

A. O. P. NICHOLSON & J. W. FORNEY,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.  
TERMS:  
DAILY, per year, in advance, \$10.00  
SEMI-WEEKLY, (published tri-weekly during the session  
of Congress), 5.00  
WEEKLY, 1.50  
Clubs will be furnished as follows:  
Five copies of the DAILY, for 100 subscribers, 40.00  
Five copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY, 30.00  
Ten copies of the WEEKLY, 35.00  
No deduction for clubs on WEEKLY.

# Daily Union

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."  
CITY OF WASHINGTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1856.  
NUMBER 270

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.  
The name of our paper will be changed upon our books, and the payment of the subscription be made in advance.  
Detailed subscription list forwarded on request by mail, and will be paid by us, and orders without delay, and in full.  
The COUNTY PAID is published bi-weekly during the session of Congress, and semi-weekly during the recess.  
Subscriptions for a period less than a year will be received in advance, and the amount paid in advance will be credited to the subscriber's account.  
Detailed subscription list forwarded on request by mail, and will be paid by us, and orders without delay, and in full.  
The COUNTY PAID is published bi-weekly during the session of Congress, and semi-weekly during the recess.

## IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1856.

### SENATE.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 11th J., requesting him to report to the Senate whether any, and if any, what additional fortifications are necessary for the protection of the city of New York, and the navy-yard, and other public property at Brooklyn; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. also laid before the Senate a communication from the Superintendent of Public Printing, transmitting his third annual report showing the condition of the public printing; which was laid on the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. also laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasurer of the United States, showing the receipts and disbursements for the session of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1855; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

### MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. SEWARD presented a memorial of Oscar Ba, a commander of the late navy, praying for redress from the action of the late naval board; which was laid on the table.

Mr. S. also presented the petition of citizens of Brooklyn, New York, praying for the freedom of the public lands, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. S. also presented the petition of Betsy Hawley, praying that she may be authorized through the State Department to take the necessary steps to collect the effects of her husband, Isaac P. Hawley, who died in Colombia, in South America; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. S. also presented the petition of Thomas Ferguson and ninety-three others, and two petitions of citizens of the State of New York, praying an amendment of the bounty-land act passed by the last session of Congress; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. S. also presented the petition of Timothy G. Benham and John S. Chaucau, praying relief from the action in their cases of the late naval board; which were laid on the table.

Mr. S. also presented the petition of John McDonald and others, praying for pay and bounty lands for services as musicians in the war of 1812; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. S. also presented the petition of Catharine Warner, praying a pension on account of the revolutionary services of her husband; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. S. also presented the petition of the trustees of the State University of Iowa, praying an additional grant of land for the use of the State of Iowa; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. S. also presented the memorial of Samuel S. Wood, of Peabody, New York, praying indemnity for damages sustained in the bombardment of Fort Sumter by the United States army, and the memorial of Captain Collins, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of citizens of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the extension of Woodworth's patent for a planing machine, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. BROWN presented a petition of citizens of Mississippi, representing that they purchased certain lands in that State, which had been reduced to fifty cents per acre under the graduation bill, but that since the passing of that bill, the price of the same has advanced to one dollar per acre, and they want to be allowed to retain their lands without further payment. The petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HASKINSON presented a petition of citizens of Iowa, praying the establishment of a post route from West Union to St. Charles, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. HASKINSON presented a memorial of Samuel A. Starbuck, of the District of Columbia, praying for the establishment of a medical hospital in that District; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. M. also presented the memorial of Joseph A. Seawell, late a passed midshipman in the navy, who was discharged in consequence of the recommendation of the naval board, complaining that injustice had been done him, and praying redress; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of William Peck and James B. Smith, praying the enrollment and registry of the coasting schooner "Zadock Pratt of Buffalo," the keel of which was laid in Canada, and the vessel finished in the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HAMLIN presented the memorial of the New York Iron Pavement Company, praying an appropriation for paving Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington, with iron; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. YULE presented the petition of Charles A. Price, praying to be allowed the right of pre-emption to a tract of land lying within a military reservation in Florida upon which he has settled; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. PUGH presented the petition of Savannah Coddington, widow of Peter Coddington, a private in the marine corps, praying to be allowed a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

## WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1856.

By Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 179 South Third street, President pro tem, in our general traveling agent, assisted by Wm. H. Wells, John Collins, James Deering, J. H. Harkley, R. S. James, Thos. D. Nick, E. W. Morrison, E. W. Wiley, Wm. L. Waterman, Alex. H. Carson, D. K. Mudgett, Ben. F. Swain, T. Atkinson, and F. Davis.

By Mr. HENRY M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Alabama, in our general traveling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by J. E. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and James D. Lewis.

By Mr. G. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, in our general collecting agent for the Western States and Territories, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. L. Childs, George Morris, and Richard Leake. Receipts of either will be good.

### CONGRESS—MONDAY.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in relation to additional fortifications for the defense of the city and harbor of New York, and the navy-yard and other public property at Brooklyn; also, the third annual report of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and a communication from the Treasurer of the United States showing the receipts and disbursements of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1855.

The bill authorizing the construction of ten sloops-of-war and the joint resolution for the relief of the Southwestern and Muscogee Railroad Company were considered and passed.

Mr. Crittenden spoke in favor of Mr. Trumbull's claim to his seat, and Mr. Pugh took the opposite ground. Mr. Stuart obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A communication from the Secretary of War, asking that the appropriation for the Springfield armory, for repairs and improvements, might be increased from \$38,000 to \$68,000, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Several unimportant Senate bills were then passed. The memorial of James A. Milliken, contesting the seat of Hon. T. J. D. Fuller, was referred to the Committee of Elections. Mr. Lane introduced a bill to provide for additional mail steam service from San Francisco to Oregon, and extending the same to Olympia, Washington Territory. A resolution was adopted restricting debate to one hour when in Committee of the Whole on the deficiency bill. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill. After discussing various items, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, so as to make it the first business in order in the morning.

A few days ago, under the State Department head, a letter was published in which the writer spoke of the reigning King of Naples with that freedom of expression which characterizes our fellow-citizens when treating of the customs, institutions, and rules of the Old World. It is scarcely necessary to add that we are not responsible for the individual opinions which may appear in the correspondence which is given from time to time in our department columns. Those opinions are given as the opinions of the writers, and not as those of the government or the editors of this journal.

### THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER AND THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday last undertakes to review the conduct of our government on the Central American question, and as the tendency of its article is to mislead the public mind, and does injustice to the American construction of the Clayton and Bulwer convention, we will undertake briefly to point out some of its errors.

The Intelligencer does not seem clearly to comprehend the most important difference between the two governments. Lord Clarendon claims that the treaty is merely prospective in its operation, and explains his meaning of this phrase to be, that the treaty leaves Great Britain in possession of all her rights in Central America existing at the time of the making of the treaty, and merely prevents her from making any new acquisitions. Mr. Buchanan entirely refutes this most unjust construction, not only by referring to the plain language of the treaty, which must necessarily exclude existing rights of Great Britain, or have no meaning, but also by referring to the British declaration at the time of the exchange of ratification, which exempts Belize from the operations of the treaty, and which was entirely unnecessary, if it only had a prospective operation—that is, if it did not operate upon existing rights or possessions. It will be remembered that this British declaration was deemed so important that it was made a *sine qua non*. Mr. Buchanan asks Lord Clarendon why did your government refuse to exchange the ratification without this declaration if the treaty saved Belize from its operation by the construction you now put upon it? Lord Clarendon has not been able to make any answer to that question, and it is most respectfully submitted to the editors of the Intelligencer, as a question to be answered by them, if they think they can assist his lordship to get out of this difficulty. It certainly requires a great deal of Christian charity to suppose any man honest in the opinion that though he has agreed not to occupy a farm he is still to remain in possession of it; yet that is the British interpretation of the word "occupy" in the treaty. We do not mean to say that the editors of the Intelligencer differ with us, who think the British construction on this, the most important point of difference between the two governments, is absurd and ridiculous. But we respectfully submit to them that they have entirely overlooked this matter in their article, and thereby ignored the greatest of all the outrages of Great Britain in violating the treaty. Vattel tells us that to misconstrue a treaty is the most offensive mode of violating it.

The Intelligencer admits that our government is right in the main, but thinks it doubtful whether Great Britain is not entitled to hold Ruatan and the colony of Bay Islands. To arrive at their conclusion, the editors resort, not to the treaty and the declarations of the negotiations, which form the only just basis of all the argument on the subject, but to the loose expressions of Senators Seward, Cass, and others, in speeches made three years ago, when the subject first began to be considered in Congress, before all the correspondence had been submitted to Congress and printed, and while the subject, for want of materials to enable senators to understand it, was yet very imperfectly understood. It is respectfully submitted that it would be much fairer to quote the speeches made by Senators Cass and Seward one month ago, after they had become masters of the subject, than the crude opinions entertained by either of those learned gentlemen more than three years ago, when they had not sufficient materials before them to enable them to form a just judgment. They both, in their late speeches, exhibited most able and conclusive arguments to sustain Mr. Marcy's construction, which places the colony of the Bay Islands within the direct operation of the treaty, and therefore excludes Great Britain from that title which she acquired only by her piratical seizure of them in 1843.

The Intelligencer entirely overlooks the conclusive argument of Mr. Buchanan in his correspondence with Lord Clarendon, and the sole reliance of the editors is upon a speech made by Mr. Everett three years ago, when the subject had been but little examined (as he confessed) by him, and when he relied, as he himself states, upon a letter of

## WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1856.

By Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 179 South Third street, President pro tem, in our general traveling agent, assisted by Wm. H. Wells, John Collins, James Deering, J. H. Harkley, R. S. James, Thos. D. Nick, E. W. Morrison, E. W. Wiley, Wm. L. Waterman, Alex. H. Carson, D. K. Mudgett, Ben. F. Swain, T. Atkinson, and F. Davis.

By Mr. HENRY M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Alabama, in our general traveling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by J. E. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and James D. Lewis.

By Mr. G. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, in our general collecting agent for the Western States and Territories, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. L. Childs, George Morris, and Richard Leake. Receipts of either will be good.

### CONGRESS—MONDAY.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in relation to additional fortifications for the defense of the city and harbor of New York, and the navy-yard and other public property at Brooklyn; also, the third annual report of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and a communication from the Treasurer of the United States showing the receipts and disbursements of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1855.

The bill authorizing the construction of ten sloops-of-war and the joint resolution for the relief of the Southwestern and Muscogee Railroad Company were considered and passed.

Mr. Crittenden spoke in favor of Mr. Trumbull's claim to his seat, and Mr. Pugh took the opposite ground. Mr. Stuart obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A communication from the Secretary of War, asking that the appropriation for the Springfield armory, for repairs and improvements, might be increased from \$38,000 to \$68,000, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Several unimportant Senate bills were then passed. The memorial of James A. Milliken, contesting the seat of Hon. T. J. D. Fuller, was referred to the Committee of Elections. Mr. Lane introduced a bill to provide for additional mail steam service from San Francisco to Oregon, and extending the same to Olympia, Washington Territory. A resolution was adopted restricting debate to one hour when in Committee of the Whole on the deficiency bill. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill. After discussing various items, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, so as to make it the first business in order in the morning.

A few days ago, under the State Department head, a letter was published in which the writer spoke of the reigning King of Naples with that freedom of expression which characterizes our fellow-citizens when treating of the customs, institutions, and rules of the Old World. It is scarcely necessary to add that we are not responsible for the individual opinions which may appear in the correspondence which is given from time to time in our department columns. Those opinions are given as the opinions of the writers, and not as those of the government or the editors of this journal.

### THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER AND THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday last undertakes to review the conduct of our government on the Central American question, and as the tendency of its article is to mislead the public mind, and does injustice to the American construction of the Clayton and Bulwer convention, we will undertake briefly to point out some of its errors.

The Intelligencer does not seem clearly to comprehend the most important difference between the two governments. Lord Clarendon claims that the treaty is merely prospective in its operation, and explains his meaning of this phrase to be, that the treaty leaves Great Britain in possession of all her rights in Central America existing at the time of the making of the treaty, and merely prevents her from making any new acquisitions. Mr. Buchanan entirely refutes this most unjust construction, not only by referring to the plain language of the treaty, which must necessarily exclude existing rights of Great Britain, or have no meaning, but also by referring to the British declaration at the time of the exchange of ratification, which exempts Belize from the operations of the treaty, and which was entirely unnecessary, if it only had a prospective operation—that is, if it did not operate upon existing rights or possessions. It will be remembered that this British declaration was deemed so important that it was made a *sine qua non*. Mr. Buchanan asks Lord Clarendon why did your government refuse to exchange the ratification without this declaration if the treaty saved Belize from its operation by the construction you now put upon it? Lord Clarendon has not been able to make any answer to that question, and it is most respectfully submitted to the editors of the Intelligencer, as a question to be answered by them, if they think they can assist his lordship to get out of this difficulty. It certainly requires a great deal of Christian charity to suppose any man honest in the opinion that though he has agreed not to occupy a farm he is still to remain in possession of it; yet that is the British interpretation of the word "occupy" in the treaty. We do not mean to say that the editors of the Intelligencer differ with us, who think the British construction on this, the most important point of difference between the two governments, is absurd and ridiculous. But we respectfully submit to them that they have entirely overlooked this matter in their article, and thereby ignored the greatest of all the outrages of Great Britain in violating the treaty. Vattel tells us that to misconstrue a treaty is the most offensive mode of violating it.

The Intelligencer admits that our government is right in the main, but thinks it doubtful whether Great Britain is not entitled to hold Ruatan and the colony of Bay Islands. To arrive at their conclusion, the editors resort, not to the treaty and the declarations of the negotiations, which form the only just basis of all the argument on the subject, but to the loose expressions of Senators Seward, Cass, and others, in speeches made three years ago, when the subject first began to be considered in Congress, before all the correspondence had been submitted to Congress and printed, and while the subject, for want of materials to enable senators to understand it, was yet very imperfectly understood. It is respectfully submitted that it would be much fairer to quote the speeches made by Senators Cass and Seward one month ago, after they had become masters of the subject, than the crude opinions entertained by either of those learned gentlemen more than three years ago, when they had not sufficient materials before them to enable them to form a just judgment. They both, in their late speeches, exhibited most able and conclusive arguments to sustain Mr. Marcy's construction, which places the colony of the Bay Islands within the direct operation of the treaty, and therefore excludes Great Britain from that title which she acquired only by her piratical seizure of them in 1843.

The Intelligencer entirely overlooks the conclusive argument of Mr. Buchanan in his correspondence with Lord Clarendon, and the sole reliance of the editors is upon a speech made by Mr. Everett three years ago, when the subject had been but little examined (as he confessed) by him, and when he relied, as he himself states, upon a letter of

## WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1856.

By Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 179 South Third street, President pro tem, in our general traveling agent, assisted by Wm. H. Wells, John Collins, James Deering, J. H. Harkley, R. S. James, Thos. D. Nick, E. W. Morrison, E. W. Wiley, Wm. L. Waterman, Alex. H. Carson, D. K. Mudgett, Ben. F. Swain, T. Atkinson, and F. Davis.

By Mr. HENRY M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Alabama, in our general traveling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by J. E. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and James D. Lewis.

By Mr. G. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, in our general collecting agent for the Western States and Territories, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. L. Childs, George Morris, and Richard Leake. Receipts of either will be good.

### CONGRESS—MONDAY.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in relation to additional fortifications for the defense of the city and harbor of New York, and the navy-yard and other public property at Brooklyn; also, the third annual report of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and a communication from the Treasurer of the United States showing the receipts and disbursements of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1855.

The bill authorizing the construction of ten sloops-of-war and the joint resolution for the relief of the Southwestern and Muscogee Railroad Company were considered and passed.

Mr. Crittenden spoke in favor of Mr. Trumbull's claim to his seat, and Mr. Pugh took the opposite ground. Mr. Stuart obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A communication from the Secretary of War, asking that the appropriation for the Springfield armory, for repairs and improvements, might be increased from \$38,000 to \$68,000, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Several unimportant Senate bills were then passed. The memorial of James A. Milliken, contesting the seat of Hon. T. J. D. Fuller, was referred to the Committee of Elections. Mr. Lane introduced a bill to provide for additional mail steam service from San Francisco to Oregon, and extending the same to Olympia, Washington Territory. A resolution was adopted restricting debate to one hour when in Committee of the Whole on the deficiency bill. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill. After discussing various items, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, so as to make it the first business in order in the morning.

A few days ago, under the State Department head, a letter was published in which the writer spoke of the reigning King of Naples with that freedom of expression which characterizes our fellow-citizens when treating of the customs, institutions, and rules of the Old World. It is scarcely necessary to add that we are not responsible for the individual opinions which may appear in the correspondence which is given from time to time in our department columns. Those opinions are given as the opinions of the writers, and not as those of the government or the editors of this journal.

### THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER AND THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday last undertakes to review the conduct of our government on the Central American question, and as the tendency of its article is to mislead the public mind, and does injustice to the American construction of the Clayton and Bulwer convention, we will undertake briefly to point out some of its errors.

The Intelligencer does not seem clearly to comprehend the most important difference between the two governments. Lord Clarendon claims that the treaty is merely prospective in its operation, and explains his meaning of this phrase to be, that the treaty leaves Great Britain in possession of all her rights in Central America existing at the time of the making of the treaty, and merely prevents her from making any new acquisitions. Mr. Buchanan entirely refutes this most unjust construction, not only by referring to the plain language of the treaty, which must necessarily exclude existing rights of Great Britain, or have no meaning, but also by referring to the British declaration at the time of the exchange of ratification, which exempts Belize from the operations of the treaty, and which was entirely unnecessary, if it only had a prospective operation—that is, if it did not operate upon existing rights or possessions. It will be remembered that this British declaration was deemed so important that it was made a *sine qua non*. Mr. Buchanan asks Lord Clarendon why did your government refuse to exchange the ratification without this declaration if the treaty saved Belize from its operation by the construction you now put upon it? Lord Clarendon has not been able to make any answer to that question, and it is most respectfully submitted to the editors of the Intelligencer, as a question to be answered by them, if they think they can assist his lordship to get out of this difficulty. It certainly requires a great deal of Christian charity to suppose any man honest in the opinion that though he has agreed not to occupy a farm he is still to remain in possession of it; yet that is the British interpretation of the word "occupy" in the treaty. We do not mean to say that the editors of the Intelligencer differ with us, who think the British construction on this, the most important point of difference between the two governments, is absurd and ridiculous. But we respectfully submit to them that they have entirely overlooked this matter in their article, and thereby ignored the greatest of all the outrages of Great Britain in violating the treaty. Vattel tells us that to misconstrue a treaty is the most offensive mode of violating it.

The Intelligencer admits that our government is right in the main, but thinks it doubtful whether Great Britain is not entitled to hold Ruatan and the colony of Bay Islands. To arrive at their conclusion, the editors resort, not to the treaty and the declarations of the negotiations, which form the only just basis of all the argument on the subject, but to the loose expressions of Senators Seward, Cass, and others, in speeches made three years ago, when the subject first began to be considered in Congress, before all the correspondence had been submitted to Congress and printed, and while the subject, for want of materials to enable senators to understand it, was yet very imperfectly understood. It is respectfully submitted that it would be much fairer to quote the speeches made by Senators Cass and Seward one month ago, after they had become masters of the subject, than the crude opinions entertained by either of those learned gentlemen more than three years ago, when they had not sufficient materials before them to enable them to form a just judgment. They both, in their late speeches, exhibited most able and conclusive arguments to sustain Mr. Marcy's construction, which places the colony of the Bay Islands within the direct operation of the treaty, and therefore excludes Great Britain from that title which she acquired only by her piratical seizure of them in 1843.

The Intelligencer entirely overlooks the conclusive argument of Mr. Buchanan in his correspondence with Lord Clarendon, and the sole reliance of the editors is upon a speech made by Mr. Everett three years ago, when the subject had been but little examined (as he confessed) by him, and when he relied, as he himself states, upon a letter of

## WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1856.

By Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 179 South Third street, President pro tem, in our general traveling agent, assisted by Wm. H. Wells, John Collins, James Deering, J. H. Harkley, R. S. James, Thos. D. Nick, E. W. Morrison, E. W. Wiley, Wm. L. Waterman, Alex. H. Carson, D. K. Mudgett, Ben. F. Swain, T. Atkinson, and F. Davis.

By Mr. HENRY M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Alabama, in our general traveling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by J. E. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and James D. Lewis.

By Mr. G. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, in our general collecting agent for the Western States and Territories, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. L. Childs, George Morris, and Richard Leake. Receipts of either will be good.

### CONGRESS—MONDAY.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in relation to additional fortifications for the defense of the city and harbor of New York, and the navy-yard and other public property at Brooklyn; also, the third annual report of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and a communication from the Treasurer of the United States showing the receipts and disbursements of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1855.

The bill authorizing the construction of ten sloops-of-war and the joint resolution for the relief of the Southwestern and Muscogee Railroad Company were considered and passed.

Mr. Crittenden spoke in favor of Mr. Trumbull's claim to his seat, and Mr. Pugh took the opposite ground. Mr. Stuart obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A communication from the Secretary of War, asking that the appropriation for the Springfield armory, for repairs and improvements, might be increased from \$38,000 to \$68,000, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Several unimportant Senate bills were then passed. The memorial of James A. Milliken, contesting the seat of Hon. T. J. D. Fuller, was referred to the Committee of Elections. Mr. Lane introduced a bill to provide for additional mail steam service from San Francisco to Oregon, and extending the same to Olympia, Washington Territory. A resolution was adopted restricting debate to one hour when in Committee of the Whole on the deficiency bill. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill. After discussing various items, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, so as to make it the first business in order in the morning.

A few days ago, under the State Department head, a letter was published in which the writer spoke of the reigning King of Naples with that freedom of expression which characterizes our fellow-citizens when treating of the customs, institutions, and rules of the Old World. It is scarcely necessary to add that we are not responsible for the individual opinions which may appear in the correspondence which is given from time to time in our department columns. Those opinions are given as the opinions of the writers, and not as those of the government or the editors of this journal.

### THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER AND THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday last undertakes to review the conduct of our government on the Central American question, and as the tendency of its article is to mislead the public mind, and does injustice to the American construction of the Clayton and Bulwer convention, we will undertake briefly to point out some of its errors.

The Intelligencer does not seem clearly to comprehend the most important difference between the two governments. Lord Clarendon claims that the treaty is merely prospective in its operation, and explains his meaning of this phrase to be, that the treaty leaves Great Britain in possession of all her rights in Central America existing at the time of the making of the treaty, and merely prevents her from making any new acquisitions. Mr. Buchanan entirely refutes this most unjust construction, not only by referring to the plain language of the treaty, which must necessarily exclude existing rights of Great Britain, or have no meaning, but also by referring to the British declaration at the time of the exchange of ratification, which exempts Belize from the operations of the treaty, and which was entirely unnecessary, if it only had a prospective operation—that is, if it did not operate upon existing rights or possessions. It will be remembered that this British declaration was deemed so important that it was made a *sine qua non*. Mr. Buchanan asks Lord Clarendon why did your government refuse to exchange the ratification without this declaration if the treaty saved Belize from its operation by the construction you now put upon it? Lord Clarendon has not been able to make any answer to that question, and it is most respectfully submitted to the editors of the Intelligencer, as a question to be answered by them, if they think they can assist his lordship to get out of this difficulty. It certainly requires a great deal of Christian charity to suppose any man honest in the opinion that though he has agreed not to occupy a farm he is still to remain in possession of it; yet that is the British interpretation of the word "occupy" in the treaty. We do not mean to say that the editors of the Intelligencer differ with us, who think the British construction on this, the most important point of difference between the two governments, is absurd and ridiculous. But we respectfully submit to them that they have entirely overlooked this matter in their article, and thereby ignored the greatest of all the outrages of Great Britain in violating the treaty. Vattel tells us that to misconstrue a treaty is the most offensive mode of violating it.

The Intelligencer admits that our government is right in the main, but thinks it doubtful whether Great Britain is not entitled to hold Ruatan and the colony of Bay Islands. To arrive at their conclusion, the editors resort, not to the treaty and the declarations of the negotiations, which form the only just basis of all the argument on the subject, but to the loose expressions of Senators Seward, Cass, and others, in speeches made three years ago, when the subject first began to be considered in Congress, before all the correspondence had been submitted to Congress and printed, and while the subject, for want of materials to enable senators to understand it, was yet very imperfectly understood. It is respectfully submitted that it would be much fairer to quote the speeches made by Senators Cass and Seward one month ago, after they had become masters of the subject, than the crude opinions entertained by either of those learned gentlemen more than three years ago, when they had not sufficient materials before them to enable them to form a just judgment. They both, in their late speeches, exhibited most able and conclusive arguments to sustain Mr. Marcy's construction, which places the colony of the Bay Islands within the direct operation of the treaty, and therefore excludes Great Britain from that title which she acquired only by her piratical seizure of them in 1843.

The Intelligencer entirely overlooks the conclusive argument of Mr. Buchanan in his correspondence with Lord Clarendon, and the sole reliance of the editors is upon a speech made by Mr. Everett three years ago, when the subject had been but little examined (as he confessed) by him, and when he relied, as he himself states, upon a letter of

## WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1856.

By Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 179 South Third street, President pro tem, in our general traveling agent, assisted by Wm. H. Wells, John Collins, James Deering, J. H. Harkley, R. S. James, Thos. D. Nick, E. W. Morrison, E. W. Wiley, Wm. L. Waterman, Alex. H. Carson, D. K. Mudgett, Ben. F. Swain, T. Atkinson, and F. Davis.

By Mr. HENRY M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Alabama, in our general traveling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by J. E. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and James D. Lewis.

By Mr. G. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, in our general collecting agent for the Western States and Territories, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. L. Childs, George Morris, and Richard Leake. Receipts of either will be good.

### CONGRESS—MONDAY.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in relation to additional fortifications for the defense of the city and harbor of New York, and the navy-yard and other public property at Brooklyn; also, the third annual report of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and a communication from the Treasurer of the United States showing the receipts and disbursements of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1855.

The bill authorizing the construction of ten sloops-of-war and the joint resolution for the relief of the Southwestern and Muscogee Railroad Company were considered and passed.

Mr. Crittenden spoke in favor of Mr. Trumbull's claim to his seat, and Mr. Pugh took the opposite ground. Mr. Stuart obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A communication from the Secretary of War, asking that the appropriation for the Springfield armory, for repairs and improvements, might be increased from \$38,000 to \$68,000, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Several unimportant Senate bills were then passed. The memorial of James A. Milliken, contesting the seat of Hon. T. J. D. Fuller, was referred to the Committee of Elections. Mr. Lane introduced a bill to provide for additional mail steam service from San Francisco to Oregon, and extending the same to Olympia, Washington Territory. A resolution was adopted restricting debate to one hour when in Committee of the Whole on the deficiency bill. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill. After discussing various items, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, so as to make it the first business in order in the morning.

A few days ago, under the State Department head, a letter was published in which the writer spoke of the reigning King of Naples with that freedom of expression which characterizes our fellow-citizens when treating of the customs, institutions, and rules of the Old World. It is scarcely necessary to add that we are not responsible for the individual opinions which may appear in the correspondence which is given from time to time in our department columns. Those opinions are given as the opinions of the writers, and not as those of the government or the editors of this journal.

### THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER AND THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday last undertakes to review the conduct of our government on the Central American question, and as the tendency of its article is to mislead the public mind, and does injustice to the American construction of the Clayton and Bulwer convention, we will undertake briefly to point out some of its errors.

The Intelligencer does not seem clearly to comprehend