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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, May 2, 1850.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday, bringing the latest dates.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

There is now no doubt whatever that a Treaty with Sir HENRY BULWER, for the peaceful and honorable adjustment of the Nicaragua difficulty, has been negotiated and signed by the high contracting parties, and sent to the Senate for ratification. It appears to be equally certain that this Treaty will obtain the sanction of an immense majority of the Senate. It is pronounced by a writer for the *Courier and Enquirer*, to be, in every respect, both in the advantages secured to the United States, and in the happy influence it is destined to exercise on commerce and civilization, the noblest and highest diplomatic achievement of the age. The leading features of the Treaty, as tolerably well ascertained from well authenticated sources, are as follows:

Great Britain stipulates not to settle, occupy, fortify, or exercise any right of dominion in Central America or the Mosquito Coast; in other words, she agrees to surrender the territorial acquisitions which were made by virtue of an alleged protectorate to the king of Mosquito.

This treaty liberates every part of Central America from British bondage, and attaches that confederacy to the United States by the obligations of gratitude and interest.

It re-establishes the Monroe doctrine, which was abandoned by Mr. Polk's administration, on the most authentic footing, by uniting the American principle more effectively than was ever before asserted.

It secures the construction of the ship canal connecting the two great oceans, by which more than ten thousand miles of dangerous navigation will be saved, and the transshipment of immense cargoes and produce will be rendered unnecessary, and enlists the capital and cooperation of Great Britain in the immediate advancement of that vast and most important enterprise.

It admits all other nations to use the Canal by the payment of equal tolls, and by uniting in the guaranty of neutrality; the city saving the Port of Suez, from the necessity of a Naval force, to maintain its rights. It secures the protection of Great Britain over all other routes to the Pacific, which may hereafter be adopted or projected, and not only this, but, an object which the act of Congress sought, but failed to obtain, a treaty signed in Panama. And finally, it distinguishes a new era in Commerce, by which the ties now existing and the Edict will be postponed to the Atlantic, attended by unprecedented prosperity and wealth.

It such be really the terms of this important diplomatic arrangement, and the United States, as I have every reason to expect at the value. Thus we shall be guarded, and the end that has prompted our interposition. The Treaty absolutely leaves nothing unsettled—not even the pretensions of Great Britain to the quasi-sovereignty of the Mosquito Kingdom—a claim in which the personal pride of Eng and was directly involved, and which caused Statesmen to bend, would prove the great stumbling-block to successful and satisfactory negotiation. Nothing can be more liberal and generous than the concessions of this Treaty. Instead of negotiations on commissioner to the bayou of Guise is debated partizans, who nourished the most expectations of holding the two negotiations at an amicable conflict over this very question.

The fact is, that the time has gone by, when England and America could take up arms against each other. They are the common contributors of the world's peace, and are bonded together by interested in each other's welfare and to indissolubly connected by mutual interests to get at struggle based on their own account. Commerce is a dissent who will run after people that the influence of national jealousy and popular pride, and this is the power, that would excite mankind to prevent a rupture between the mother and worthier consideration proceed at stake.

Acting for your Administration, Corporal J. Dickson, of the First Municipality police, made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genin, stating notification Tuesday evening, at about 8 o'clock, he saw a large crowd of people, who had assembled in Treme street, between Bienville and Conti streets, composed of white and colored persons and slaves, who were haranguing from a dray by an itinerant preacher of the name of James P. Evans. In this place he was assisted by an individual calling himself George Hall, and in order to invest the proceeding with all the attributes of prominence, a large flag was displayed beneath the words "Gospel, Union, Bethel." In one corner of the banner there was the figure of a dove, and in the other that of an olive branch. Besides this, the couple were provided with a trumpet, which they used for the purpose of excoriating a crowd. Corporal Delarue, stepping that the doctrines promulgated by Evans were not precisely of the character calculated to advance the well-being of the colored population, at once prevented him and his confederate, and conducted them to the Watch House.

On being searched, a printed sermon purporting to be delivered by Professor Evans at the Treme Bethel, was discovered, and the opening paragraph introduces us to the doctrine by implication of the equality of races—a theme by no means suited to this latitude, and which of the most produce discontent amongst the colored population. Another document of the pseudo cant and psalm singing style was likewise found in the possession of Evans, in which the worthy gentleman with a most commendable degree of modesty assigns himself a place equal from the beginning, "angel saved by grace." Of course, there is also a strong appeal to the brethren and the sisterhood in the shape of "Sister, do you need a friend," "Are you broken hearted," "Come into the fold, or the spirit of the Lord, &c." coupled with sinful sentiments of the vile sins of scarlet hue, and other deplorable and kindred expressions.

We are glad to see the First Municipality police evening them elves in this laudable duty. It is quite but the very lamest penetration to discover that these ministers and psalm singing chaps are Abolitionists in disguise, and of the most dangerous kind. They are, and their internal determines into the minds of our colored population, and send them home discontented with their position, happier far though it is than that of the laboring classes of other countries. Incidentally with this we strongly urge on the police the necessity of breaking up those "Cockpits" of our Municipality, where liquor flows in drift out to excess. Track them prosecute them, and let us have a dozen convictions for two. These are the only way to put a stop to the disorderly and fatal bruises.

In the participation we have now alluded to an efficient assistant, Recorder Genin would not disturb his slumber. If there is a law on the Statute Book, and there is one which gives a condition due to offences against society, it is entitled by the sole existing hypothesis, we may safely say that it will not be his fault if it lails to be enforced.

RESCUE.—The mate of G. Voorhies, a passenger on the steamer Jenny Lind, was broken open yesterday morning, and the sum of $120 abstracted, by a third whom the police are now in search of.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, HARPER & BROTHERS, through J. B. STREET, No. 14 Camp street, for the following new public ation:

Sister's Common Place Book, edited by her cousin-in-law, John Wood Walter, parts III and IV. We have already alluded to the invaluable treasure of intellect embraced in these volumes.

Night and Morning. This is a new edition of one of Bulwer's most fascinating and beautiful stories.

☞ Henry Clay is now in his 74th year. Daniel Webster is in his 69th year. Col. Benton is 67 years of age. Lewis Cass is 68. Mr. Calhoun was 68. Mr. Seward is about 50.—Mr. Cooper is 60. Mr. Bradbury is about 45. T. Smith is about 60. Mr. Bright, of Indiana, is 37. Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, is 37. Mr. Downs is 49. Mr. Dickenson is 50. Mr. Clemens is 35. Mr. Upham is 50. So says the Harrisburg Union.

CONGRESS.

By the Northern mail we have the proceedings of both Houses on the 23d inst., and by way of the river Telegraphic abstracts of the sittings of the 24th and 25th. The news from Washington is, therefore, two days in advance of the mail.

In the SENATE, on the 23d, Mr. Webster submitted a resolution of enquiry into the expediency of enlarging the facilities for coinage in the mints of the United States.

The Senate took up Mr. Bradbury's resolutions relative to removals, and Mr. B. made a long speech in reply to Truman Smith. He contended that Gen. Taylor had made more removals that General Jackson. The administration was defended by Mr. Bell, and other Senators. The discussion occupied the entire sitting.

In the HOUSE, the committee to enquire into the charges against Mr. Ewing, was appointed. It consisted of Messrs. Richardson, Vinton, Brown of Miss., Hall, Rockwell, Evans, Ross, Alston and Dunham.

Mr. Brown of Miss., reported a bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of the District of Columbia. A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost—58 to 94—and the bill was referred and ordered to be printed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the California bill. Mr. Moorehead and Mr. Peck made speeches, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

In the SENATE, on the 24th, Mr. Webster advocated the resolution submitted by him on the day previous, in reference to branch mints.

Mr. Douglas reported the bill defining certain land boundaries of Minesota Territory.

Mr. Rusk presented a series of resolutions from the Texas Legislature, on the subject of slavery.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Ashman presented a bill for the benefit of patentees in certain cases; also a bill granting a salary of $6 per day to a competent person for the purpose of having certain laws of the Supreme Court translated into foreign languages.

The census bill was then taken up and discussed.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, explained the various provisions of the bill, in some brief remarks.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, defended the minority report, and was decidedly in favor of confining the enumeration to the number of inhabitants. He thought it entirely unnecessary to make any distinction between the different races.

Mr. Wentworth was in favor of the bill providing for the collection of full statistics. He could not see any reason why the gentlemen from the South should oppose so strongly the collection of facts relative to the colored population.

Mr. Bennett obtained the floor, and spoke for a brief period of time, when

On motion, the House adjourned.

In the SENATE, on the 25th, the report of the Committee on Printing, in favor of abandoning the contract system, was taken up and an interesting debate ensued upon an amendment proposed by Mr. Walker directing suit to be instituted against the Contractors for the non performance of their contract. The subject was debated by Messrs. Borland, Foote, Walker and others. Without coming to any conclusion the Senate went into Executive session, during which the nomination of Wm. V. Brady, postmaster at New York, and Richard Wallach, Marshal of the District of Columbia were confirmed, and then adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE Mr. Stanley asked leave to offer a resolution that the select committee appointed to investigate the charges against Thomas Ewing, and to inquire which of the clerks appointed by him corresponded for newspapers, also report what persons holding office under the late administration, Corkle, heads of Bureaus, commissioners, or assistant postmasters general, wrote for or edited newspapers, their compensations and salaries, who wrote the Fund-round essays, and what office he held, whether during the canvass for the Presidency any of them absented themselves from their but sun or offices to make electioneering speeches, or were called on to subscribe money to operate against Gen. Taylor.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas—said "I object to such trash."

Mr. Stanley said the objection came with bad grace from a party which seemed anxious for an investigation. This objection proved that they were opposed to a fair investigation. It was trash it would be proper material for the consideration of the gentleman from Arkansas and suitable for his appreciation.

Mr. Kaufman said, "Is not this the same resolution that was offered on Monday, and to which Mr. Tombs objected?"

Mr. Stanley said, "No sir, it is not the same."

Some confusion ensued, and the Speaker knocked loudly to stop it.

The House then took up the resolution declaring that the term "honorable discharge" in the acts giving extra pay and bounty lands to those who served in the Mexican war shall mean "any discharge except for dishonesty of duty."

The resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Stanley, of Tenn., from the Naval Committee, said that three memorials on the subject of the expedition to search for Sir John Franklin, had been referred to them, and he wished to report a joint resolution authorizing the President to accept and attach to the navy two vessels built by Henry Grinnell, to proceed to the Arctic Ocean in search of Franklin and his companions.

Mr. Johnson, of Ark., objected.

Mr. Bailey moved to refer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Speaker said the resolution had not yet been read, and would now be. It authorizes the President to receive these vessels and detail from the navy such commissions and warrant officers and seamen as may be necessary and willing to go on the expedition, and supply them with suitable rations for not exceeding three years, and give the use of all the necessary instruments that can be spared from the navy.—The officers and men, in all respects, to be under the laws of the navy until their return, when the vessels shall be delivered to Mr. Grinnell.

A RIVAL TO CALIFORNIA.—A letter from Paris says, in the province of Leon, Spain, the richest gold ore has been discovered. All the inhabitants of Granada have left the city for the country, and the sands of the river Dauro, as well as those around the city, are filled with the precious metal. The monomania of gold diggings is general now in Spain; 3,000 men were actively engaged in washing, digging, and lighting for the acquisition of these unexpected riches.

BALTIMORE, April 22—5 p. M.

The elections yesterday by the Democracy for delegates to choose members for the next gubernatorial convention, were carried on with all decorum and order. In the eighth ward a serious fist occurred, during which knives, stones, lists, &c., were used with lateral effect. About half a dozen of the participants have been arrested and bound over for trial, one or two stand charged with assault and battery with intent to kill. The contest in the city appeared to be between the friends of J. S. Gittings, of Baltimore county, and E. L. Lowe, of Frederick city. Seventeen of the twenty city wards were carried by the friends of Lowe, who held a spontaneous meeting upon learning the result, and terminated the day's programme by making one half of the night hideous with their yell. The county is said to have been carried by the delegation in favor of James M. Buchanan.

The Whig city convention has called ward meetings for the 22d proximo, when they will elect delegates to a city convention to be held on the 27th of the same month, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Whig State gubernatorial convention, on the 6th of June next, at Frederick city.

Gen. Winfield Scott stopped among us on Sunday. He arrived here on Saturday evening from Annap lis, where he had been attending the court-martial held at that place. He looks remarkable well, and left us yesterday afternoon for Norfolk.

RAILROAD RIOT AT PHILADELPHIA.—On Monday morning the laborers along the route of the new Railroad from Philadelphia, on the west of the Schuylkill, for the avoidance of the inclined plane, raised a riot in consequence of their wanting higher wages, and for a time threatened destruction to all parties concerned on the road. After forcing off all the workmen, the ring leader, James O'Bryan, was arrested, and committed in default of $2500 bail. Things were then quiet. The rioters overturned a horse and part down a high embankment.

Political Forecast.

"Le lundi, je me rends à sept heures du matin chez le secrétaire d'Etat, Bernetti, homme de affaires et de plaisir. Il est lié avec la princesse Doria; il connait le sobriété et n'a accepté le chapeau de cardinal qu'à son corps défendant. Il a refusé d'entrer dans l'Eglise, n'est sous-diacre qu'à brevet, et se pourrait marier demain en renouant son chapeau. Il croit à des révolutions, et il va jusqu'à penser que si un vie est longue, il a des chances de voir la chaise temporelle de la papauté."

The foregoing is from Chateaubriand's *d'Outre-Tombe*, and may be done into English as follows:

"On Monday, I went at seven o'clock in the morning to see the Secretary of State, Bernetti, a man of business and pleasure. He has a liaison with the Princess Doria. He undergrands the age, and accepted a cardinal's hat reluctantly. He has refused to become a member of the church, and is only an honorary sub-deacon.—He could marry at any time were he to resign his hat. He believes in revolutions, and goes so far as to believe that if his life should be a long one, he will attend a chance of seeing the temporal fall of the Papacy."

This conversation took place at Rome, more than thirty years ago, and was recorded by Chateaubriand some time before the revolution at Rome, in 1848, which put an end, for a brief period, to the temporal power of the Pope, which period, however, would not have been a brief one, had it not been for foreign intervention. Bernetti must have been a sagacious and far-seeing man, beyond doubt, because at the time he made the remark, there was apparently nothing to warrant it.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Lee.—Wardens of the Church of St. Louis of New Orleans vs. John P. Kirwan et als.*—Under this title the Churchwardens of the Cathedral have sued out an injunction to prohibit Kirwan from continuing to prosecute the work on this edifice. The petition avers that a contract was entered into with defendant to prosecute and complete the rebuilding of the Cathedral, by which he obligated himself to have the building ready for divine service on or before the 20th December, 1849, and that the whole of the work should be completed within fourteen months from the signing of the contract, to-wit: the 12th March, 1849. The petitioners further state that, on or about the 19th January, 1850, the whole brick work of the tower fell in, crushing everything beneath it, and doing very great damage to the whole building. Petitioners alarmed at an event which demonstrated the want of solidity and proper workmanship in what had been done, caused an examination of the whole building to be made by experts, when it was discovered that the said Kirwan had, from the very foundations of the edifice, gone to work systematically with a view of evading the obligations of his contract; that he had omitted many parts of the work, and had substituted lighter timbers, &c., in lieu of those stipulated in the contract. Petitioners further aver, that being unwilling to enter into an expensive and tedious litigation, they yielded to the request of said Kirwan to compromise their claims against him for said breaches of contract, and agreed to allow him one-half of the cost of repairing all damages done, and all work to be done over again on his express promise and assurance that he would faithfully comply with his new engagement, and that there should be no cause of complaint against him, all of which was set forth in an act to that effect, passed before a Notary Public, on the 5th April last.

Since the last act of compromise, the petition goes to show that Kirwan has again grossly and designedly violated his contract, by unnecessary delay, not employing the requisite number of workmen, and placing inefficient persons to proceed with the repairs on the main tower, &c. Defendant was again advised by plaintiffs that they continued so to act, they would be compelled to dissolve the contract—Kirwan promised reform, but he again deceived plaintiffs and defrauded them in the materials and quality of workmanship, so that it became impossible for them to suffer him to continue the work. Accordingly he was notified to leave the building, and to abandon the further prosecution of the work, which Kirwan, however, refuses, and still persists in demolishing at work.

Petitioners place their damages, in consequence of these repeated breaches of contract, at $25,000, and ask, that after due proceedings, judgment may be rendered against said Kirwan for the amount, and against Kirwan and Dr. McGovern, as *solidi*, as his surety, for the sum of $10,000, and costs of suit, and that the several contracts made between petitioners and defendant be rescinded.

The injunction was granted by the Court, on the plaintiffs entering into a bond of $20,000.

We understand that Mr. Slidell will be appointed by the Church Wardens to prosecute the work to a successful completion.

NEWSPAPERS EDITED BY LADIES.—There are five newspapers in the United States edited by ladies, namely:

Pittsburg Visiter, Mrs Swisshelm,
Windham County Democrat, (Vt.), Mrs. C. J. Newell,
The Lily, (Seneca Falls, Mrs Bloomer
The Lancaster Gazette, Pa., Mrs. Pierson.
The Yazoo Whig, Mrs Prewett
The Mountain Bough, Mrs. Horn.

All of the above papers are edited with ability, and in a manner that reflects honor upon the female sex.

☞ A detachment of a party of Mormons were in Pittsburgh last week, on their way to Deseret. They are said to number in all, men, women and children, 200 souls. They are native Yankees, from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York. They appear to be intelligent and industrious people. They are mostly farmers, but have among them carpenters, smiths, &c. They have also foundry men and cloth weavers, who intend to establish factories for these businesses.

HOBBSON'S UNITED STATES RAILROAD GUIDE AND STEAMBOAT JOURNAL.—We have received from the publishers, this useful work. It is published in a convenient form for carrying in the pocket, and contains a very large amount of information necessary for every traveler—showing the hours of departure of trains, the stations, distances, fares, time, &c., on all the railroad and principal steamboat lines in the United States.

VENTURES TO CALIFORNIA.—The Philadelphia Ledger, in speaking of the ventures of the merchants of that city in the California trade, remarks as follows:

Some of the ventures to California by the merchants of this city, though the sales were at such high prices as to induce the hope of handsome profits, by the balance sheets just now coming to hand show very little left to the shippers, commissions and charges in port eating up much of the profits—in many instances all—Much dissatisfaction and disappointment is expressed.

GREAT SWIMMING.—Rev. Walter Colton, in his "Deck and Port," speaking of the aquatic habits of the Kanackas, says: "Water is as much their element as that of the fish for which they angle. They can dive from ten to fifteen fathoms to bring up shells, or swim many miles without fatigue. There is a native woman in Honolulu, who, being wrecked at sea, swam 20 miles to the shore of a neighboring island. Her husband, of feeble constitution, gave out, she buoyed him up, swimming with him till they had come in sight of the shore, when he sank overpowered; still she clung to him, and brought the lifeless form to the beach. Give me a Kanaka wife in a gale.

A BALL OF FIRE.—The N. Y. *Globe* of Monday morning has the following despatch:

BOSTON, Sunday Noon.

The British brig Alcyone, from Glasgow, arrived here on Saturday—reports off Cape Cod, while the mate were aloft reefing the foretopsail, in the middle of a snow storm, a ball of fire, larger than an 18 pound shot, struck the mainmast, and without any unusual noise such as an explosion, the mast was split in four pieces and went overboard with all the yards and rigging attached. The Alcyone has previously lost her mizen mast.

FIRE.—Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in Schmidt's carriage factory, situated on Rampart, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, which, together with its contents, was entirely destroyed. The flames communicated to the adjoining building, occupied by Mr. Walsh, but owing to the active exertions of the firemen, they were subdued without doing much damage.

An elegant monument has been recently erected in the New Haven Cemetery, to the memory of Mrs. Ann, widow of the late Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and subsequently Vice President of the United States. This distinguished patriot after having devoted his entire life to the service of his country, died suddenly at Washington while engaged in the discharge of his official duties, thus practically exemplifying his own memorial saying, "If a man have but *one day* to live *that day* should be devoted to the service of his country."

☞ We find in the St. Louis *Republican* a correspondence between Judge WALKER, of the *Delta*, and the Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, in reference to the new journal, of which the former was to have been the editor. Judge WALKER writes to Senator BENTON, for whom he professes great respect and admiration, that there is no truth in the statement that he (Judge W) is to edit a new anti-Benton paper in St. Louis. He adds the following in explanation:

I have been requested by many persons to take charge of a Democratic paper in St. Louis, and I have consented to do so, on the distinct condition that I was not to meddle in a controversy, the merits of which I did not fully understand, (an interference which on my part would be impertinent and presumptuous) and further, that said paper was to be conciliatory and catholic in its tone and sentiments. I further made it a condition that the Union (being for sale) should be bought out, and one strictly permanent Democratic paper established. All these conditions are complied with, I have positively declined all connection with any Democratic paper in St. Louis, though it is a field upon which I feel a great desire to embark, under favorable auspices. There are points (not however of a very cardinal character) upon which I may differ from you, but there is nothing at present in your course, which would justify me in withholding that support and respect which I have heretofore extended to the views and course pursued by you.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. WALKER.

To this very candid epistle Old Bullion returned the annexed characteristically bold, chappish and independent reply:

WASHINGTON CITY, March 30, 1850.

To Alex. Walker, Esq.—

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and to thank you for that mark of attention, and for the sentiments personal to myself which you express. But while I do this, (and to prevent the misconceptions into which lay silence might lead you, if I said nothing on other parts of your letter,) I feel it due to you to say, that I cannot approve the plan of your paper, nor see anything in it but injury to the Democratic party and to the Union.

Your paper, so far as I can judge, is to be revival of Shadrach Penn's old Reporter, which was itself the successor to all the Calhoun papers which had successively sprouted and rotted down on St. Louis, during thirty years past. If your paper is to be one of that family, it will share the fate of its antecessors, and rot down also.

The contest now going on in Missouri, and in which you say you cannot interfere, is a contest which concerns the life of the Union, and which has been going on for twenty years in some parts of the United States, and which has now opened into an open proposition for a convention at Nashville, evidently to organize the secession of the Southern States. This is the contest now going on in Missouri, and which has been brought into our State by the Legislative solicitation at the last session of the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun, of February 19, 1847, and which are the parent of the Nashville Convention.

The time has gone by for holyday professions in favor of the Union. The time has come for works; and the paper which does not work against the disunionists is for them. Thus far the influence of the disunion movement rests principally upon the Democratic papers, from the conduct of some which have been leaders in the party—(the Washington City Union and the Richmond Enquirer, for example)—and I have no concern with such papers.

The condition of the country requires new tests for the Democratic party, and three have been adopted in Missouri. Repudiation of the disunion resolutions of the last General Assembly of the Nashville Convention—repudiation of secession—of Southern rights and disunion as remedies for political evils substituted for the laws of the land, until repealed by the people, or invalidated by the Judiciary. These are the tests which the times require, and I have no communion with any who cannot adopt them and work up to them.

The civility of your letter, and desire not to leave you in error by my silence, has drawn from me this candid reply. It is the first