CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES:

We shall send a collector to all of our city subscribers during the present week with bills of their indebtedness for subscription, &c. We hope he will be successful in making collections, as we are greatly in need of money at the present time.

A synopsis of the Reports of the Secretary of War, Treasury, Navy and Interior, and also from the Post Office Department, will be found on our first page; together with the St. Louis and Washington letters, crowded out last week by the Messages, &c., all of which will be interesting to our readers.

The Central American Question. A synopsis of the very important corresndence between the British Government and our own, in reference to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, will be found in our paper to-day, for which we are indebted to the North American. Our only regret is that the correspondence, especially that portion of which took place between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clasendon, is so voluminous as to prevent us from publishing it entire. The synopsis, however, covers the most important points of the controversy, and, as we have arranged it under ppropriate heads, our readers will get a tolerably correct knowledge of the subject. The argument of Mr. Buchanan, taken throughout, is overwhelming-"exhausting, (to use the language of the paper from which we quote,) the whole subject," and leaving not a single plank for the British Government to stand upon in its attempt to justify its usurpations in Central America. The American York, people have reason to be proud of their able and distinguished representative at the Court of St. James. He is, beyond all question, one of the greatest Diplomatists of the age-and is so acknowledged in Europe as well as in our own country.

The Canal Board. The new Canal Board was organized on Tuesday last-Col. Hopkins retiring, and Mr. PLUMER entering upon the duties of his office. The Board is now composed of Col. THOMAS H. FORSYTH, Col. HENRY S. MOTT and Hon. ARNOLD PLUMER-all good men and true, who will faithfully and fearlessly discharge their whole duty to the Commonwealth. The retiring member, Col. Hopkins, than whom a better or a truer Democrat, or a more honest man, does not exist, has our best wishes for his fu!ure health and prosperity.

Col. Thomas H. Forsyth.

This gentleman, since he became connected with the Canal Board two years ago, has been winning golden opinions from every quarter where his worth is known. His integrity, capacity and undoubted business qualifications are becoming so manifest to the people, that, in several localities, they are beginning to express a wish for his re-nomination, on the ground that the services of so honest and faithful a public officer should not be lost to the ommonwealth, now that her public improve ments are beginning, through the good management of himself and his colleagues in the Board, to be profitable to the State. A correspondent of the Harrisburg Patriot & Union akes this view of the subject, enforcing it with ability, and urging his re-nomination upon the State Convention. This is a question that deserves the serious consideration of the Democratic party. The arguments in favor of Accounts—Wessrs. Hoberts, Buchanan, Augustine, Munemacher, Harpor. Pearson and Strubla. Education—Messrs. Getz, Hill, Lott, Valt, Brown, Johns. Laporte, Fulton and Johnson.

Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Salisbury. Menear, Accounts—Wessrs. Innis. Vall Michael Messrs. Innis. Vall Michael Messrs. Roberts, Buchanan, Augustine, Munemacher, Harpor. Pearson and Strubla. continuing Col. FORSYTH in the Board of Canal Commissioners are strong and convincing -and we doubt not, if the Convention were o again place his name before the people, his election would be certain by an overwhelming majority.

Public Opinion. A Washington letter in the New York Her ald, published on Tuesday last, says, that 'judging from the feeling among the members of the Democratic Committee, which assembled on the 8th inst., to fix the time for hold ing the National Convention at Cincinnati, OLD BUCK' is in the ascendant. Eighteen out of the twenty-six present [and these from every section of the Union | were BUCHANAN men, Senator Slidell, of Louisiana, heading

Ex-Governor Bigler. It will seen by the telegraphic despatch in another column, that this gentleman has re-ceived the caucus nomination for U.S. Senator-and, we presume as a matter of course was elected on yesterday. Quite a number of good names were before the caucus-but as only one could be selected, it must be pecu liarly gratifying to Governor Bigler (stricken

down as he was in 1854 by the corrupt combiation that then swept over the length and breadth of the land,) to know that the reprerentatives of the people of Pennsylvania have so nobly vindicated his character. That he will make an able, efficient and energetic Senator, and faithfully represent his native State in the councils of the Nation, no one can doubt.

No Organization Yet! We have advices from Washington till the adjournment of the House on Saturday evening-and still no Speaker elected yet! Six weeks of precious time frittered away by the Know-Nothings and Abolitionists in that body, at an expense of at least \$120,000 to the people! Not so bad for these modern, self-styled Reformers! This is "Americans ruling America" with a vengeance, and no mistake. The last ballot on Saturday (the 10th) stood-Banks, 90; Richardson, 70; Fuller, 30; Scattering, 6.

The National Democratic Committee met at Washington City, on Tuesday last, and fixed upon Monday the 21 day of June next for the meeting of the National Convention, at Cincinnati, to nominate candidates for crats and Straight Whigs, so called, was form-President and Vice President of the U. States.

a candidate for nomination, for the office of Auditor General, before the ensuing State pears to be complete, and is antagonistical to Convention. We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. W., and know him to be highly intelligent and well qualified for the post, a thorough-going Democrat, and in all respects deserving the confidence of the public.

GEORGE C. STOUCH, Esq., late one of the editors of the Washington (Pa.) Common. wealth, and formerly of the Lancaster Union, and advocates his nomination for the Presi-28th ultimo—aged 28 years. He had for more the Democracy of "Old Mother Cumberland." tuan a year been in declining health. He leaves a wife and child to mourn their loss.

Hon: C. Mason, Commissioner of Patents, will accept our thanks for a copy of the Patent Office Report of 1854.

The Presidential Question. We are indebted to the Pennsylvanian for the subjoined table, showing the number of delegates elected already to the ensuing State Convention, and their Presidential predilec-SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

District 5th. 5th. 10th. 10th. 12th. 15th. 15th. 15th. 22d. 22th. . 1 REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Pennsylvania Legislature. The following are the standing

IN THE SENATE. Finance-Messrs. Buckalew, Brown, Flenniken, Crabi nd Killinger.
Judiciary—Messrs. Wilkins, Price, Jordan, Welsh and logram.
Accounts—Messrs. Wherry, Perguson, Frazer, Laubach nd Finney. Estates and Escheats-Messrs. Flenniken, Walton, Estates and Escheats—nesses. Toggert, Jamison, Pensions and Gratuities—Mesers. Taggart, Jamison, Pennons and Gratuities—messre. laggart, on thers, Evans and Ely. Library—Messrs. Buckalew, Wilkins and Gregg. Corporations—Messrs. Browne, Straub, Souther, id Pratt. Public Buildings-Messra. M'Clintock, Shuman and amison.
Banks-Massrs. Cresswell, Crabb, Ingram, Sellers and loge.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Creswell, Hoge, ellers, Jamison and Crabo.

Railroads—Messrs. Walton, Taggart, Killinger, Evans

Railroads—Messrs. Walton, Taggart, Killinger, Evans nd Creawell. Election Districts—Messrs. Melinger, Knox, Frazler, human and Laubach. uman and Laubach.
Retrenchment and Reform—Messre. Jordan, Evans,
Illinger, Knoz and Ely.
Education—Messrs. M'Clintock, Gregs, Hoze, Mellinger ian. Ture and Domestic Manufactures—Mesers. Knox, agrart, Siraub, Lewis and Gregg.
Militia—Messrs. Straub, Taggart, Ferguson, Ely and esswell. Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Jamison, Wherry, Jordan, Ferguson and Fraser.

Compare Bills—Mesers. Hoge, Fratt, Laubach, Meilinger and Lowis. ice and Immorality-Hesses. Price, Flennikon, Wilns, Jordan and Welsh. Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Browne, Lewis, uckalew, Crabb and Walton, Public Printing—Messrs. Prait, Wherry, Finney, In-am and M'Clintock.

New Counties and County Seats—Mesars. Welsh. Pratt outher, Browne, and Walton. IN THE HOUSE. and Means-Messrs. Foster, McCombs, Wright, e), Ball, Getz, Dock, Riddle, Orr and Roberts. Intra-Messrs. Wright, (Luzsrne,) Whallon, Morris, mery, Phelps, Miller, Longaker, McCalmont and Judiclary agee.
Penrions and Gratuities-Messrs. Smith, (Cambria,) Accounts—Messrs. Innis, Vail, M'Ghos, Maugle, Holomb, Gaplord and Zimmerman
Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Hill, Back, Smith, (Pbil adelphia.) Hamil, Wright, (Dauphin,) Reinhold, Smith, (Alleghany), Kerr and Robinson.
Militia—Messrs. Thompson, Ramsey, Wright, (Dauphin,)
Maugle, Hillegas, Reinhold and Heins.
Election Districts—Messrs. More Nov. Maugie, Hillegas, Reinhold and Heins.
Election Districts—Massrs, Boyer, Lebo, Lott, Leisenring, Ingham, Haines and Salibury.
Banks—Messrs Irwin, Johns, Laporte, Fausold, Hibbs, Wintrode, Lebo, Robinson and Craig.
Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Maniy, Foster, Imbrie, Magee, Morris, Miller and M'Coomb.
Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Hipple, Anderson, Heins, Boyd Strouse, Hamill and Gibboney, Corporations—Messrs. Edinger, Leisenring, Brush, Walter Smith, (Wyomiur.) Barry, Backus, Yearsley, and Baldwin.

-Mesars, Shenk, Backus, Baldwin, Coburn, Moor. Dowdall. read and Dowdall.

Now Counties and County Seais—Messrs. Craig. Hillenow Counties and County Seais—Messrs. Craig. Hillenos Fulton, Huneker, Dowdall, Gaylord and Caldwell.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Smith. (Wyoming.) Huneker,
Barry Beysr and Caldwell.

Library—Messrs. Longaker, Imbrie, and Welter.

Cunals and Ioland Navigation—Messrs. McCarthy, Zimmerman, Campboll, Holcomb, Patterson, Bock and Housekeeper.

Reinad, Sampan, Montgomery, Edinger, Huusecker, Ralfroads—Messrs, Montgomery, Edinger, Huusecker, Innis, Hipple, Coburn, Mumma, Smith, (Cambria,) Whailon, M'Caimont, Fausold, M'Carthy and Irwin. Printing—Messra, Hancok, Clover and Campbell. Public Buildings—Messrs. Yearsloy, Ball and Lovett.

Highly Important! The following important letter, from Washngton, we copy from the North American of

Thursday last: Washington, Jan. 9, 1856. A decisive step has at length been taken in regard to the officials who were implicated in the British enlistments in the United States. A long correspondence on this subject has been closed by an elaborate and conclusive despatch to Mr. Buchanan, forwarded by the steamer of last Saturday, in which he is instructed to require of the British government that they shall recall Mr. Crampton, and to inform them that in case they fail to do so his passports will be farnished him here. The same document signifies distinctly that the exequaturs issued to the British Consuls, Barclay, Mathew and Raycroft, who are charged with complicity in the violation of our neutrality laws, will be positively revoked. The English Cabinet has been indirectly prepared for this result by the course of the negotia-tions; but it is possible the present absolute demand may excite temporary ill-feeling, and lead to some difficulty in the recognition of Mr. Buchanan's successor. It may also em-barrass Lord Palmerston's official tenure, as his remaining as the head of affairs would probably prevent an amicable adjustment of the controversy. From positive developments which have been made, the step now taken by our Administration was rendered inevitable, and there can be no doubt that the country will sustain it. If England should make it a cause of exception in settling the Central American question, the responsibility will rest on herself

The Maine Law Legislature met on the 2d inst., at Augusta. A fusion of the Demoed, and elected all the officers in both branches. In the Senate Lot M. Morrill, Dem., was MURRAY WHALLON, Esq., a prominent | chosen Speaker, and William G. Clark, Whig, and influential Democrat of Erie county, and Clerk. In the House, Josiah Little, Whig, at present a member of the Legislature, will was elected Speaker, and Daniel Dunn, Dem., Clerk. The union of the two elements apthe Liquor Law and Know-Nothingism.

> Presidential Items. The Lewistown True Democrat is out in a strong leader for Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. In 1852 it advocated the nomination of Gen. Cass.

The Carliste Democrat has raised the name of JAMES BUDHANAN to its mast-head, died in the Borough of Washington, on the dency. This is, doubtless, the sentiment of Musquito country, but that she has exercised

mmends John T. Hoover, Esq., of Centre | ican independence, the engagem County, for Canal Commissioner. Mr. H. has
the reputation of being a thorough-going reliable Reprogret and a biddle which now exists. In 1842, the United States liable Democrat, and a highly active and in-Thanks to Messrs. Jones and Cadwal telligent business man—two requisites which LADER of Congress, and Messrs. BRUSH and we trust will not be lost sight of in the State REPROCED of the State Legislature for their Convention when placing a candidate in nomination for so responsible an office.

CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION. The correspondence between the govern-ments of the United States and England on the Central American question is of a very exciting character. The letters are so voluminous, that we are compelled to condense them as far as practicable. As early as July 2, 1853, Mr. Marcy had occasion to write to Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister at the court of St. James, defining the position of each country.

MR. MARCY. Great Britain, he says, for a long time had possession of a district of country on the shores of the Bay of Honduras, called "The Belize," the right to hold which she had derived from Spain, and the right was expressly limited to a single purpose. A possession so small could never be considered a British col-ony. While she confined herself to the boun-daries specified in the treaties with Spain in 1783 and 1786, this country could have no ight to complain; but when she extends prescribed bounds and changes its tenure by the exercise of civil authority, it assumes rent character and becomes a new colo ny of this continent. Since the acquisition of California Great Britain has manifested a more matured design to change this Spanish license to out dye wood and mahogany at the Belize into a British dominion. By two acts of the British parliament passed severally in 1817 and 1819, it is admitted that the Belize is not within the British dominions. In these acts provision is made for the punishment of crime in he Belize, which could not previously be punished, for Belize, as expressly alleged, was not a British domain. In 1826, Great Britain renewed in her treaty with Mexico the special grant accorded by Spain in 1783 and 1786, and on precisely the same terms. The United States deny that Belize is a British province, and are bound to resist any attempt to convert it into a British colony.

The protectorate which Great Britain has over the Musquito Indians is a most palpable infringement of all the treaties with bain: and the authority she is there exercise ing, under the pretence of the protectorate, is a derogation of the sovereign rights of several of the Central American States, and contrary to the manifest spirit and intention of the trea ty of April 19th, 1850, with the United States. Though, ostensibly, the direct object of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty was to guarantee the free and common use of the contemplated ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and to secure such use to all nations by mutual treaty stipulations to that effect, there were other and highly important objects sought to be accomplished by that convention. The stipulation regarded most of all by the United States, is that for discontinuing the use of her assumed protectorate of the Musquito Indians, and with it the removal of all pretence whatever for interfering with the territorial arrangements which the Central American States may wish to make among themselves. It was the inten-tion, as it is obviously the import, of this treaty, to place Great Britain under an obligation se her interpositions in the affairs of Central America, and to confine herself to her limited rights in the Belize. Notwithstanding these stipulations, she still asserts the righ to hold possession of and to exercise control over large districts of that country, and impor-tant islands in the Bay of Honduras—the unquestionable appendages of the Central Amer-

This jurisdiction is not less mischievous in its effects, nor less objectionable to us, because it is covertly expressed in the name of a mis of Indians, who have in reality no political organization. This anomalous state of things is exceedingly annoying to the Central American States, and no less so to this country; for through the Bay of Honduras and | protection from Greytown. Indeed, in across some of these States lies one of the most desirable routes to our possessions on the Pa-cific. Great Britain should be frankly assured cific. Great Britain should be frankly assured that the policy to which the United States mean to adhere is exclusively political. As that the policy to which the United States relates to commerce, this Government is will debatable as to them is whether they are isling to see mutual advantages extended to all land dependencies of Belize, or attached to

The object which is hoped you may accomplish is to induce Great Britain to withdraw Belize also; and to abstain from intermeddling with the political affairs of the governments and people in that region of the world. This nifed States, as it is apparent that the tentreaty with Spain in 1786. The second article defines the extent of the territory upon which British subjects may enter for the purposes specified in the third article, viz: to cut dyewood and mahogany; and stipulates that establishing in that country any plantation of sugar, coffee, cocoa, or other articles, or any kind of fabric or manufacture by means of mills or machinery. The first article of this treaty stipulates that British subjects shall evacuate the country of the Musquitoes as vell as the continent in general, and the islands adjacent, without exception, situate beyond the line described as what ought to be he frontier or the extent of country granted for the terms specified in the thad lear as is this treaty and that of 1783, it is nevertheless true that Lord Palmerston and he Queen's present Secretary for Foreign Affairs have endeavored to pervert them, as well as the treaty of April, 1850. It is presumed that when Lord Palmerston wrote his famous letter to Senor Castilion, in 1849, upon these treaties, it was not in his recollection that there had been a debate in the House of Peers, March 26, 1787, in which the government that day denied all claims on the part of Jusquito Indians, as well as on the Great Britain, to any rights in the country except those given by the clause in reference to the Belize, and that the whole House of Peers concurred in this position. In the view of these facts, it is hoped that no further difficulties will arise in respect to these solemn treaties. On September 12, 1853, Mr. Marcy again writes to Mr. Buchanan, and transmits the President's full power to conclude a treaty with Great Britain on the Central American uestion. He states that it is evident, from e communications received from her Maies y's government, particularly in regard to the lifficulties at San Juan de Nicaragua, that a lifference of opinion between it and the United States exists as to the construction of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, but the President does not desire to fix on ultimata until the points f difference are discussed. As regards the Selize, it would be a very important point if Great Britain could be prevailed upon to give up her claim on that country. Great Britain claims full sovereignty over it; the United States will contest that claim and regard it as an infringement of the Monroe doctrine .is believed that Great Britain has never defined her claim to possess what is called "the Colony of the Bay of Islands." Whatever may have been her rights over this colony they were all given up by the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. It is thought better that Great Britain should explain her views thereon before presenting a solemn protest against

her further occupancy of that colony. It is presumed that the only part of that colony to which England will be disposed to attach much value, is the island of Rustan. session, and a part of the old Viceroyalty of Guatemala. The matter should be treated so as to leave no doubt on the minds of her Majesty's Ministers that the abandonment of the olony will be insisted on by the United States. On the 1st December, 1853, Mr. Marcy again writes to Mr. Buchanan approving of his having suggested to Lord Clarendon to place the Ausquito Indians in the same relation to Vicaragua as our own Indians sustain to the United States. An inconsiderable annuity secured to the Musquitos for their right of occupancy to the country given up to Nicara-gua, it is thought, would cause the British government to abandon their protectorate over them.

LORD CLARENDON. On account of the Russo-Turkish question gretly occupying the attention of the British Ministry, Mr. Buchanan failed in obtaining a statement from Lord Clarendon until May 2nd, 1854. This statement admits that her

a great influence over it, as the protecting ally-The Bellfente Watchman, strongly rewere informed of the position of Great Britain in respect to Mosquito, but they never alluded to it till the end of 1849, and even in 1850. when the President introduced the affairs of Central America to Congress, and presented State documents, they proved that the United

the quarrel between Nicaragua and Great Britain. With regard to the Monroe doctrine, it can only be viewed as the doctrine of the distinguished person who delivered it. The doctrine with regard to the Indians being in-capable of holding sovereign power must also remain one on which each State must adopt its own view. The more important subject, etation of the treaty to which the United. Buchanan's view that Great Britain did hold or any part of Central America.

sovereignty over the Mosquito coast before

1850, but that the treaty then signed prohibited her from doing so longer, is founded on an error in confounding the words sovereignty and protectorate. The former Great Britain claimed: the latter she has long lexerpised, and the treaty of 1850 merely confirmed it. The spirit of a treaty must always be in-ferred from the circumstances under which it takes place. In 1849, Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister, addressed a note to Lord Palmerston, not referring to the British protectorate of Mosquito, but requesting to know whether her Majesty's government would join with the United States in guaranteeing the neutrality of a ship canal, railway, or othr communication between the two oceans, to e open to all nations, and whether the British government intended to occupy or colonize Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America. To this letter Lord Palmerston replied, that her Majesty's government had no intention to occupy or colonize the countries named, and that his government would have great pleasure in co-operating with the United States for the purpose of assisting the operations of a company which might be formed to establish a commu nication across the Isthmus separating the the Northern and Southern portions of the American continent. Her Majesty's government, which had just expelled the Nicaraguans from Greytown and the country adjacent, could not with honor or credit retire at the mere interposition of the United States, or abandon the long established protecterate over the Mosquitos. She could, however. limit the powers of her protectorate over Mos quito, so as to remeve all suspicion of her using it in any manner that would place the canal communication under her exclusive authority. Accordingly, in the treaty it is made a matter of indifference whether the port and town of San Juan are under the modified protectorate of Great Britain, or under the government of Nicaragua; and, more-over, in the treaty, Sir H. L. Bulwer and Mr. Clayton both referred to the letters of Mr. Lawrence and Lord Palmerston, and made use of the precise terms there employed; and a reference to those documents will show that Mr. Lawrence did not allude to the British protectorate over Mosquito, and that Lord Palmerston left the question untouched. The treaty declares that neither party will make upon the treaty which it has already concluded use of any protection which either affords, or firmly believing that under this, Great Britain may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have for the purpose of occupying, fortifying or colonizing any part of Central America, and the intention of both parties clearly was not to prohibit or abolish, but to

about a month after the treaty was signed, and that it gave the same interpretation to it, which intrepretation was at once accepted by Mr. Webster; and that Great Britain had no desire to obtain any peculiar influence over the river San Juan, or the canal that may be formed, is proved by her withdrawing her 1841, in a conversation the minister had with Mr. Webster, they expressed the hope that her some Central American State. Ruatan has been permanently occupied, it has been by British subjects. rom all control over the territories and islands the Central American Republic declared it of Central America, and, if possible, of the had a flag flying there from 1821 to 1839, but when this become known a British ship of war was sent to haul it down, and since that time no attempt has been made to reestablish is the more earnestly desired by the it. As far back as 1742, the English town formerly at Ruatan is colored as a British pos dency of events in that quarter is to give a session in the atlas of the West India Islands. foothold to British power there in contravention of the policy which this government is resolved to sustain. The rights of Great Britain in the Belize are very few, as will be perceived by the second and third articles of the content of the policy which there is an interest of the second and third articles of the content of the policy in the second and third articles of the content of the policy in the second and third articles of the content of the policy specific properties and the properties of the policy which there is a properties of the policy which the policy which the policy which there is a properties of the policy which the policy which the policy which the policy which there is a properties of the policy which there is a properties of the policy which there is a properties of the prop abandon the right to protect the Mosquitos, it did intend to reduce and limit the extent of that right. The practical difference between the two governments in regard to the only mutually important portion of Mosquito, viz they shall not use this right as a pretext for that portion to which the construction of the canal applies, is very small indeed, as the dif-ference does not turn upon the point whether Great Britain should retain her protection over the port and town of San Juan and the orthern bank of that river, but the conditions on which that protection should be with Her Majesty's government would be ready and willing to enter into such engagements as should prevent Great Britain o other States.

limit the protectorate of Great Britain.

om receiving any privileges or advantages com the Mosquito government, not grante Her Majesty's government can hardly an-icipate any difficulty at this time with the United States, respecting the continental es-ablishment of Honduras, the limits of which, in 1850, were so well known, and can be so easily ascertained, and which will not be exended; but having shown that its pretensions to the island of Ruatan and Bonaca are of no recent date, and they were unquestioned by the United States government in 1850, her Majesty's government cannot admit that an altera-tion in the internal form of government of these islands is a violation of the treaty, or affords just cause of remonstrance to States. It is in the most friendly spirit that the British government proposes that the two countries should come to some understanding as to the government which should be defi nitely formed at Greytown, in order to admit of the Mosquito authority being withdrawn therefrom; and as to the engagements which such governments should enter into with re gard to the claims of Costa Rica and the fi ture non-molestation of the Mosquitos, and the mode by which protection may be most effect

It is the desire of her Majesty's government not only to maintain the Convention of 1850 intact, but to strengthen it by consolidating the friendly relations which it was calculate

to cement and perpetuate. Mr. Marcy writes to Mr. Buchanan June 12, 1854, in reply to Lord Clarendon's state-The government, he says, can never yield the pretension that the treaty of the 19th April, 1850, was only prospective in its operanow claims to have had in Central America. There is room for a fair difference | Spain of 1783 and 1786. of opinion as to the position she should in fu Honduras. specific purpose to occupy a small district of but had no sovereignty over it. The character of this right and the extent of territory to which it applied are both clearly defined in her treaty with Spain of 1786. If this territory could be fairly considered within the limits that the convention imposed of by the convention. It is, therefore, much to his regret that he finds it is still continued as the basis of British dominion over an extensive region in Central America. Even although Great Britain admits that the convention imposed restrictions its of Central America, then the British pos-session of it was affected by the treaty, and

ing this country, and of interrupting its inter-course with its possessions on the Pacific.— Should Great Britain pertinaciously maintain that the Bay Islands are an appendage to Beze, there will be little hope left for the success f negotiations in regard to Central America. Ruatan can only be desirable to Great Britain as a naval and military station, and Britain as a navai and mintary station, and for that purpose only, as it would give her, the United States as having any foundation great facility in affecting injuriously our into the convention. The President considers there is a factor of Handward and action the convention between Nicaragua and the convention of t as a part of the State of Honduras, and retain possession of it for herself, the United States would clearly understand her object. A predetermination to interfere with our affairs hus manifested will render the continuance of our amicable relations with her precarious.

MR. BUCHANAN. Mr. Buchanan, on the 25th of July, 1855 transmits to Mr. Marcy his remarks in reply to
the President feels assured that the Earl of "Live Oak George" President food Clarendon's statement of May 2, 1854,
in which he proposes to maintain that the be equally explicit in presenting the views of to accomplish in one day,

States government declined to interfere in first article of the Convention of April, 1850, the British government in regard to these oblirequires Great Britain to withdraw from the possession of Ruatan and the other Bay Isbetween the Sibun and the Sarstoon. The 28, 1855. It states that her Majesty's gov article declares that neither of the parties shall acquire any exclusive control over the ship canal, and that neither of them shall erect any fortifications in the vicinity thereof; and did not in any way interefere with the and neither shall occupy, or fortify, or coloand neither shall occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over se any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast,

anan argues that if any person makes a sol-

emn agreement not to o

uch occupancy.
This seems the clear interpretation of the words, and yet the British government considers that the words are entirely prospective n their nature. If this be the case, then it amounts to a recognition of their right on the part of the American government to all the cossessions which they already hold, whilst he United States have bound themselves by he very same instrument never, under any circumstances, to acquire the possession of a foot of territory in Central America. The mutuality of the convention would thus be entirely destroyed, and whilst Great Britain may continue to hold nearly the whole eastern coast of Central America, the United States have abandoned the right, for all future time, to acquire any territory, or to receive into the American Union any of the States in their

portion of their own continent.

Had this view been taken of the case, there would not have been a single vote in the American Senate in favor of its ratification. In every discussion it was taken for granted that the convention required Great Britain to withdraw from these possessions, and thus place the parties on an exact equality in Cenral America. Mr. Buchanan then proves that Ruatan had belonged to Spain in 1804, and to Honduras in 1830, and consequently the claim of England to the island only rests on her having captured it in 1841. He combuts Lord Clarendon's assertion that the treaty with Mexico, in 1826, was different to that formerly existing between Great Britain and Spain, and shows that England continued precisely the same policy to Mexico. He ther shows how the feeble state of Honduras has been deprived of every valuable island along her coast, which is now completely commanded by the impending power of Great Britain. Mr. Buchanan denies having confounded the words sovereignty and protectorate, as he never used the former in reference to the Mos quito coast. The United States have neve acknowledged the protectorate of England over the Mosquito Indians, as it is known it

part of the Indians.

should, more than four years ago, have ceased to occupy or exercise dominion over the whole and every part of the Mosquito coast. The great question does not turn upon the validity of claims previous to the convention of 1850, but upon the fact that Great Britain That her Majesty's government entertained has bound herself by that convention not to oc cupy any part of Central America, nor to exer ing into further negotiations with the United cise dominion over it; and that the territory States relative to the position of Mosquito, in question is within Central America even under the most limited construction of these words. In regard to Belize proper, confined within its legitimate boundaries under the renties of 1783 and 1786, and limited to the usufruct specified in these treaties, it is neces sary to say a few words. The government of the United States will not for the present in

sist upon the withdrawal of Great Britain from this settlement, provided all the other questions between the two governments questions between the two governments concerning Central America can be amicably adjusted. It has been influenced to pursue this course partly by the declaration of Mr. Claytoa, on the 4th of July, 1850, but nainly in consequence of the extension of the icense granted by Mexico to Great Britain under the treaty of 1826, which that republic nas yet taken no steps to terminate. however, distinctly to be understood that the government of the United States acknowledge no claim of Great Britain within Belize, ex cept the temporary "liherty of making use of the wood of the different kinds, the fruits, and ther products, in their natural state," fully recognizing that the former Spanish sover uatemala or Mexico.

MR. MARCY. Mr. Buchanan is informed by Mr. Marcy, have the questions brought to a distinct issue efore Mr. Buchanan retires from his mission Should Great Britain refuse to withdray rom the Ruatan and the other islands on the coast of the State of Honduras, her determ nation, in that respect, could not but be re garded by the President as a non-compliance th the stipulations of the treaty of 1850 .-The fact that these islands are a part of Contral America is so unquestionable, and the stinulations of the convention are so directly applicable to them, that there seems to be no oom for raising a question of interpretation.
If Great Britain still persists in holding these islands, and in maintaining a color there, her determination to that effect should be distinctly announced, so that this governnent may no longer be left in doubt as to her intentions.

Mr. Buchanan is directed to declare explicitly to her Majesty's government that the President, after a full consideration of what s alleged in Lord Clarendon's statement of he 2d of May, 1854, cannot entertain a doubt but that Great Britain is solemnly bound by the first article of the convention of 1850, not to occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Ruatan, or any other of the islands on the coast of the State of Honduras, known or described as the Bay Islands, and that he expects she will, in ful-filment of the stipulations of that treaty, abandon the possession she now holds in thi part of Central America.

The United States have a right to insist and do insist, that the possessions of the Brit-ish government at Belize shall be restricted to the limits and objects specified in the Spanish grant, and that all beyond those limits falling thin Central America, shall be relinquished MR. BUCHANAN.

On the 6th of September, 1855, Mr. Buch anan writes Lord Clarendon, calling his attention to the questions pending between the two governments. After alluding to the manifest intentions of the convention of 1850, he says: The President therefore confidently believes that Great Britain is bound by the first article of the convention of 1850 to withdraw from the possession she now holds of Ruatan and the other Central American islands on the coast of the State of Honduras, as well as from the territory in Central America between the Sibrun and the Sarstoon, which has been encroached upon by her Majesty's subjects He is also of the opinion that the possession April, 1000, was only prospective in its open to the salso of the British government at the Belize should right to hold on to all she then had be restricted to the limits and objects specified in the treaties between Great Britain and

of opinion as to the position she should in fu ture occupy in regard to Belize or British Honduras. Great Britain had a right for a specific purpose to occupy a small district of confident belief that this protectorate had been ountry on the shore of the Bay of Honduras, finally disposed of by the convention. It is, mits that the convention imposed restrictions on the protectorate claimed, yet she still consession of it was affected by the treaty, and this government might consequently claim the abandonment of the British occupation and dominion over it.

He then instructs Mr. Buchanan to resist the British pretension to regard Belize as one of her colonies. In a commercial point of view, it is considered as of little advantage to Great Britain, and politically, it must be an incumbrance; and persistence in claiming a right to it would indicate on her part a policy of retaining in her hands the means of annoying this country, and of interrupting its intertinues to exercise the same dominion over the the purpose of asssuming or exercising domin ion over the same.

The declaration of the British government

> dians, and that it is ready to abstain from further interference in that country whenever these rights can, in a proper manner, be the Indians within its territory, with which neither Great Britain nor the United States has any right to interfere, except in friendly conference, with the authorities of that State Having thus distinctly presented to the British government the views of the government of the United States in regard to the obligations imposed by the convention of 1860, the President feels assured that the Earl of Clarendon will, with characteristic frankness,

> that its protectorate is only employed for the the security of the rights of the Musquito In-

LORD CLARENDON. Lord Clarendon's reply is dated September ernment adheres to the opinion it has uni formly held, that the convention of April 19, 1850, was merely prospective in its operation clusion. If it had been intended to do so, there can be no question but that in conform ity with what Lord Clarendon believes to be the universal rule in regard to instruments of ccupy any given tract this nature, it\_would of country then actually occupied by him, it cific terms a renunciation on the part of Great is clear that he is bound to withdraw from Britain of the possessions and rights which she has claimed to maintain.

Neither can her Majesty's government sub scribe to the position that if the convention did not bear the meaning attached to it by the government of the United States, it would imposed upon the government of the United States a self denying obligation which which was not equally contracted by Great Britain, and that such a state of things could not have been in the intention of the contract ing parties; because if the convention did bear the meaning attached to it by the United States, it would then have imposed upon Great Britain the obligation to renounce possessions and rights without any equivalent renuncition on the part of the United States. If the government of the United States can complain n the one case, of the convention as present ing an unilateral character unfavorable to the e United States, with much greater reason might the government of Great Britain, in the other case, if the assumption of the United States were to be acted upon in the construction of the convention, complain of it as prejudicial to England.

But looking at the object the contracting par ties had in view at the conclusion of the con vention, namely, the security of the propose ship canal, the British government considered that the design of the contracting parties was not to disturb any state of things then existing, but to guard against the future creation of a state of things which might by possibility interfere with the security of the proposed canal..

MR. BUCHANAN.

The last letter of the correspondence is Mr luchanan's reply under date of October 4, 1855, acknwledging Lord Clarendon's commu nication, and promising to transmit a copy of the same to Washington. He then says whilst far from intending to renew the general discussion of these questions, which has already been exhausted, he, in passing would make a single observation in regard to the Earl of Clarendon's remarks, that if the Convention of 19th of April, 1850, had intended that Great Britain should withdraw from her posessions in Central America. "it would have The government of the United States stands contained in specific terms a renunciation" to that effect. "and such renunciation would not have been left as a mere matter of inference.'

Now, it appears to him that an engagement by a party not "to occupy or exercise dominover territory of which that party is in actual possession at the date of the engageis equivalent in all respects to an agreement to withdraw from such territory nder these circumstances, this is not "a mere matter of inference," because the one propo sition is necessarily and inseparably involved in the other, and they are merely alternative modes of expressing the same idea. In such a case, to withdraw is not to occupy, and not o occupy is necessarily to withdraw.

He needs no apology for briefly adverting o another argument of the Earl of Clarendor because it has now for the first time been ad vanced. He states that if the proposition o the United States government were sound and the convention was intended to interfere with the state of things existing at the time of its conclusion, and to impose upon Great Britain to withdraw from portions of territory occupied by it, a similar obligation would b contracted by the other States, the convention, (under the 6th article) and the government of the Central American States would, by the mere act of accession, sign away their rights to the territories in which they are situated.

Confining himself strictly to this view of f the subject, he would observe, that, no withstanding the general terms employed by ons, and especially of the sixth article itself will prove it never intended that the Central American States should become joint parties to this treaty with the United States, Great Britain, and other governments extend to the Central American These States error to Central American These States error to Longenecker, Esq., Charles A. Heinitsh and will prove it never intended that the Central subjects on which the guarantees of the convention were to act, and the exclusion of all other powers from the occupancy of Cencurity of this canal, but all other canals and ailroads across the Isthmus, was one of the main objects to be accomplished by the treaty. The Earl of Clarendon has his ted how absurd it would it would be for the

Central American governments to become parties to this convention according to the American construction. It would, however, be none the less absurd according to the Britsh construction; because then no Central American State could accede to the treaty without confining itself forever within its existing boundaries, and agreeing not to add to its territory and extend its occupation under any possible circumstances which might arise in the future.

Besides, were it possible for Nicaragua, for example, to become a party to this joint convention, she would then take upon herself the extraordinary obligation to use her own influence with herself, under the fourth article, to induce herself to facilitate the construction the canal, and to use her good offices to procure from herself "the establishment of two free ports, one at each end of the canal," of these ports being within her own limits.-Consequences almost equally extraordinary would result from other portions of the con ention.

Mer Howard K. Sager, Esq., of Bucks co. is recommended for the nomination of Canal Commissioner. He was formerly a member of the State Senate, and is a gentleman of intelligence and business qualifications, and withal a sound and unflinching Democrat.

THE HOLLY-TREE INN. In seven chapters. By Charles Dickens—author of Pickwick Papers, &c.

This is a new and captivating story, just issued by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia. For sale at Murray & Stock's, and at Spangler's, in this city. Price 12:

cents. THE U. S. DEMOCRATIC REVIEW. Spencer W Cone, Editor. Published monthly at Washington and New York, by Lloyd &Co. 252, Broadway, N Y., at \$3 per annum, in advance.

The January number commences the sixth volume of this standard political and literary magazine. It is embellished with an engraved likeness of Hon. E. B. Olds, late M. C. from Ohio. There are several very able articles in this number—amongst which are, "The Union-The Dangers which beset it." "Seward Republicanism," "After the Battle," "A Morning at the Church of the Pilgrims," &c. &c.

For the Intelligencer & Lancasterian. Mr. Editor :-- You will confer a favor on many democrats by permitting them through the medium f your columns to present Capt. WM. K. LEGHARD to the Democracy of the South East Ward, as a candidate for the office of Alderman. Mr. Leonard has by his devoted attachment to the principles of Democracy, through a long series of years, richly earned the earnest and undivided support of his fellow Democrats. His qualifications are of a superior order, and, in the event of his election, we have ev ery assurance that his official duties will be promptly, faithfully and efficiently discharged. BANNER WARD

Lancaster, Jan. 12, 1856.

COL. BRAGG RESIGNED,-Brevet Lieut. Col. Braxton Bragg, ("A little more grape, Capt-Bragg,") captain third artillery, U. S. A., has resigned, to take effect January 3, 1856. It is said he is about to become a planter in Louisiana.

THE AMERICAN PARTY AND THE PRESIDENcy.— A copy of a secret circular, issued by an Ohio Council, has been published extensively in that State and Kentucky, which strongly advocates George Law for the Presidency. It lavs by as "unavailable," &c., Millard Fillmore and all the prominent men of the party. The circular says "our work is men's work." Undoubtedly. The work required to elect "Live Oak George" President of these United States is no child's play, and rather too much

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS. THE SPIRIT OF PERSECUTION. The other day in Court we heard a Lawyer attempt to prejudice the opposite party to the snit in which he was engaged, before the Jury, by alleging that he was a foreigner and a Jewas though; because of his foreign birth and his religion, he was not entitled to even-hand-ed justice! But, infamous as such a course was on the part of the Attorney in question, t was a marvel to all present that it was permitted by the Court to pass by without re-buke, or even a solitary word of comment! The opposing counsel, Mesers. Kline and An-wake, (and even the District Attorney who was concerned on the opposite side,) we are pleased to state noticed the matter in a proper

way, and gave the offender a scathing well-merited castigation. Know Nothingism as a political organiza-tion is dead—but its foul spirit still lives, and intrudes itself into our Courts of Justice!— Truly, we have fallen upon evil times, when every little whipper-mapper of a Lawyer may deliberately rise, before a Judge and Jury and attempt to convict a man of a penal of fence because, for sooth, the poor fellow happened to be born in Europe and adhered to he faith of his fathers!

ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that our fel-low townsman, H. B. SWARR, Esq., whilst on a visit to Harrisburg last week, met with a serious accident, near Buehler's Hotel, on Thursday evening. He was walking on the pavement which happened to be covered with ice, and it being dark he slipped and foll. In falling, he attempted to save himself by extending his left arm; but the weight of his body was too much for it-and the conse quenee was that his wrist was dislocated, and quenee was that his wrist was dislocated, and one of the bones, of the arm fractured just just above the wrist. The fracture, &c. was promptly attended to by Dr. Orth, of that Borough, and he had the kind attentions of Henry S. Magraw, Esq., Hon. John L. Dawson, and other friends who happened to be stopping at Buehler's Hotel at the time.

Mr. Swarr returned home on Friday evening and although suffacing some pair and ping, and, although suffering some pain and inconvenience from the injury, is able to at-tend to business as usual—the left arm, fortu-

nately, being the injured one. ANOTHER ACCIDENT -Our good old Demo township, whilst making his way down the dark, steep and winding stairs of the Court House, in this city, leading from the Arbitration Chamber to the first floor, on Saturday afternoon, made a mis-sten and fell. We regret to learn that he dislocated his shoulder. and also received a severe cut on the head .-His wounds were promptly dressed by Dr John L. Atlee, and he is now doing well

A LITTLE More. It commenced snowing on Saturday afternoon, and continued snowing, sleeting and blowing at a furious rate until Sunday morning, making the walking worse than ever. It has been freezing since Sunday and now the sleighing is excellent. We can be supported to the Poot was the same of the same well exclaim with the Poet-

"'Tis winter, and no more the breezes
Blows among the leaves and treeses;
While nearly frost-bit are my toses,
And bless my life, how cold my nose is:"

LECTURE AT PARADISE .- Our young friend SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS, Esq., of this city, will deliver a lecture before the Paradise Lycoum, on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. Subject
"Our National Literature." Mr. Reynolds s a gentleman of fine talents, and, no doubt, its lecture will be very interesting. We adhis lecture will be very interesting. We advise our friends, in that section of the county,

Judge Smysen's lecture, at Concert Hall, on Friday evening last, was attended by large and respectable audience, who were vidently pleased at the able manner in which the Judge handled his discourse. His subjec was "Light and Vision,"

LANCASTER LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.—At a neeting of the stockholders of the Lancaster Locomotive Works, held January 10th, 1856 Locemotive Works, held January 10th, 1856, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year. Directors—John Black, C. Hager, D. Cockley, M. Malone, Benj. Eshleman, Henry Mussleman, John N. Lane, James B. Lane, A. W. Russell and Care Theorems. Geo. Taylor Lane. President Secretary and Treasurer, M. O. Kline.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. The members of Ma. sonic Lodge, No. 43, will please accept the thanks of the Ladies of the Union Dorcas So-Watson H. Miller for liberal donation

At a meeting of the Directors of the Poor, on the 5th inst. William Taylor was re-elected Steward and Clerk of the Poor House and Hospital, and Emlen Franklin

At a meeting of the Board of Prison Aspectors, on the 7th inst., Henry C. Locher was re-appointed Keeper; Henry Hersh and H. A. Rockafield Assistant Keepers; and Daniel G. Baker, Esq. Solicitor. The election of Physician was postponed until the next meeting of the Board.

An adjourned Court of Quarter Ses ions was held last week. The cases tried were generally of so trivial a character, as to be not worth noticing. The 28th inst. is fixed upon by the Court for the hearing of the case in the contested election of Prison Inspec-tors, and Geo. M. Kline and Emlen Franklin, Esqs., appointed to -re-count the ballots for the several districts where the difficulty origi-

nea. The malt house of T. B. Tshudy, Esq., at Lititz, was destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. The building and all its contents were consumed. The fire was the result of acci-dent. The loss is partly covered by insur-

Tuesday night last was the coldest of the season. The thermometer fell to 12 degrees below zero! The weather was intensely old all last week.

The Humane Hose Company, on the 4th inst, elected the following officers for the ensuing year, viz: President, D. M. Fraim, V. President, C. H. Shufflebottom; Secretary, Edwin E. Snyder; Treasurer. George M Steinman; Directors, George Huffnagle, Ja-cob Adams, Henry Seitz, William Sturgis, C. Brecht, C. H. Shufflebottom, George Ackerman, Edwin E. Snyderl

Twenty-three shares of the Litiz Turnpike company, were sold at public sale, on the 7th inst., at \$27,50 and \$28 per share. 130 new buildings were erected in this city during the year 1855.

The body of Isaac N. ELLMAKER, Esq., whose decease, in Philadelphia, we announced last week was brought to this city on Tuesday evening last, and from here taken to the famiy burial ground at New Holland. Mr. E. ras 40 years of age, and leaves a young wife to mourn her loss.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Mount Joy Car Manufacturing Company, held on the 3d inst., the capital stock was increased to \$40,000. The following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year:
Martin B. Peiffer, Henry Kurtz, Wm. Mc Donnel, Dr. J. L. Zeigler, Rev. N. Dodge, J. R. Hoffer, H. H. Greiber, Emanuel Cassel, Eli Kuhns

Martin B. Peiffer was elected President; J. . Cassel, Secretary and Treasurer; Samuel Cohr, Superintendent, Jacob Landis, agent and James A. Patterson, Clerk.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Lancaster and Marietta Turnpike Company, held on the 5th inst., Henry Mussleman elected President; Reah Frazer, Christian Kieffer, Samuel Johnson, Samuel C. Hiestand, Henry Copenheffer, John Grider, John Kendig, Managers; A. N. Cassel, Secretary and Treasurer.

DEAD!—The Know-Nothing Councils of this City have given public notice of the fact that they have disbanded, and propose selling the furniture, fixtures, &c. of their several lodge rooms. In other words, Know-Nothingiam is dead for want of breath in the City of Lengager and the voteries are not the control of the control Lancaster, and its votaries are now taking measures to bury the putrid and offensive carcase from public observation. Peace to

BAR MEETING .- At a meeting of the mem bers of the Lancaster Bar, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, called upon the occasion of the death of Isaac ozined upon the occasion of the death of issue N. Ellmaker, Esq., on motion Newton Lightner, Esq., was appointed chairman, and Geo. M. Kline, Esq., secretary.

On motion of D. G. Eshleman, Esq., a com-

mittee of five was appointed to prepare resolu tions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: D. G. Eshleman, J. B. Amwake, John A. Heistand, James Alexander, and H. B. Swarr

The committee subsequently, through their chairman, reported the following, which were

unanimously adopted: | Resolved, That we have heard of the death