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The New Orleans Bee.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

Liberal Views of an English Press.

The independence of the London *Times* is one of the most remarkable a feature in that journal as its unrivalled perspicacity and tact. No newspaper in England can compare with the facility of penetrating beneath the surface of an ostensible public sentiment, and detecting with infallible acumen the spirit of the real one. It has often been supposed that the *Times* creates popular opinion. Perhaps it would it be to say that that journal reflects the views and directs it in advance of its contemporaries. Hence the extraordinary tone of those with which the *Times* enunciates views that seem altogether premature, and which the end generally prove entirely consistent with the thoughts of the people. But the *Times*, when in the pursuit of truth and its advocacy, is never deterred from their free and frank expression by the fear of offending either the powers that be, or the prejudices of the masses. This absolute, and even rough sincerity is one of the secrets of the enormous influence of the journal. The British public are ready to pardon inconsistency, in favor of energy, and admirable enterprise, and that course which shrinks not from the assertion of unpalatable doctrines, if they are only true.

These remarks have been suggested by the two striking articles in the London *Times*, both of which abundantly illustrate that independence and tact to which we have alluded. The first is a commentary on the prospect of new territorial acquisitions by the United States, and the other an earnest protest against those very British outrages which are now stirring the blood of Americans as never heat. Both articles are astonishingly liberal, considering their source, and evince a forecast and wisdom which the statesmen of Great Britain might profitably imitate. We cannot think we can render a better service to our readers than, in lieu of our own reflections, to lay before them the views in the *Times*. Here they are:

A British View of American Expansion Southward.

The disappointing subject of European politics for the last six months, diverted all attention from the long predicted territorial change on the other side of the Atlantic. We seem now hastening to a consummation. The absorption of the weaker republics of Central and South America by the stronger race cannot apparently be long delayed. Mexico and New Granada are not ready to fall from natural decay, but a decisive cause ted open movements in favor of a surrender of their nationality; and, although recent events might seem to indicate that she has some inherent vitality, she is on the road to a similar fate. * * * Under these circumstances, the Mosquito coast government have only to wait, and they may have the country on their own terms. Already in the Senate, at Washington, General Houston has introduced a bill for giving the assumption of a protectorate over the Mosquito coast and Nicaragua, and if the motion is not carried it is only because it would be idle for America to place herself in an overt act in a case which she is going only one way even if she remains passive. The original form of General Houston's motion was for a protectorate over Mexico, but all the Senate, and the United States. On subsequent reflection he added them one by one.

Central America is concerned there is no much delay. * * Senor Molina, the Attorney-general of Bogota, has recommended in an official document to the New Granadian Congress to formally apply for immediate admission into the American Union. * * The Nicaraguans have actually resolved on declaring themselves independent of Spain, and where it is once entered, there can be but many steps before its end is nothing worse. * * * Nicaragua and Costa Rica are annexed to the United States, *the incorporation of Venezuela would follow as a matter of course.* Its magnificent water and harbor capacities, and its gold and pearl wealth, soon prove an irresistible temptation to filibusters. * * When the ties shall have been completed between the immediate States of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala, they will be joined by an stream, which, in this case, as well as in that of New Granada, consists in the protection of the Atlantic Railway treaty, which gives the United States and Great Britain the assuming control over any part of Central America. But a movement is now on foot in Washington to get that compact set aside.

The British government had cordially joined in that treaty with America in the plan of the establishment of the Nicaragua Transit. Considerations would have to be had impossible, and the redemption of that region would have been the result of the treaty. Lord Malmesbury, at that time Foreign Minister, fully appreciated the opportunity, and all parties, and peace, including the havoc made of it by Walker and his followers, but the natural consequence of the division. Should America now pursue that course that seems imminent, but as regards English interests, assuming she will honestly provide for the safety of the various States in the Transit, but be a great improvement on the present position. The prize is so likely to excite much more than the United States themselves are among the classes in Great Britain.—A addition of fresh Southern States would swell the slave party, and on this ground alone it is already excited strong feeling. Although the opposition to the measure, not be such as permanently to weaken the larger and more exciting question of an increase of territory and the development of commerce.

New State of our Relations with America.

The diplomatic correspondence between Lord Napier and Gen. Cass brings into strong relief the unsatisfactory nature of our relations with America on the subject of our slave trade. At the very time we were urging upon the United States to join us in a cruise her squadron on the coast of Africa, we were assisting in putting down the trade in Cuba by proceedings in regard to the Africans such as to give General Cass a right to charge us with inconsistency.—Nor, indeed, is our boasted prevention of the slave trade practically a failure.

The engagement our government and our legislature has not been such as to conciliate the American mind. Our slave trade, we need a volume to detail all the incidents of our present crooked system of prevention. Lester Hall, and Rice Hall, take a statesman, think only of the negro, and of the circumstances which immediately affect him, and while this is the case there will be small, short sighted philanthropy to be left in those directions.

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We are under obligations to A. & E. Ramsay for copies of the last New York Ledger, Harper's Weekly Journal, and that cheap and capital publication, "Frank Leslie's New Family Magazine."

Mr. Charles Sumner, the Senator who represents the State of Massachusetts, has gone to Europe. Before his departure he issued a valedictory "to the people of Massachusetts," in which he says he did not resign his seat in the Senate because he desired another "opportunity of exposing the hideous barbarism of slavery, now more than ever transferred into the national government." Mr. Sumner's temper does not seem to have been improved by his long suffering.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

The American Treaty Not Ratified—Prospective Revolution—French Intrigues in Mexico—Rumors of a New Expedition from the United States—Important Privileges Granted to an American—Treaty with Costa Rica—Severe Earthquake in Granada, &c., &c.

GRANADA, April 26, 1858.

DEAR BEE—As a report has been carried from here of the final ratification of the treaty with the United States, hopes have doubtless been raised in the minds of the friends of Nicaragua that are to be disappointed. The treaty is not yet ratified, and the question is now beginning to be seriously asked by many of those interested in it, will it ever be? I am of opinion that its ratification will be attended with some delay, but have no doubt of the ultimate triumph of the measure. *

The treaty was ratified by the Assembly on the 28th of March, by a vote of ten to five. The entire Democratic party favored it, but most of the Government party, or Legitimists, opposed. The vote was as follows: In favor—Jose Castillon, E. Espinda, R. Salinas, S. Selinas, Padre Lleno, Padre Lacayo, J. A. Arce, Pablo Chamorre, Pedro Zelaiza and Yadoro Lopez. Against—Dr. Palm, Pedro Chamorro, Padre Arado, Jose Antonio Mejia and Francisco Jimenez. The Assembly then adjourned until the 1st of May. Martinez, on receiving the treaty, refused to approve of it, and placed his veto to some of the articles. The chief objection he has to it is that it permits the handing of troops of the United States in Nicaragua when our government shall deem it necessary for the protection of the Transit and her citizens. This he wishes to so alter that our government can only disembark troops here by request of Nicaragua. The treaty will be taken up by the Assembly at its reconvening, day after to-morrow, and then there will be lively times amongst the Nicaraguan Solons.

All the better classes of people in the country favored the American treaty, and saw in it the only remedy for the distracted state of things here, and their indignation, silent, but deep, is now vanting itself against Martinez for the course he has taken. With the exception of the Legitimist and American hating town of Granada, there is not a pueblo in Nicaragua but what is enthusiastically in favor of the measure, and therefore the President can have no excuse for his veto, for he is representing by it only a fierce, besotted faction. But Martinez is not acting for his constituents. He is acting upon the impulse of his intense hatred of every thing American. The Leon party, who supported the treaty from the beginning, will not submit to the veto, and will use every effort to pass it over the head of the President. But if they should fail in this, they do not hesitate to say that it is their intention to resort to a revolution. Leon is filled with military chiefs, such as Sinedo, Chevez and Chilion, who are thirsting for throat-cutting, and against nobody do they practice it with so much gusto as against their old enemies of Granada. It is possible that these threats will cause several of the Granada members of the Assembly to flee with the Leonese, and thus the treaty will be passed. Should they fail in this, they talk of getting up a revolution and inviting the American back to lend a hand. Henning son, who is very popular here, would be their choice. At a conversation, at which I was present, a few days ago, General Jerez, of Leon, expressed the most unqualified admiration of the military genius and personal traits of General Henningsen, and expressed a hope that the Central Americans might some day find such a leader at their head in a war against the servile. When I tell you this was said in presence of several leading men from various sections of the State, all of whom acquiesced completely in his views, you will be able to form an idea of the popularity of this gentleman. The Leonese are in such a state now that if they don't have a fight before long, they'll be sure to "sp'il."

M. Belly, the French agent, has arrived, and is working hard to defeat the American treaty. He has been received in Costa Rica and Nicaragua with the most disgusting adulation, and his progress through the country turned into a sort of triumphal march. It is generally thought that the refusal of Martinez to ratify the treaty was brought about by the intermeddling of M. Belly. General Lamar, our Minister, has been given to understand by Senor Martinez that he would sign the treaty instantly on its coming from the Assembly, but that M. Belly, then in Grey-town, bearing of the probability of the success of the treaty, sent off an agent, one De Barnel, post haste to Managua, with letters for the President. What these letters were we do not know, only that they arrived just as the President was about to sign the treaty, and that thereupon the functionary instantly shifted about and *veto'd* some of the most important articles. But this intriguing of Europeans will, in the long run, do us no harm. The mass of the inhabitants in Nicaragua have a great love for our people and institutions, and never ever great may be the attachment of their President for foreign despotism, it will have no other effect than to make him unpopular with his constituents. Lately the newspapers of the country have teemed with articles from the pen of M. Belly, or his agents, warning the Assembly not to ratify the treaty. At the same time proclamations of a most menacing character have been issued by Gen. Martinez. But I believe that neither the warnings of M. Belly, nor the threats of Senor Martinez, will keep the *free* Assembly of Nicaragua, from acting upon the convictions of reason, and ratifying the treaty.

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NICARAGUA.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED ON THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—*Senate.*—In the Senate they are engaged in discussing the propriety of appropriating the Treasury to redeem the British outrages in the Gulf of Mexico and Carribean Sea.

House.—In the House, Mr. Clay asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President to repress and maintain the original proportrated upon our vessels in the Gulf.

Mr. Gerrett objected, and opposed the bill upon the ground that it was *converting the government into a military despotism.*

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The report that Lord Napier has dispatched a vessel from here to the British Admiral of the Gulf Squadron ordering him to abstain from further interference with American vessels until advices are received from England. The rumor is considered doubtful.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

New York, May 28.—The brig J. A. Taylor, from Sagua la Grande, reports having been boarded and searched by a British cruiser.

MARKETS.

New York, May 28.—Cotton depressed; quotations nominal. Flour, $3 88 to $4. Wheat—Southern red, $1 to $1 05; white, $1 15 to $1 25. White Corn, 65c to 70c. Yellow, 75 to 77c. Mess Pork, $17 38 to $17 50. Lard, 11½ to 12c. Sugars—Shoulders, 6½ to 7c. Whisky, 31c. Coffee, 11 to 11½c. Sugar dull; Muscovado, 4½ to 6½c.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Flour, $3 65 to $3 75. Whisky, 17½c. Mess Pork, $18—nothing doing. Bacon—Bulk Meats in demand, above the views of buyers. Corn, 45c. Oats, 26 to 30c.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, May 31.—The Bulwhidi passed down this morning, and the J. O. Rowe at 11 o'clock Sunday morning; the Quapaw at midnight, and the Monongahela at 6 this morning; the Flying Cloud and the Lucy Holcombe passed down at 3 o'clock this evening.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

Senate.—Mr. Douglas introduced a bill for facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by telegraph.

Mr. Douglas also introduced the following important bill, having reference equally to the British and Mexican aggressions, entitled "a bill to restrain and redress outrages upon the flag and citizens of the United States." Be it enacted, &c., that in case of a flagrant violation of the laws of nations by outrages upon the flag, soil or citizens of the United States, or upon their property, under circumstances requiring prompt redress; and when, in the opinion of the President, delay would be incompatible with the honor and dignity of the republic, the President is hereby authorized to employ such force as he may deem necessary to prevent the perpetration of such outrages and to obtain just redress and satisfaction for the same when perpetrated; and it shall be his duty to lay the facts of each case, together with the reasons for his actions in the premises, before Congress, at the earliest practicable moment for such further action thereon as Congress may direct.

The Fifteen Million Loan bill was taken up, and after a long debate, without coming to any action thereon, the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House was occupied exclusively with the bill regulating congressional elections in the District of Columbia. No action was taken.

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A private letter from Caracoas states that diplomatic intercourse between the British Minister and the Venezuelan provisional government had ceased on the notification of the former. Another report was that the Minister had been dismissed for his attempts to thwart the intentions of the government towards the Monagas family.

The French frigate and sloop of war and an English war steamer were lying at Laguayra. It was reported by passengers from the latter place that the French Admiral had threatened to fire on the town unless Monagas was released within 48 hours.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The report of the Tariff Investigating Committee was adopted to-day, and will be submitted to the House on Wednesday or Thursday.

The report, it is stated, says that John W. Wolcott was sent to Washington authorized to pledge any amount of money, and to use any means in his power to carry the tariff, proceeds to state in detail the various sums paid for this purpose, and the persons to whom such sums were paid. The sum amount to almost $17,000. The balance of the $87,000 is not traced beyond Mr. Wolcott's pocket. It appears from the testimony of Mr. Slade, that on the long run, do no harm. The mass of the inhabitants in Nicaragua have a great love for our people and institutions, and never ever great may be the attachment of their President for foreign despotism, it will have no other effect than to make him unpopular with his constituents. Lately the newspapers of the country have teemed with articles from the pen of M. Belly, or his agents, warning the Assembly not to ratify the treaty. At the same time proclamations of a most menacing character have been issued by Gen. Martinez. But I believe that neither the warnings of M. Belly, nor the threats of Senor Martinez, will keep the *free* Assembly of Nicaragua, from acting upon the convictions of reason, and ratifying the treaty.

Of late we have had rumors of the arrival on the Mosquito coast of an expedition from the United States. They are not believed to be true, for if they were, there would be a general *stampede*, from the banks of Walker's little isle terrible here than that of Satan himself. This story found its rise in the arrival in Chontales of a number of Sambos from the Mosquito shore, who stated that they were flying before *les filibustiers* who had landed on the coast, and were making preparations to advance in land. This, I take for granted, is nothing more than the arrival of the inevitable Henry L. Kinney, who, according to last accounts from Aspinwall, was off "for parts unknown" on another "colonizing" expedition. The government here have no ill will to Kinney, and would not molest him if it could. They only fear that Walker will make a catspaw of him, in order that he may get back again into Nicaragua; for, if he succeeds in getting a foothold in the vicinity of the Fort, and will not move before the 8th.

Three companies of the Seventh Infantry reached the Fort on Sunday per steamer St. Mary.

Incomplete election returns indicate a majority of 750 in favor of the Leonverbth Constitution. The object sought in assembling the Constituent Cortes, the exclusive privilege of tanning hides within the Republic, for a term of five years. The State of Nicaragua contains some sixty thousand hides of cattle, of the best quality, and about half that number of cow hides, together with many other valuable skins, all of which may be tanned here at one-third their value in New York. The tanning of hides can, I imagine, be conducted more cheaply here than in the United States, on the abundance of excellent plants and barks for the tanning process, and the low price of labor. This privilege will be a fortune to the possessor.

A treaty of boundary is in process of negotiation between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. It provides that the boundary of the two States shall commence at the middle of Salinas Bay, on the Pacific, extending thence in a straight line to Sapoa; thence extending within one league of the shore of Lake Nicaragua to a point one league below Castillo Viejo; thence to the Atlantic, the right bank of the river to be the boundary. Costa Rica and Nicaragua will occupy in common Puerto Arenas, on the right bank at the mouth of the river, until Nicaragua shall regain Greytown, and then the former shall have sole possession. Nicaragua to have sole jurisdiction over the river. The treaty is prepared by Costa Rica, and will, I think, be eagerly ratified by Nicaragua.

Severe earthquake shocks were experienced in Granada and the adjacent country on Sunday, the 25th instant. Several houses were thrown down, but happily there was no loss of life. The shocks were eight in number, and lasted through the afternoon and night. The inhabitants were greatly terrified, and all repaired to the Grand Plaza and passed the night in prayers, processions, &c. Such was their dread that many would not return to their houses for two or three days, and the Plaza all this time presented an appearance very similar to that of a Methodist camp-meeting.

Don Sabina Selba, a venerable lady of ostentatious piety, died in this city recently. Her three sons belonged to the canon of Gen. Walker; one died in the siege of Guadalupe, the other two are now in Chili. This old woman will be well remembered by Americans who have been in this city during the dark period of Walker's rule, breathing his last in a home, over the door of which, in the dying hours of the woman.

NICARAGUA.

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