THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1850.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 2 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

☞ P. R. PALMER is Agent for this paper at his several agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for us

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

☞ CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

☞ PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL LIST.—Subscriptions for this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER
JOHN DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL
HENRY W. SNYDER,
Of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County,

FOR THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. HIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. T. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCCLUSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIPPS, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANIGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

The Death of the President!

When we closed our last paper there were some faint hopes of the President's recovery.—The event, however, which we dreaded, has taken place, and it becomes our painful duty to record the death of our beloved Chief Magistrate.

Our telegraph despatches give all the information we have of the sad event. They tell us that the illustrious sufferer died calmly and peacefully, surrounded by his family and the high official dignitaries of the Government,

This calamity is so sudden, so unexpected, so great, that it leaves us no disposition at present to comment on the character and virtues of the deceased. Like a blasting comet he loomed up suddenly before the nation—springing at once from obscurity to the eyesore of all eyes, brilliantly shone for a very few years, and as suddenly passed away in the full zenith of his strength, his fame, and his usefulness.

We will perhaps express the feelings of the great mass of our readers, when we say, that our respect and affection for Gen. Taylor increased with every day of his Presidency. Our confidence strengthened with every development of his sterling honesty, firmness and prudence, which were exhibited in every act of his administration, until our trust in him was of that settled and satisfactory kind, which admitted of no doubts or misgivings. We believed that he was a man especially suited to the impending crisis, and we felt entire confidence in his ability to bring the ship of State safe out of any danger.

A wise providence has, however, seen fit to remove him, and it becomes us to bow in humble submission to his will. Let us hope that the chastened feelings caused by this national affliction may lead our people and rulers to adopt a disposition more inclined to peace, harmony, and Union.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

The Vice President, MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, is now, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, President of the United States. His functions as Vice President have ceased, and the more responsible and dignified duties of Chief Magistrate of this great Republic [illegible] the Constitution, to know [illegible] the duties of [illegible] have been shot by one young man, resident at Exploit, within 24 hours.

SECESSION.—The Baltimore Patriot has in its Washington letter the following paragraph:

"I regretted to see the Southern Democrats leave the Chamber almost in a body, when Senator Seward commenced speaking, while the Whig side of the chamber was full. Such intolerance, for it can be considered in no other light, has a bad effect upon the Northern mind. It is a species of discourtesy which Northern men are never guilty of—and which influences the Northern more than a thousand speeches would be likely to do."

BOLIVIA.—An insurrection has broken out in the province of Tarijo, headed by Colonel Jafe, who was formerly a partizan of General Belzer, the present President, whose administration is said to have shown signs of moderation and progression.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

California and the Appropriations—Continued Delays—Non Action in Congress —Alarming News from Texas—a speck of War—the Chivalry Arming.

The California caucus last night was decidedly unsuccessful, very few members attended, and among those who did was the same, nearly equal division of opinion as before observed between the expediency of first taking up California, or the appropriation bills. Seeing that nothing could be done, the meeting adjourned after a conversation of a very few minutes. These occurrences are full of melancholy foreboding, and certainly indicate that some great concealed and irremovable obstacle exists to the admission of California, the one great object of the session—Whigs, Democrats, and Free Soilers of the north are emulously engaged in attempting to fix the responsibility upon each other for the present state of things, and the provable or possible consequences of them. But the people will have one opinion of the man who, by his vote or absence, or neglect to vote when present, has contributed to waste the publics time in drivelling debate, and force or permit early adjournments, and to give other objects the preference over California. Instead of discriminating between the offenders, they will sweep them all away as a worthless pack of unfaithful and incompetent public servants.

There is a general apprehension that nothing more of any consequence will be done but to pass the appropriation Bills. It is understood that there is a full understanding upon this point between the United South, and several distinguished and leading members of both parties of the North. Certainly at this time there is little ground of hope that California will be admitted at this session. It seems impossible to get any vote at all upon the subject in the House, until the Senate have voted upon the Omnibus Bill, and Mr. Clay on Saturday, expressly declined to entertain Truman Smith's proposition to cease talking and vote on Monday—any time between this and Christmas would suffice for his scheme, and meet his expectations. Delay therefore is evidently the game, both of the passengers and driver of the Omnibus, and the extreme southern men.

We have a report to night that the Governor of Texas has convened the legislature of that State, to provide for asserting her claims on new Mexico, "at the cannon's mouth;" in other words, to raise the men and means for levying war against the United States, by attacking the people of one of its territories. It may not be generally known that discretionary authority has already been conferred upon the Governor, at a former session, to call out, arm and equip, a suitable number of men to maintain what are called the rights of Texas Nothing can be more unfounded than the pretence that Col. Monroe and the Military authority of the United States, in the territory has induced the people to assume their present position. It is true that Col. Monroe signed the call for a Convention to form a State Government, but whether he had affixed his name to that paper or not, no body who does not wish to deceive himself or others, will assert that the Convention would not have been held.

[illegible] Public Meeting.—The Citizens of Allegheny County are invited to assemble in the District Court Room, on Friday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to demonstrate their respect for Zachary Taylor late President of the United States.

Rody Patterson,	J. K. Kennedy,
Thos. Williams,	John N. McGlowry,
P. C. Shannon,	C. Darragh,
Wilson McCandless,	Sam'l Moore,
C. Evans,	John Coyle,
Joseph Peacock,	Jared M. Brush,
James S. Craft,	Jno. M'Fadden,
Wm. McCandless,	J. S. Morrison,
Robert Mackey,	Wm. C. Friend,
Geo. S. Selden,	Hugh Campbell,
L. Wilcox, jr.	N. Eschmeyer,
Joseph Knox,	Robt. Woods,
H. Nixon,	A. C. Murdock,
Willard Leonard,	John R. Large,
H. R. Williams,	D. Weaver,
H. M. Twining,	Thomas Kennedy,
Jas. Howard,	William Woods,
John Walker,	A. Washington,
A. W. Morris,	W. W. Irwin,
Thomas Bakewell,	George Fortune,
Geo. P. Hamilton,	Joshua Rhodes,
Samuel Roesburg,	Ephraim Jones,
Henry S. Magraw,	Harmer Denny,
Leonard S. Johns,	R. McKnight,
Wm. J. Howard,	Charles Knapp,
Fred. Lorenz,	W. M. Lyon,
John Morrison,	William Larimer, jr.
Thomas M. Howe,	George Darsie,
David Ritchie,	

TO THE WHIGS OF PENNSYLVANIA

In pursuance of the resolution of the WHIG STATE CONVENTION which lately assembled at Philadelphia, I have appointed the following STATE COMMITTEE for the ensuing year. The announcement has been delayed by my continued and necessary absence.

DANIEL M. SMYSER.
Late President of the Convention.

July 1, 1850.

Henry M. Fuller, of Lucerne Co.,	Chairman.
R. Rundle Smith, Philadelphia city.	
Joseph R. Flanigan,	do.
Samuel McMenamy, Philadelphia county.	
F. Knox Morton,	do. do.
C. Thompson Jones,	do. do.
Wm. H. Slingluff, Montgomery.	
Samuel R. Thomas, Chester.	
Samuel Bell, Berks.	
John S. Brown, Bucks.	
Nathaniel Ellmaker, Lancaster.	
T. Taylor Worth, Lebanon.	
Wm. J. Robison, Dauphin.	
Alexander E. Brown, Northampton.	
Warden M. Preston, Wayne.	
Wm. Baker, Franklin.	
Thomas E. Cochran, York.	
Wm. M. Watts, Cumberland.	
Henry Johnson, Lycoming.	
James Clark, Huntingdon.	
Charles B. Bowman, Columbia.	
Sherman D. Phelps, Wyoming.	
George Crea, Troy.	
Edwin C. Wilson, Venango.	
D. A. Finney, Crawford.	
John Allison, Beaver.	
C. O Loomis, Allegheny.	
Daniel M'Curdy, do.	
John Bausman, Washington.	
George Meason, Fayette	
Wm Evans, Indiana.	
Alexander M. McClure, Mifflin.	
John C. Neville, Schuylkill.	
Francis Jordan, Bedford.	

SUNDAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.—By a recent order of the British General Post-Office, the delivery of all letters on Sunday, in England, was to cease after the 23d ult. The measure meets with strong opposition.

THE NEW TREATY.—We give to day an official copy of the important treaty which has lately been concluded between the United States and Great Britain, relative to Central America, and a Ship Canal to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Oceans. The important commercial and political advantages secured by this treaty, will render it a matter of interest to all our readers

News from Halifax states that the crops throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are doing well, and promise large returns. The Newfoundland Legislature states that a terrible onslaught upon the deer, near the Bay of Exploits, has lately been made by the Indians, who are stated to have killed no less than three hundred of them in their passage to and across a river which they had taken in pursuance of their, migratory habits. Thirty four deer are said to have been shot by one young man, resident at Exploit, within 24 hours.

SECESSION.—The Baltimore Patriot has in its Washington letter the following paragraph:

"I regretted to see the Southern Democrats leave the Chamber almost in a body, when Senator Seward commenced speaking, while the Whig side of the chamber was full. Such intolerance, for it can be considered in no other light, has a bad effect upon the Northern mind. It is a species of discourtesy which Northern men are never guilty of—and which influences the Northern more than a thousand speeches would be likely to do."

BOLIVIA.—An insurrection has broken out in the province of Tarijo, headed by Colonel Jafe, who was formerly a partizan of General Belzer, the present President, whose administration is said to have shown signs of moderation and progression.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

California and the Appropriations—Continued Delays—Non Action in Congress —Alarming News from Texas—a speck of War—the Chivalry Arming.

The California caucus last night was decidedly unsuccessful, very few members attended, and among those who did was the same, nearly equal division of opinion as before observed between the expediency of first taking up California, or the appropriation bills. Seeing that nothing could be done, the meeting adjourned after a conversation of a very few minutes. These occurrences are full of melancholy foreboding, and certainly indicate that some great concealed and irremovable obstacle exists to the admission of California, the one great object of the session—Whigs, Democrats, and Free Soilers of the north are emulously engaged in attempting to fix the responsibility upon each other for the present state of things, and the provable or possible consequences of them. But the people will have one opinion of the man who, by his vote or absence, or neglect to vote when present, has contributed to waste the publics time in drivelling debate, and force or permit early adjournments, and to give other objects the preference over California. Instead of discriminating between the offenders, they will sweep them all away as a worthless pack of unfaithful and incompetent public servants.

There is a general apprehension that nothing more of any consequence will be done but to pass the appropriation Bills. It is understood that there is a full understanding upon this point between the United South, and several distinguished and leading members of both parties of the North. Certainly at this time there is little ground of hope that California will be admitted at this session. It seems impossible to get any vote at all upon the subject in the House, until the Senate have voted upon the Omnibus Bill, and Mr. Clay on Saturday, expressly declined to entertain Truman Smith's proposition to cease talking and vote on Monday—any time between this and Christmas would suffice for his scheme, and meet his expectations. Delay therefore is evidently the game, both of the passengers and driver of the Omnibus, and the extreme southern men.

We have a report to night that the Governor of Texas has convened the legislature of that State, to provide for asserting her claims on new Mexico, "at the cannon's mouth;" in other words, to raise the men and means for levying war against the United States, by attacking the people of one of its territories. It may not be generally known that discretionary authority has already been conferred upon the Governor, at a former session, to call out, arm and equip, a suitable number of men to maintain what are called the rights of Texas Nothing can be more unfounded than the pretence that Col. Monroe and the Military authority of the United States, in the territory has induced the people to assume their present position. It is true that Col. Monroe signed the call for a Convention to form a State Government, but whether he had affixed his name to that paper or not, no body who does not wish to deceive himself or others, will assert that the Convention would not have been held.

From the National Intelligencer.

NEW MEXICO.

We understand that a copy of the constitution framed by the Convention of the people of New Mexico, for the government of the State of New Mexico, has been received in this city; but as it requires the formal assent and concurrence of the People of the proposed State, it is to be considered as yet in an inchoate condition. It was referred to the Popular Suffrage to determine, by a popular vote for or against it, on the 20th of June, its acceptance or rejection. After the sense of the People has thus been taken, the members of both branches of the Legislature and the Governor of the State being together assembled, the votes upon the Constitution are to be counted, &c. as will more particularly appear by the following provisions of the Constitution:

"The first session of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico shall be held at the city of Santa Fe, and shall commence on the first day of July, 1850.

"The Military and Civil Governor of the Territory shall be requested, immediately after the adjournment of this Convention, to issue writs of election to the prefects of the several counties requiring them to cause an election to be held on the 20th day of June, 1850; the electors to vote for or against this Constitution, for a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, a Representative in the Congress of the United States, Senators and Representatives to the Legislature; and the returns of such election shall be made to the Prefects, who, together with the Prefect's clerk, shall count the votes given, and certificates of election shall be given by them to such persons as shall have received the highest number of votes for members of the Legislature.

"The Prefects of the several counties shall make correct returns, under their hands, of all the votes given in their respective counties for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Representatives to Congress, and the return of votes for or against this Constitution, to the Secretary of the Territory at Santa Fe, who, when the Legislature shall convene, shall lay such returns before them on the first day of their session, so soon as both Houses shall be organized; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President *protempore* of the Senate shall, in the presence of both Houses, examine the returns and declare who are elected to fill those offices; the number of votes for and against this Constitution, &c.

"The returns of the electors for or against this constitution shall be certified by the Governor elect, or the Lieutenant Governor acting as such, who shall despatch the same to the Secretary of State of the United States within thirty days of the day of election, &c.

"It shall be and is hereby made the duty of the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, acting as such, if it appears from the returns of votes for and against this Constitution that it has been adopted by the people, to shall immediately cause a fair copy of the same, together with a fair digest of the votes given for and against the Constitution, to be forwarded to the President of the United States, to be laid before the Congress of the United States."

To satisfy a very natural curiosity on the part of the public to know what are the provisions of the Constitution in relation to the questions of Slavery and of Boundary, we are glad to be able also to place exact copies of those provisions before our readers:

"All men being born equally free and independent, and having certain natural, inherent, and inalienable rights, among which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, the acquiring, possession, and protection of property, and the pursuit and attainment of happiness; therefore no male or female shall be held by law to serve any person as a servant, slave, or appurtenance, after he arrives at the age of twenty one years, nor female, in like manner, after she arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless lawfully bound by their own consent after they arrive at such age, or are bound by law for punishment of crime.

"The limits and boundaries of the State are described as follows:

"Beginning at the dam in the Rio del Norte, which supplies with water the Acequia," or irrigating canal of the town of El Paso del Norte, and running thence due east to the hundredth parallel of longitude, west from Greenwich, thence due north on said parallel to a point where the same intersects the river Arkansas; thence up the middle of the channel of said river to the point where a direct line to a point on the Rio Colorado, of California, where the same is intersected by the one hundred and tenth parallel of longitude west from Greenwich, thence due south on said parallel of longitude to a point on the Rio Gila, intersected by the same thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the point which may be designated as the Commissioners agreeing to establish the line between United States and the Republic of Mexico, as the point where said river, or one of its branches, shall be intersected by the western line of new Mexico; thence southerly on said line, as the same shall be established by the Commissioners, to the angle formed by the State of Chihuahua, Sonora, and New Mexico; thence easterly on the line between the Mexican States and the republic of Mexico, as it shall be laid down by said Commissioners, to a point where the same may intersect the Rio del Norte; thence down said river to the place of beginning."

[OFFICIAL.]

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention, between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, for certain purposes, was concluded and signed at Washington, on the 19th day of April last, which Convention is, word for word, as follows:

Convention between the United States and her Britannic Majesty.

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

ARTICLE I.

The governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare, that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same or the neighborhood thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has, or may or will have to or with any State or people, for the purpose of fortifying or colonizing any of the said positions, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence that either may possess with any State or government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal, which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.

ARTICLE II.

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

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

ARTICLE VII.

It being desirable that no time should be unnecessarily lost in commencing and constructing the said canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain determine to give their support and encouragement to such persons or company as may first offer to commence the same, with the necessary capital, the consent of the local authorities, and on such principles as accord with the spirit and intention of this convention, and if any person or company should already have, with any State through which the proposed ship canal may pass, a contract for the construction of such canal, as that specified in this convention, to the stipulations of which contract neither of the contracting parties in this convention have any just cause to object, and the said persons or company shall, moreover, have made preparations, and expended time, money, and trouble, on the faith of such contract, it is hereby agreed that such persons or company shall have a priority of claim over every other person, persons, or company, to the protection of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, and be allowed a year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention for concluding their arrangements, and presenting evidence of sufficient capital subscribed to accomplish the contemplated undertakings; it being understood that if, at the expiration of the aforesaid period, such persons or company be not able to commence and carry out the proposed enterprise, then the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be free to afford their protection to any other person or company that shall be prepared to commence and proceed with the construction of the canal in question.

ARTICLE VIII.

The governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the inter oceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the persons or Companies who have the grants of certain portions of the territory through which the said canal shall pass, between the States or governments of Central America, and such protection to be given in the manner above contemplated and agreed upon, to such of the said communications, as shall obtain the sanction and guarantee of both contracting parties, namely, the United States and Great Britain.

ARTICLE IX.

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

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

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

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

And, whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the fourth instant, by John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Right Honorable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, on the part of their respective governments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Zachary Taylor, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington [L. S.] this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the independence of the United States the seventy fifth.

(Signed) Z TAYLOR.

By the President
(Countersigned) JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States and her Britannic Majesty.

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

ARTICLE I.

The governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare, that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same or the neighborhood thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has, or may or will have to or with any State or people, for the purpose of fortifying or colonizing any of the said positions, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence that either may possess with any State or government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal, which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.

ARTICLE II.

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

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

ARTICLE VII.

It being desirable that no time should be unnecessarily lost in commencing and constructing the said canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain determine to give their support and encouragement to such persons or company as may first offer to commence the same, with the necessary capital, the consent of the local authorities, and on such principles as accord with the spirit and intention of this convention, and if any person or company should already have, with any State through which the proposed ship canal may pass, a contract for the construction of such canal, as that specified in this convention, to the stipulations of which contract neither of the contracting parties in this convention have any just cause to object, and the said persons or company shall, moreover, have made preparations, and expended time, money, and trouble, on the faith of such contract, it is hereby agreed that such persons or company shall have a priority of claim over every other person, persons, or company, to the protection of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, and be allowed a year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention for concluding their arrangements, and presenting evidence of sufficient capital subscribed to accomplish the contemplated undertakings; it being understood that if, at the expiration of the aforesaid period, such persons or company be not able to commence and carry out the proposed enterprise, then the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be free to afford their protection to any other person or company that shall be prepared to commence and proceed with the construction of the canal in question.

ARTICLE VIII.

The governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the inter oceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the persons or Companies who have the grants of certain portions of the territory through which the said canal shall pass, between the States or governments of Central America, and such protection to be given in the manner above contemplated and agreed upon, to such of the said communications, as shall obtain the sanction and guarantee of both contracting parties, namely, the United States and Great Britain.

ARTICLE IX.

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

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

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

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

And, whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the fourth instant, by John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Right Honorable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, on the part of their respective governments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Zachary Taylor, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington [L. S.] this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the independence of the United States the seventy fifth.

(Signed) Z TAYLOR.

By the President
(Countersigned) JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States and her Britannic Majesty.

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

ARTICLE I.

The governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare, that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same or the neighborhood thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has, or may or will have to or with any State or people, for the purpose of fortifying or colonizing any of the said positions, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence that either may possess with any State or government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal, which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.

ARTICLE II.

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

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

The contracting parties in this convention, engage to invite every State, with which both or either have friendly intercourse, to enter into stipulations with them similar to those which they have ent