ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT. [

\$1,750,000 in Treasure.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Complicity of the Mormons in the Late Emigrant Massacre.

Further Outrages by the Mormons and their Indian Allies.

Immense Mass Meeting in San Francisco on the Loss of the Central America.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN CALIFORNIA.

Progress of the War Between Costa Rica and Nioaragua.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Two Weeks Later from the South Pacific.

RECEPTION OF THE U. S. MINISTER TO CHILI

The United States Mail steamship Northern Light, C. L. TINKLEPAUOH commanding, arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 21st Nov., with 603 passengers, the usual Pacific and California mails, and \$2,118,652 78 in treasure, as follows: For New York, \$1,744,672 78; for New Orleans, \$366,350, and for Havana, \$7,650.

The following is the Northern Light's list of

The Northern Light experienced very heavy head winds and head sea after leaving Havana until she reached Cape Hatterss, but has, nevertheless, made the voyage from Aspinwall via Havana in 7 days 18 hours running time. The mails and passengers from New-York and

New-Orleans Nov. 5, left Panama on the afternoon of the 16th for San Francisco. All well. The steamship Quaker City was in Havana when the Northern Light sailed. On Nov. 26, at 4 A. M., off Cape Florida,

passed United States Mail steamship Star of the West, bound south. On Nov. 28, 25 miles south of Cape Hutteras, sig-

nalized a bark showing red signal with white square in the centre.

We are indebted to Mr. H. J. Bullay, Purser of the Northern Light, for special favors, and to the

Express of Wells, Fargo & Co. and Freeman & Co., for papers received with dispatch, The most important news from California by this arrival is the display before the public of a

large amount of evidence, going to show that the party of 118 immigrants, massacred in the south em part of Utah while on their way to California -news of which occurrence was received by the last mail-were murdered by Mormons. We publish full particulars on the second page of this morning's issue. An immense mass meeting of the citizens of San

Francisco was held at the Musical Hall, on the 1st inst., to take measures for a proper expression of public feeling in regard to the loss of life on the Central America. A series of resolutions were reported by the Committee, and adopted by the meeting. They will be found in another column. The United States Grand Jury had found a true bill of indictment against Augustin Haraszthy, late melter and refiner in the United States Branch Mint, San Francisco, for embezzlement of \$151,000

Another grove of mammoth trees has been discovered in Mariposa County. The ordinary size of these trees is 300 feet in height, and from 10 to 30 feet in diameter.

The arrival of the J. L. Stephens at San Francisco on the 2d inst., with the news that the drafts forwarded by the house of Sather & Chunch had been protested, caused considerable excitement in the city. Many of their depositors took out attachments, and the officers proceeded to serve them. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 3d the doors of the banking-house were thrown open, and those having claims against the house were invited to present them and receive pay ment. A considerable amount of money was paid out, and at 9} A. M. the bank closed. There was also a steady run on the house of TALLANT & WILDE and several other bankers, but they had all paid, and it was thought the panic was over.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA

Rising of the Indians in Guatemala—Survey of the Honduras Railway-The War Between Costa-Rica and Nicaragua-Impertant Official Documents, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent. PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1857.

The Panama Rallroad Company's steamship Columbus, J. M. Dow, Commander, arrived here on Sunday evening, the 6th, from Central American ports. She left La Union on the 1st, Realejo on the 2d, San Juan del Sur on the 8d, and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica on the 5th November. My files of papers from the five Central American States are not so late by several days as any of the dates mentioned, which is a matter of no great consequence, as you could not sift two lines of news out of the whole of them. Papers in Central America are only used to disseminate dry State and municipal decrees, only interesting to those immediately concerned. From a gentleman who has just returned from a

he has visited, I gather most of the facts here

GUATEMALA. The President of this Republic, CARBERA, was raised to his position by the Indians, who constitute much the greatest part of the population. The whites and foreigners of the country, perceiving in him a disposition to deal justly with all, knowing him to possess an enlightened judgment-and, above all, being convinced that he had the influence necessary to restrain the unruly Indian population, who had so long kept the country in turmoil, railled around his standard and supported him to the extent of their ability. Lately, the Indians in the most mountainous parts of the country, have taken a great dislike to him, on account partly of his sternness in the execution of the laws against them, and partly from having been incited against him by designing men. Great numbers of the Indians died from cholera, and they were easily led to believe that the Government Agents had poisoned the waters. In some districts they consequently rose against the government of Car-RERA, but there being no organization among them, they were easily put down. But now, leagues are forming against their former idol, and as the Indians are thoroughly aroused, it is not at all improbable that anarchy and bloodshed will soon succeed the short term of internal peace Guatemala has enjoyed under her present rules.

The cholera in Guatemala among the lower classes has much abated. But it is now attacking many of the whites, and its attacks are quite fatal. From July 8 to Oct. 21, in this year, the number of cases in the capital is officially announced at 2,942; the number of deaths, 1,233. It has been more fatal than in 1837. During the past month the deaths in the whole Republic are estimated at 1,600.

The Government announces that it has paid \$21,370 to the widows and orphans of the Nicaragua war. The excess of exports for the year over the imports

is put down at \$358,843. The product of the wool crop has doubled since 1855. This year it is \$60,000. A London Company are contracting to build an iron wharf in the port of San Jose de Guatemala. Goods have now to be landed in lighters at great ex-SALVADOR.

The newspapers from Salvador are only up to Oct. 24, and contain nothing at all. Salvador has offered her mediation in the difficulties that have arisen between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which have been accepted by the former. The Government candidate for the Presidency, Senor Santin DEL Castillo. is probably elected. The cholera has disappeared

" HONDURAS.

My informant traveled a good deal in Honduras, and came in contact with the Railroad surveying parties of Col. TRAUTWINE. There are three parties on the Survey. One party was on the summit surveying the passage. Another is working down from the Pass Chiquito, the highest of the passes. The grade to this pass, it is said, will be 64 feet to the mile, for seven miles on the Atlantic side. But the Pass Yuojoca is estimated to be 100 feet lower than the Pass Chiquito, and can be passed in 90 feet grade to the mile for the same distance. The extent of thirty miles wide, along and ascending to the summit, by this latter Pass, is the finest grazing ground, covered with pitch-pine trees. It is thought the road over this Pass would be much cheaper than by the other. The maximum grade from the Atlantic to the summit is ortimated at 30 feet.

Another plarty under Col. TRAUTWINE is exploring the river Humaya and valley, 70 miles from the Atlantic. The party on the summit was to commence surveying the slope to the Pacific about the middle of November. The whole survey is expected to be completed in January. The summit is 2,000 feet high. The surveying party now consists of 35 men. Col.

STANTON, of the British Royal Engineers, will be in Panama with his party of eight persons, to go up on the steamship Columbus, on this month's trip, and to verify the survey on the part of the British government. The party enjoy good health. Labor is paid for by the surveying party at the rate of 25 cents per day, or \$6 per month, and board. Pat cattle are worth from eight to ten dollars a head.

The ravages of the cholera have been frightful in Henduras. In the Capital a singular affair took place in connection with the scourge. A law had been passed diminishing the church tithes, which been passed diminishing the church tithes, which gave great office to the priests. The Bishop thereupon published a terrible phillipic against the law-makers, which was replied to through the public Press by Senator Medical. In allusion to the Bishop's titude the Security headed by estimate the security to the securi op's tinude, the Senator headed his article "Explosion dr la Colera," (Explosion of Anger,) but the printer plosion of Cholera.) The very morning the appeared, the Dishop, a priest, and a woman of his household all died from cholera, being the first vic-This incident caused a great commotion, nearly resulting in revolution, as it was said the deaths were caused by the smoke of a poisoned eigar, thrown into the windows of the Bishop's palace by officers of the

The Government of Honduras was on its guard against Walker. Three hundred men had gone to Omoa, on the Atlantie, and my informant met trains of muchels under charge of officers going to Tegucigalpu, to arm recruits for Omoa. Gen. XATHUCH Was to take the command,

NICARAGUA.

The newspaper dates are from Granada to Oct. 31, and from Managua, seat of government, to the 21th, From these and from printed circulars issued from public offices, I translate for you all the important documents relating to the war with Costa Rica. Neither at Realejo or at San Juan del Sur did the people know nor care about the war. At the latter place is living Mr. Paust, U. S. Consul, Dr. Plant, Mr. Green, the tavern-keeper, and two or three other Americans, and a half-dozen Dutchmen or other whites, besides a few miserable half-Indian men and women. They had been living principally on fish, but having broken all their hooks, a deputation visited the Columbus to beg a new supply. The wooden shantles of the Transit Company times were all tumbling down, and in the harbor were only the old coal hulk and the remains of WALKER'S schooner Granada, that smashed on the rocks. The Transit macadamized road is much injured from the war. The bridges are out of repair, and heaps of dirt, wood and stones thrown up in various places for barriendes. The rolling stock of the Company, comprising their fine passenger and baggage-wagons, harnesses, &c., is nearly all lost or much injured The large boats on the Lake, one of which, the San Carlos, cost \$60,000, are all much injured, and several of the river boats have been stove up. Wn. Carey Jones was down from Managua to San

Juan del Sur on the 3d inst. He was believed to have incited the war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, as he is the bitter enemy of the latter country on account of late private events there in which he had part. He loudly asserted that his instructions were from Washington that, Costa Rica was not to be considered as having any ownership in the transit way, and that the United States would take the part of Nicaragua in the quarrel. Mr. Jones was very urgent to obtain an United States flag from the Columbus, but did not succeed. He then offered "almost anything" for the Consul's flag, but with no better success. He avowed his intention to go down to San Juan del Norte, to obtain the interference of the United States sloop-of-war Saratoga against the Costa Rican blockade, and professed that he wanted the flag to wrap himself up in, as Kirser did, in passing the Costa Rican battery at San Carlos or Castillo. The steamer San Carlos is anchored off Fort San

At San Juan del Sur my informant met a gentleman just from Tehuantepec, Mexico. He said the new Tchuantepec Company were preparing to make a splurge as soon as the dry season set in, in December, by running a passenger wagon over the "road," He says it is possible to do it in the dry season, but not In the wet.

Carlos, blockading from above that position.

I see it stated by most of the correspondents for the Atlantic press that the election for President came off on Sept. 28, and that MARTINEZ was elected by a triumphant vote. This is not so. As I wrote you two mails since, the electors for President were voted for in the first part of October. The electors, name a President. By this mail it is rumored that MARTINEZ was elected. General Juanes was acting as President at last dates.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

OFFICIAL DUCUMENTS.

COMANDANCIA OF THE RIVER NICARAGUA,
ON BOARD THE STEAMER "OODEN," Oct. 12, 1857.

Schor Collector of the Customs, Don Jose Alvarado:
My Dear Sir: As regards your expressed determination to enter upon the duties of the office to which you have been appointed in a district occupied by the forces of the Government of Costa Rica, I can only say that I shall ranged such on themselves. by the forces of the Government of Costa Rica, I can only say that I shall regard such an attempt as a belligerent invasion, and shall use every effort to prevent any body from committing acts which only my Government can legalize, and shall prohibit you from passing to Castillo Viejo.

Personally I repeat the sentiment expressed in my former communication, and hold myself always your attentive servant,

GEORGE J. CAUTY.

ARTICLE 1. Nicaragua will accept the war which the Government of Costa Rica has made against her, and will vindicate her outraged rights, perfidiously violated by the conduct of that Government.

ART 2. The Government of Nicaragua will preserve intact its rights to all the line of the transit from San Juan del Norte, by the river and lake, to San Juan del Sur; as also those which it holds in the District of Guanacaste, its lands, woods and rivers.

ART. 3. The Government will proceed to false the necessary force to carry into effect the directions of the present decrees.

ent decree.
Ant. 4. Communicate the foregoing to the proper offi-cers. Dated in Managua, Oct. 19, 1857.
TOMAS MARTINEZ,
MAXIMO JEREZ,

(We have received copies of several addresses from the Government to the people of Nicaragua, for which we cannot make room this morning,-Ep, To Col. Don Segundo Cuaresmo, Commander of the

To Col. Iom Segundo Cuaresmo, Commander of the Fort of San Carlos:

My Dear Sir: By order of the ComandanciaGeneral of Costa Rica, I am required to demand from you the immediate surrender of the Fort of San Carlos into the custody of the Costa Rican force under my command; and in case of your not complying with this demand, to blockade it vigorously until you are compelled to submit, from hunger.

As my instructions from my Government, are "to

As my instructions from my Government are "to shun in every mode possible the effusion of Central American blood, and to treat with every consideration the garrison and neighboring people, I invite you to a consultation with me, under guarantee of my honor and safe conduct, to avoid the inconveniences and sufferings of a blocked which I am prepared to and sufferings of a blockade, which I am prepared to fully sustain to the end,

It is necessary to observe that the intentions of my Government in this respect are, "the better custody of this position against the dangers of fillibusterism, and the regulation of some political affairs upon which depend the commercial interests of the whole of Control America, which the Government of Nices which depend the commercial interests of the whole of Central America, which the Government of Nicaragua cannot sufficiently guarantee." I offer to you, in case of your surrender, all the honors of war, and besides the necessary time for you to arrange in your own justification and honor, with passports to whatever place you may desire to march with your garrison.

With the greatest respect and consideration, I.s. be-

With the greatest respect and consideration, I s.b-scribe inysolf your attentive servant.

GEORGE F. CAUTY.

COSTA RICA.

The Costa Rica papers, which are only up to the latter part of October, do not say a word on the war with Nicaragua. The Cronica of Oct, I says that the Costa Rican colony on the San Juan river, about Castillo, is prospering, and that new clearings are constantly making, so that in a few years the whole banks of the river will be lined with plantations and covered with fat cattle. It says that the San Carlos steamer is lying off Fort San Carlos, with plenty of men on board for the purposes of blockade.

By private letters from San Jose of Nov. 3d, and from Punta Arenas of the 5th, I learn that Costa Rica is strengthening her forces on the San Juan river. men being daily enrolled for that purpose. President Mona has had the title of Captain-General conferred upon him, with a remuneration from Congress of \$25,000, for the sacrifices he made in the late fillibuster war. His brother, Gen. Mora, who was the late Commander in Chief in Nicarogua, is made Lientenant-General, with an allowance of \$20,000; and General Canas is Secretary of War and of the Treasury, as well as General of Division, with a gift of \$15,000. President Mora refused the sum voted him, although he was fully entitled to it, he having mortgaged much of his personal property to raise means with which to carry on the war, and some of it has actually passed out of his hands in liquidation of the liabilities. Some complaint is made against him, that he overrides the laws in expelling turbulent and seditious persons from the Republic, and it is also charged against him that he refuses all passports to wealthy individuals to quit the country, until they have concontributed \$500 for purposes of protection against anticipated fillibusterism. It seems but fair that those who have cash should contribute a little of it for their own and the general protection; and if President Mora has levied such contributions, he has done no more than all South and Central American rulers are often forced to do.

The present difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, no doubt, to a considerable degree, are the result of a disagreement on the transit question, but also spring from the difficulties environing the question of Walker's return. Nicaragua, in the documents I forward you, states her side of the question, and apparently makes out a pretty good case. But Costa Rica remains to be heard from. The offer of Nicaragua to unite the two countries in a single Republic, in my view, would be rather a hard trade for Costa Rica. Nicaragua contains a population of say 350,000, while Costa Rica has only 150,000. Now if the Leon and Granada factions of Nicaragua cannot live together a year in peace, it would be folly to suppose that either section would fraternize cordially with Costa Rica. Thus, Nicaragua having more than double the population, would be able always to outvote Costa Rica, and for the industrious, enterprising, peaceable people of the latter country to be subjected to the rule of the idle, turbulent people of Nicaragua would be the height of unreasonableness. The original proposition, giving Leon and the western section of Nicaragua to Salvador (or Honduras)

and the Granada, or lake and river section to Costa Rica, was much the best project. While Nicaragua was willing to admit the ancient claim of Costa Rica to the right bank of the river, up as high as Castillo Viejo, she was not willing that this ownership should invest her with any right in the Transit. Costa Rica not only claimed an interest in the Transit from her ownership of a portion of the river, but also as security for the services she ren-dered Nicaragua in the war. Besides, President Mona knew full well that so soon as the election for President should be decided in Nicaragua, the war between the Granada and Leon factions would be between the transata and Leon factions would be renewed, withdrawing attention from hie river, and consequently that Walker would easily stip in white the two parties were engaged in pummeling each other. The River San Juan boing the key to Costa Rica, either by way of Scrapiqui, by the new road from San Carlos, or across Lake Nicaragua, it was necessary Costa Rica should take charge of it, at least for the present, for her own security.

Costa Rica found that Nicaragua, notwitheter. line

Costa Rica found that Nicaragua, notwithstanding the agreement she had with President Rivas that she should have a share in the benefit of the transit, had, should have a share in the benefit of the transit, had, under the new régime of Martinez and Jebez, through Issari, lately sent Minister to Washington, been offering the Isthmus to Joseph L. White, without consultation with her, thus proving faithless to all her engagements while she was in the grasp of Walee, and from whom she could only bereleased by Costa Rica; and from these and other considerations named above, I believe she was forced into demanding possession of Fort San Carlos. ression of Fort San Carlos.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Negotiations About the Nicaragua Transit-Curious Disclosures-The "Fulton" on the Look-out for Walker-General Mosquera on the Difficulties with the United States-The Convention Between the United States and New-Granada-Miscel-

From our Own Correspondent. Panama, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1857.

I mentioned in my last that two or three emissaries of the New-York steamship Commodores had arrived here en route for Central America, to negotiate in regard to the Nicaragua transit. By the Northern Light, arrived four days since, we have another importation on the same line. This time it is the original "Jacob Townsend" in the person of the celebrated W. R. C. WEBSTEE, accompanied by Mr. ALLEN, Commodore VANDEBBILT'S son-in-law. Mr. ALLEN does not bear any part in the propositions to be town in Central America, who speaks Spanish, and who understands the politics of the countries who, it was supposed, were generally in favor of made, but accompanies Mr. Wissian as a sort of Toro to David the time made by travelers is five was daily expected to be landed at the port of Ito.

Manying, would meet the 1st day of November to woucher for the genuineness of his papers, and with days. It would take troops ten days to make the Well, the cannon arrived in due time. But in at-

authority from the Commodore to incorse such promises as Mr. W. may make, if they shall not exceed the instructions in Wenster's portfolio. Messrs. Vanderbilt and Hon. Horace F. CLARK agree to give WEBSTER in certain sum for the transit privilege, for either fifty or seventy years, or in perpetuity, just as he may be able to negotiate on condition that the privilege shall be signed jointly by the Presidents and Cabinets of both Nicaragus and Costa Rica, He also bears letters from personal and political friends of Mr. Buchanan, pledging them selves that the United States Government will guarantee the Transit from fillibusterism, on condition of the signing of the agreement, the grant being null in default of such guarantee. The amount to be paid to the two Governments for this privilege, I do not, of course, know, as Mr. WEDSTER expects to "dicker in such a way with them as to make it quite light but, of course, Mr. ALLER has the maximum figures in his pocket. Mr. WEBSIER also bears letters from Mr. J. D. W.

to President Mora, stating that he, Mr. W., having been in the interest of Mr. Webster's enemies a short time since, he readily believed and circulated stories against Mr. W., which he is now satisfied were slanders, and he therefore fully indorses him as an honorable, reliable, and injured individual. He alto bears a letter from Mr. Kirkpatrick, backing down from his charges against him, Mr. W., through Mr. Young Anderson. Mr. President Mora is also informed that Mr. WEBSTER must, necessarilly, be an honorable man, because Mr. VANDERBILT, who once alused, now indorses him, etc., etc., &c. So you see WEBSTER, this time, makes his third appearance on the stage at San José, after his two unsuccessful appearances, much in the same way that MACREADY did for a complimentary benefit, got up a long list of "eminent first-class citizens," after having previously been once or twice driven from the boards,

It would be a vastly amusing comedy that should embody the whole and true history of this interminable steamship intrigue. It would be fruitful in big and little conspiracies, juggling tricks of all sorts, the most gorgeous lying, "Now you see 'em and now you don't," in which great Commodores and Commodores' sons in law play the walking gentlemen, with red-headed CAUTTS to do the diplomacy and bragging, and Websters and Andersons and Whites to do the thimble rigging. Suppers at Gannison's parlor in the Metropolitan, and bad-liquor bouts at CAUTY's boarding house in Broadway, should be introduced, while the scenes might represent Wensten's prison cells, views of the Palace at San José, Lake Nicaragua, the San Carlos lying in the shadow of Ometepe, ready to be delivered over to Monuan, and a panorama of the transit road, with broken baggage und passenger-wagons piled up to make barricades for Generals Canas and Mona, might be added, to please returned Californians who have passed over the route, and who would doubtless be happy to revive in this way the recollection of these sently-rolling, elder cushioned vehicles.

The first time WEDSIER returned from Costa Rica, bearing his grant by which he was to plank down a million of dollars, 25 per cent. off for cash, Commodore VANDERBILT would not bile at so large a bait, and so repudiated his semi-agent WEBSTER and undertook to treat with Anderson. Upon this, WEBSTER went over to the enemy, Moscan and Gasaison, who sent him out with HARRES, son-in-law of the former, to endeavor to get an abatement of a portion of the million. WEBSTER returned with another contract, by which Garrison was to pay down a quarter million by the 15th September, and the balance at some future time. In the meantime, Micaragua had sent YELEBARI as Minister to the United States, expecting him to get an immediate recognition from the Cabinet at Washington. Yaidsam could not forego to make a plum out of the transit, and so he proposes, in the name of Nicaragua, to soll it out to Joe Whire, the only apparent consideration to Nicaragua to be \$60,000 worth of arms-probably old Law muskets to enable her to hold herself good against Costa Rica. Of course I don't know how much Yrissant was to get. But Whire, for a small advance, was to turn the transit over to Garrison and Morgan. So this firm, instead of carrying out their contract with President Mona, began to treat with Waire, which coming to the ear of President Mona, and the \$250,000 bonus not being forthcoming at the proper time, he indignantly reseinued the contract. Waitz went to Washington. sure that he could procure the recognition of Yrissan, and protection to the contract he had made with him. At first, Mr. Buchanan thought it was "al right "--that Cosla Rica had no hold on the route, either by occupation or otherwise, and being completely deceived by Whire, agreed to receive Yms-SARI. VANDERBILL, however, opened the President's eyes in season, and Unissant and Joe White fell to-

A little episode in this game is worth relating Garrison, after he should get the privilege through Waire, would of course need the steamers, then and now in the hands of the Costa Ricans. The old man Carry was in New-York, pretending to be the authorized agent of Costa Rica on the transit and other questions, and no doubt had President Mona's confidence. His son has charge of all the river and take boats. Caurr was living at a very genleel boarding-house in Broadway, " putting on airs? in fact, playing the Great Mogul with such success as not only to astonish the landlady with his great wealth, but setually making all the inexperienced boarders believe he was either President Mona himself, or else that the President was only his Secrelary. Carry agreed with Garrison to lease him the lake and river boats on behalf of Costa Rica, the company allowing her \$150 for every passenger they might transport, for the use of them. How much Capt. Garaison was eventually to pay Capt. CAUTY, and what share Col. Caurr, who has possession of the boats, was to have for his treachery to President Mona, is not known. But it is known that a black boy followed Merers. Garrison and Moroan up to the very genteel boarding-house, with a bag of gold on his shoulder, and after a drink of champagne all round, in which one of the landlady's daughters was invited to join, Cupt. Ganasson counted down to Capt. Cauty one hundred and twenty double eagles, with the head of " Libert," on Cother side. It is also raid that Caver went next morning and invested \$500 of the money in silver-plate as a present to a distinguished friend in Costa Rica, hoping in this way to throw dust in his eyes in regard to his motives in the lease transaction—but another frient, to whom Caury was slightly indobted, geiting his eye on the consign ment, selved upon it, and sold it at a sheriff's sale,

Another distinguished personage was also to ge rich on this Morgan contract. Panken H. Prench ex-fillibuster and ex-Walker Minister to Washington, had obtained the contract to supply the steamers with wood, and was giving champagne suppers on the strength of his expectations, when the Yrissari recognition "busted up," I do not hear whether WALKER had secured the position of Lake pilot, or where HENNINGER was to be stationed, but presume that everything was fixed right.

Nobody can say this schome was not pretty well laid. With the \$60,000 worth of arms to be shipped probably in one of Mozgan's vessels-Garrison in possession of the River and Lake steamers-PARKER Farner and other distinguished diplomats and leaders quietly introduced into the country—the Tennessee sent down to run a trip or two to Vera Cruz, in order to be handy at New-Orleans and Galveston-and YRISSARI and CAUTY bought over, the latter gone up the river to make the arrangements-" WALKER's sword sent for by telegraph," etc.

Well, I hope, as I said before, that if anybody gets the transit grant, it will be Commodore GARRISON for he was the most liberal Pacific Steamship man the opposition route ever had, and that's all passen-

The United States war steamer Fulton arrived at Boca del Toro on the 12th instant, ostensibly to prevent the landing of WALKER at that point. Of course, this must be all humbug, for the Government at Washington can scarcely entertain the idea that WALKER intends to debark at such an out-of-the-way place to get into Costa Rica or Nicaragua. From Boca del

Jose, cannon and munitions cannot be carried at all. It takes the mail fourteen days to go from David to San Jose, and of course troops carrying only their small arms would be over a month in making the distance. Besides, a large portion of the country is completely bare of provisions, and the men would starve to death in the mountain coast ranges. If Walker should succeed in getting off with his expedition, he would probably land at Salinas, an inlet not far from Greytown, and coming out on the river at some distance above that town, to avoid the British fleet, endeavor to get into Costal Rica by the Serapiqui River. Even to do that he must selze upon or buy over some of the steamers as they come down the river. But I do not believe much in WALE-En's return. With no party in Nicaragua, he has got to set out with everything necessary to the invasion of a hostile country, including at least two thousand men. His friends protend that he has at least this number already enrolled, and terhaps he has. They also say that they have already raised \$200,000. But his men are scattered all along the coast, from Charleston to Galveston, and it would take that much money to concentrate them at a given point, clothe and maintain them until they were ready to set sail. He would then need cannon and all munitions of war, as well as a large amount of stores, which must be set down at \$150,000 more; and then, to freight these and his men, another \$150,000 would be needed. So he must have half a million of dollars to enable him to set his foot in Central America, besides a further credit for supplies to leave behind him. Now, I presume that the \$200,000 "raised" is all in promises, and it is not at all probable that the South and Southwest are prepared to discount their own notes for a fillibuster operation, even at 75 per cent. discount. I look upon the thing as having "gone in." at least, for the present, especially as the nice little

same distance. Even mules cannot travel over a portion of the road to David, men being obliged to carry the mails on their backs; and from David to San

Yrissari-Cauty plot has "gone in." The convention between New-Granada and the United States on the 15th of April massacre, does not give any better satisfaction to the native people here than it does in the United States. The lower and middle classes are against all indemnity for, or even an acknowledgment of, the wrong done, while many of the better class were in hopes the affair would lead to the absorption of the transit route and the termini, Colon and Panama, thus giving us a stable and responsible Government, and making the Isthmus at this point what it would be under an enlightened rule—the great dépôt for Southern, Central American and Mexican trade.

and Mexican trade.

The United States sloop-of-war, Decatur, and the British steam-frigate, Magiciane, are in port. The latter ship returned two weeks since from Gailapage & Islands, and reports the discovery of a dangerous rock.

The United States steam war-ship Wabash and the British line-of-battle steam-propeller Brunsneiz are at Aspinwall. The United States steamer Fulton is at Roca del Toro, and the Saratoga at Greytown.

Colonel Kinney, of the Mosquito Grant, is at Aspinwall, bound to Europe. The story of the Tribune's Greytown correspondent, about his clandestinely leaving San Juan without paying his washerwoman, etc., is a slander against Colonel K. etc., is a slander against Colonel K.

Judge J. M. Crane is a passonger on the Northern
Light. He goes to ask of Congress the establishment
of a Territory out of the Great Basin of the Conti-

nentlying between the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains. The Judge has lately been exploring these regions, and speaks most enthusiastically of llieir resources George R. Glidden, the distinguished Egyptian traveler and writer, died suddenly at his hotel in Panama on the lold inst. He was on his return to Newlork, as one of the agents of the Honduras Railroad Company. His remains were taken charge of by his traveling companion, H. Shelton Sangon, leg. Mr. Cliphan was foresperal wars lighted States Consul

Guiden was for several years United States Consul at Cairo, in Egypt, and is well known, also, for his work, "Indigenous Races of Man," and "Types of Monkind," He was English by birth, and died at the age of 47 years

kind." He was English by birth, and died at the age of 47 years.

The fine steamship Northern Light brought out a thousand passengers, besides the troops. One family of a mother with six young ladies, hor children, were on board, bound to Oregon. Being short of funds, these young ladies, who had been delicately reared, were obliged to take steerage passage. But the agent at New-York, Mr. Raymon, becoming ucquainted with their condition, directed the Purser to take them into the cabin. Mr. R. is in the habit of doing these things, and in such a cold, cheerless business atmosphere as that of New-York, they speak volumes for phere as that of New-York, they speak volumes for the goodness of his heari.

Señor Medina came out in the Northern Light, having raised half a million dollars in Europe with which to establish a Bank at San José de Costa Rica.

I learn from Jamalca that the British Government has sent out five steam gar houts to learn the steam.

has sent out five steam gun-boats, to lay on the side of laich lacing the Island of Cuba, to watch the traders.

From Bogota our dates are only up to Oct. 24.

Everything was quiet at the capital. Most of the cight new federal States had framed their Constitutions and elected provisional Governors. The Constitution of Constitution of Constitution and Constitution of Cons

structive, a Government party, are in the majority in four States, the Rojos or Radicals in two, and in the other two parties are equally divided in the Legislatures. The Assembly of Bolivar, the capital of which I believe is Carthagena, have incorporated some very illiberal provisions in their Constitution, such as forbidding foreigners to hold real estate, mines, &c., but as in these respects it is in confict with the foreigners. ral laws, no doubt the State will find it necessary to give way. In Monpos, Chita, Loricelada, and some other districts, slight disturbances continue. It is said at Bogota that in Venezuela, President Mexacos, dissatisfied with the bad effect the more liberal laws of the Government of New Grandu are having in making his powled discontinued is scaling to the in making his people discontented, is seeking to pick a quarrel with President Osersa. The Government has contracted with Mr. R. A. Joy to carry the mails from Bogota to the Atlantic, at Santa Martha, thus of the walls to this fetheres. shortening the time of the mails to this Iethmus

From Our Own Correspondent. ABPINWALL, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1637.

The passengers have been detained some 33 hours by the gold train running off the track. Pourteen miles out of Panama, owing to some defect in a rail, the tender and three cars ran off, between embankments of about five to eight feet in height, where the track was very narrow and muddy, and it was found impossible to clear the road of the wreck. It was about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th when the train ran off. Men were immediately brought on the ground, but such was the difficulty of the work in getting the tender up, that it was not until morning that the work of reparation of the road could be commenced. The passenger trains were sent back to Panama. On the morning of the 20th, the workmen commenced to make a new road-bed around the wrecked care, and at 0 o'clock in the evening the rails were laid, the freight from the cars transferred without injury, and at 3 o'clock this morning we all arrived, considerably fallgued--at least, those of us who stuck to the wreck-but all in good order. Considerable grumbling took place, of course, but it was an accident that might have happened on any road, and that happens on the Panama Railroad as seldom as on any other. Indeed, this is the first time for a year that any accident has happened to either Cali-

fornia passenger or freight trains on this road. The British steamer Thames arrived here from Greytown on the 19th, bringing dates from Greytown up to the 17th, but as the river is closed, we have no news from the interior. The steamer brings a rumor that 300 Nicaraguans had come down and relieved San Carlos from the Costa Rican blockade, but this tory may be fairly subject to doubt. The Saratoga was in port, all well. The British

line-of-battle ship Brunswick left here two days since, either for Greytown or Jamaica.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Peruvian Revolution-Movement Against Castilla in Lima-Modification of the Treaty Between the United States and Peru-Success of the Revolution in Belivin-Reception of the United States Mininter to Chill-Ris Speech, and the Presin

dent's Reply. From Our Own Correspondent. PANANA, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1857. The British Mail steamship New-Granada arrived on the 5th inst.; bringing dates from Valparaiso

to Oct. 16, Lima and Callao to the 26th, and Guaya-

gull to Nov. 1. ECUADOR. Dates from Quito to Oct. 20 state that Congress was

still in session, occupied in framing more liberal laws for the government of the country, which, after the manner of Spanish-American rulers, will be applied when found convenient; when not, not. Congress has also resolved to abolish the tribute to the Indians of the Territory, entailed upon the country by old

PERU.

News from Arequipa, to the 21st October, represents matters as remaining pretty much in the same state as by the previous mails a forinight before. Then it was said that President Castilla would attack VIVANCO, or rather assault the city of Arequipa, in which he has been shut up for the last six weeks. as soon as he should receive a besieging train that