. He disclaimed having done so, and remarked that Monsieur Belly was patronized neither by England nor France, and that he was an adventurer. It was immaterial by whom the work of opening the transit route was effected. If any of the citizens of the United States held an unexpired or unforfeited contract, they would be entitled to go on. He was intimate with the merits of the several claimants to contracts. Again, in the course of the interview, I referred—with probably an obvious feeling—to the alleged joint note addressed by the French and British Ministers to our government respecting Mons. Belly's contract. He promptly and emphatically denied that any such thing of sort had been written, or ever contemplated. The rumor of the morning, coming direct from Paris, was adverted to, that the French French fleet had orders to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico. That rumor, he said, had lowered the funds, and was, nevertheless, utterly destitute of foundation.

I can perceive that the discovery of golden sands in Fraser river, leading to the erection of the new colony of British Columbia, has increased the solicitude for Isthmian routes of transit. In other respects the pacific disposition of the government do not appear to have changed. Lord Malmesbury several times remarked that it was best to accomplish one aim at a time; that the abrogated protectorate of the Mosquito territory was finally disposed of in Sir William's treaty; that so soon as the English guarantee was applied to the Nicaraguan route, capital, science and labor would hasten to accomplish the work. But never formidable it appeared. Have the honor to be, &c., &c.

DALLAS.

A Note from Lord Napier.

Next follows a note from Lord Napier to Gen. Cass, marked private, in reply to a private note of the latter, in which Lord Napier says that what the Earl of Malmesbury intended to convey was this: Lord Napier has imparted verbally to Mr. Cass the general sense of a projected treaty which Mr. Ouseley is instructed to negotiate with Nicaragua, one of the objects of which is to destroy the Mosquito protectorate, and to which no objection was expressed by the United States. I have not had the honor of receiving any personal communication with the President on this subject. In so far as I am informed my views have not been misrepresented by Mr. Ouseley with any agent on the part of Nicaragua.

NAPIER.

To Hon. Mr. Cass, Secretary, &c.

Next follows a confidential letter from Mr. Cass to Mr. DOBOY, Minister to Spain, dated October 21st, 1858, in which he instructs him to intimate to the Spanish government that, though the United States does not pretend to interfere between Spain and Mexico, they will never consent to any scheme of permanent subjugation by any European power as a consequence of that quarrel.

Our Relations with Spain.

An extract from a dispatch from Minister DOBOY to Secretary Cass, dated Madrid, November 15th, says:

"I had the honor, on the 13th inst., to receive your number sixty-six, dated the 24th ult., asking for information respecting the threatened hostilities between Spain and Mexico, and expressing the well known determination of the United States to resist the subjugation by European powers of any of the independent States on our continent, with a view to exercise a protectorate or any other political influence over the policy and institutions of such States. On the same day I sought and obtained an interview with Senor Calderon Collantes, Her Catholic Majesty's Minister of State, causing your dispatch to be read and transmitted to him, and at his request have since furnished him with a copy of the same. He took no exception whatever to any of the views or determinations therein expressed. He assured me most earnestly that in the movement which duty, honor and self-respect had constrained his government to make against Mexico, Spain had not the most remote intention of interfering with the well known policy of the United States as expressed by Mr. Monroe and reiterated by yourself, or of attempting any thing for the present more than to afford protection to her citizens, and obtain redress for the injuries done them, he averring that they had been robbed and maltreated in the most inhuman manner. He said that they would not receive back, nor attempt to govern Mexico, nor any South American States, where she or they to regard such government to-morrow; that all Spain expected or desired in that quarter was retention, in peace, of her present possessions. He went on to say the enormities recently perpetrated upon his countrymen were of such an atrocious character as to demand the presence of a suitable naval force off Vera Cruz and Tampico, but that no troops to operate on land had been sent, and that the officers in command of the vessels had been instructed to avoid, if possible, any conflict with the Mexicans. As explanatory of what has been done, and the reasons for doing it, I send you translation number one of a memorandum of observations of the Minister of State, furnished to me after the interview by Mr. Comyn, Assistant Secretary of State, and a gentleman who, when holding a diplomatic station in London, was well known to Mr. Buchanan. You will remember that I have always given it as my impression that there would be no war, for the reason that I have always believed that England and France would have sufficient influence to prevent it. But, to my surprise, I now learn from Mr. Collantes himself, as well as from the (here

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—*Senate*—Mr. Wilson moved an amendment to the Arizona bill, so as to provide for the election of Governor, Secretary, Judges and other officers by the people, for the term of two years. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Wilson also introduced a resolution calling on the President for information concerning the landing, by the yacht Wanderer, on the coast of Georgia, of a cargo of slaves. Adopted.

Mr. Clingman endeavored to bring up his resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. After some debate, the Senate refused to take up the resolution by a vote of 22 to 28.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill, when Mr. Bell delivered a speech in favor of it.

The Agricultural College bill was made the special order for Tuesday.

Most of the adverse reports on the calender were disposed of, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President enclosing a communication from the Secretary of State asking an appropriation for defraying the expenses of relieving destitute Americans from Vancouver Island to San Francisco.

The House resumed the consideration of the Maryland contested case of Whyte against Harris.

Mr. Boyce said that Mr. Whyte did not claim the seat, but he (Boyce) was prepared to move the vacating of the seat of the sitting member, Mr. Harris, if, on application of the latter, he should be found to be not entitled to it.

Mr. Eustis moved to lay on the table the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, as follows:

Resolved, That it appears to this House that there was such tumult, riot, intimidation and injustice in the election of a Representative for Congress from the Third Congressional District of Maryland, on the 3d of November, 1857, in contempt of law and in violation of the freedom of elections, that said election is void and the seat is declared vacant, and the Speaker is hereby directed to notify the Governor of Maryland of that fact.

The resolution was tabled—yeas 106; nays 97.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Hopkins in the chair—and proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported during the last session granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, and those engaged in the wars during that period. The bill was discussed till the hour of adjournment.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Sixth Anniversary meeting of this association was held last evening at the First Presbyterian Church, Lafayette Square. The spacious edifice was nearly filled, and the exercises were very interesting. After an anthem and hymn by the choir, reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Martin, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Moore, the annual report of the association for the past year was read by the Rev. Mr. Leftwich. The figures of the report showed that the total number of cases ministered to by the association during the year were 2100—of which 1500 were yellow fever, 400 were of other diseases, and the remainder were simply relief cases, such as persons out of work, in distress, &c. The total receipts into the treasury amounted to $22,272—of which $13,000 were derived from the Charity Hospital, and $9000 from abroad. The total disbursements were $22,003. The association was free of all owing to the library, $3900, which it wishes to be paid off, and accordingly applied to the City Council to grant it that amount for the purpose. The report contained much other interesting matter, but