

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Rejection of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty.

M. Felix Belly's Mission to Central America.

His Successful Intrigues Against the United States.

DEFIANCE OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Important Proclamation of President Martinez.

Offensive and Defensive Alliance of the Five Central American States.

THEIR INDEPENDENCE GUARANTEED BY FRANCE.

COL. KINNEY FILLIBUSTERING.

His Unsuccessful Attack on Greytown, and Escape to Aspinwall.

The Rejection of the Cass-Herran Treaty.

By the arrival of the *Moses Taylor* at this port on Saturday, we have received late and important news from the Central American States and from New-Granada.

It was reported by the last mail that the Yrissari treaty had been ratified, but this report was incorrect. The treaty was ratified by the Nicaraguan Assembly by a vote of ten to five, but President MARTINEZ has refused to give it his signature, and has sent it back with amendments. He refuses to sanction the presence of American troops within Nicaraguan territory. The event has created no little excitement in the country.

President MARTINEZ has issued an important proclamation, which will be found below, to the people of all the Central American States.

It was stated that an alliance offensive and defensive had been entered into by the five States, and their independence guaranteed by France.

To the intrigues of M. BELLY, an Agent of the Emperor NAPOLEON, is attributed the rejection of the Yrissari Treaty.

We learn by this arrival that Colonel KINNEY has made an unsuccessful attempt at fillibustering in Greytown, on the 25th of April Colonel KINNEY, with men armed to the teeth, hauled down the Mesquito flag, hoisted in its stead the Nicaraguan colors, forced his way into the Mayor's house, and forcibly dragged him out as a prisoner. The citizens were up in arms directly, and a message was sent to Captain KENNEDY, of the *Jamestown*, for assistance who came on shore immediately, with an armed boat's crew.

The Colonel and his party had been taken to Aspinwall.

Full and very interesting details of this news will be found in our correspondence, herewith published.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

PANAMA, Wednesday, May 19, 1858.

The United States Mail Steamship *Columbus*, Capt J. M. Dow, which arrived here on the evening of the 6th instant, brings us very important news from Nicaragua. It appears that, in common with Gen. LAMAR our Minister, we have all been most beautifully humbugged by President MARTINEZ in relation to the Cass-Yrissari Treaty. When I wrote you last, everybody thought the treaty had, so far as Nicaragua is concerned, become an irrevocable law, it having been sent in to Congress by President MARTINEZ, and been approved by it, in joint session, by a vote of 10 against 5. Indeed, on the 29th of March, President MARTINEZ allowed himself to be congratulated by General LAMAR on the final passage of the treaty, and told him he had forwarded an official copy of it, that same day, to YRIBARRI, at New-York! Gen. LAMAR left the President under the full belief that he should receive the official copy for his Government on the next day. But he was not long left under this illusion. It began to be whispered about that there was some hitch in the affair, and in a few days the General learned that the President would not only not sign it, but that probably he would call a new session of Congress to reconsider the vote approving it.

When it became certain that this would be the case, our Minister's rage at the deception that had been used towards him, knew no bounds. So indignant was he that he upbraided the President personally for his bad faith.

Gen. LAMAR, it is said, quotes from the Psalms of David: "Lo! I have said in mine heart, all men are liars," but he adds: "If David had lived in Nicaragua, he might have said it at his leisure."

Let us see what has occurred thus to set us all back on this Nicaragua Protectorate. Señor IRIBARRI had instructions from the Duumvirate of Generals JAREZ and MARTINEZ to initiate (if he should be recognized as Nicaraguan Minister by the Government of the United States) a similar treaty to that which was finally agreed to. About the time, or previous to the conclusion of the treaty between YRIBARRI and Gen. CASS, Gen. MARTINEZ was elected President of Nicaragua. The Government of Nicaragua professed then to be highly pleased with the stipulations of the treaty—there then being danger of WALKER'S return—and did everything, apparently, to make them acceptable to the people. But, in the meantime, the danger being over, MARTINEZ, who has always laid the blame of the Walker fillibuster war upon the States, went to work, secretly, to defeat the instrument. After much delay, and when pressed to lay the document before the legally constituted Assembly, he finally did so, but with no expectation that that body would ratify it. But, to his great disappointment, they did not ratify it without any modification.

About this time, M. FELIX BELLY, a bitter American-hating Frenchman, full of wind and gas, but of good address and plausible speech, appeared on the scene, claiming publicly no diplomatic powers, it is true, but no doubt possessing secret instructions from the Emperor, encouraging and stimulating the prejudices of the "Latin" against the "Vulcanic" race—and suddenly Nicaragua plumes her wings, which have been plastered to her sides like a wet hen's, and soars away into the seventh heaven of poetry and patriotism. BELLY painted to President MARTINEZ the grandeur his country might attain as the architect of a great Central American Union—how they could then not only defy fillibusterism, but the United States themselves—hinted broadly at European support, and warned them that the Nicaraguan treaty was the first step towards the speedy enslavement of the whole group. Then it was that MARTINEZ, boiling over with patriotism, issued the following proclamation:

THOMAS MARTINEZ,

General of Division and President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to his inhabitants, and to all the people of Central America:

cause our rights to be respected, or to die without seeing the last days of our country. We have reached an epoch in which it is necessary to think seriously of defending with decision, loyalty and constancy the soil and the waters that Providence has assigned us in the distribution of its gifts, opposing a clique to the torrent of adventurers who are seeking to overwhelm us, under pain of cowardly losing this soil and these waters, with our towns, our religion, and our public liberties. We should march straight forward, guided by a single authority, directed by a single government. With this idea, I propose to raise my feeble voice, and to offer the cooperation which I can lend as President of Nicaragua. I should be a traitor to my country and to my conscience did I not say to the Government and to the people of Central America: *Let us unite; let us form of the five republics a single State, as we were of old, and as it is necessary we should be again, that we may appear more great, more strong and more respected.* What frivolous political reasons separate us, diverting a people identical in everything? Our diversified policy is a false policy, which the general sentiment condemns, and which daily facts protest against; it is the policy of an unwise location, the offspring of unworthy provincial rivalries, and which has produced the bitter fruits that we are now harvesting. Let us abjure it, then, in the conviction that the principle which unites individualities is the principle which creates great nations, and which presides at the progress of civilization and humanity.

Shameful would it be for me to oppose myself to the desires of Nicaragua, seeking to preserve the Presidency, converting a personal ambition into an efficient hindrance to the union of Central America. What ambition should be mine? An ambition to defeat effectually the designs of the enemies of my country. They look with favor upon our five nationalities, that they may sneer at us, and that they may consummate their iniquitous end. I congratulate myself that my ambition shall not serve them to oppose the reintegration of the Republic of Central America. On the contrary, I would address the governments of our brothers, inviting the five Presidents to unite at some place, and then deliberate upon the means of securing a General Government that shall put an end to our little differences, and exalt our national dignity. Great would be my delight if in my place of commencing my constitutional period of the Presidency, I could resign the authority conferred upon me into the hands of the President of the Republic of Central America.

I call upon my countrymen, of all political parties, to exert themselves in the great work of the regeneration of the nation. The political forms which occupy your thoughts are nothing if they do not secure the existence of the benefits which they seek. To be or not to be, is now the question—let us discuss at a future time the manner in which we shall be.

We have exhausted our strength; we have shed our blood for miserable passions, for trifling interests, for illusions of Government; let us now dedicate our faculties to the salvation of our country under the reign of a single law, and of a single authority, treating this important business with prudence and fraternal accord. More than ever harmony is necessary between us. He who changes this condition is a parricide.

Peace and national union at home, valor and constancy to resist and defeat the common enemy, are the civic virtues which are needed in the present crisis. To me belongs the duty of preserving the peace of Nicaragua, and the good intelligence with the neighboring governments. I desire and am disposed to cooperate in the reestablishment of a national government; and I feel that I have sufficient resignation to expose and to lose my life in defence of my country. As I believe all my countrymen unite with me in those sentiments, I feel that the future belongs to us, if we act in unison. This future shall not only be prosperous but glorious for all of us.

THOMAS MARTINEZ.

MANAGUA, April 10, 1858.

Simultaneously with this proclamation, General JAREZ was sent out as Minister to Costa Rica, and the paper and the General had the desired effect. President MORA, with his Secretary on Foreign Affairs and eight aid de-camps, Col. NEGRET, Minister to Costa Rica, from Salvador, and suite, and last, though not least, M. FELIX BELLY, and four secretaries, set out on the 17th of April, to hold a grand conference with President MARTINEZ, at Rivas. Previous to the departure, however, President MORA gave a ball and supper to Monsieur BELLY, Colonel NEGRET and General JAREZ, at which all restraint was thrown off by the mercurial BELLY, so far as the United States Treaty with Nicaragua was concerned. Said BELLY:

"When I knew that the Minister of Nicaragua had arrived I was filled with ardent hopes. These hopes were a little tempered by the news of an *unfortunate act*, (the approval of the treaty,) which reached us at the same time. But this act, with the facts of which you are acquainted, I have not under my eye; but General JAREZ is here; besides, when a people seriously wish it, they can always erase from their history an imprudent page. I have this moment heard the noble words of a Nicaraguan: 'Independence or death.' This is of more value than all acts possible, because it assures to Central America, in any case, the brilliant future which Providence has reserved for it," and much more of the same sort.

The Costan Rican Minister of Foreign Relations followed, and spoke of "an independence founded upon an American-European equilibrium," etc.

So, you see, M. BELLY has been playing the very deuce with the Monroe doctrine.

The whole party reached Rivas about the 23d of April, where they were joined by the whole Government of Managua, with their official books and seals of office, our Minister LAMAR being left solitary and alone in the town, without the least hint that the Government had pulled up stakes and taken itself away.

The meeting at Rivas was ostensibly to settle the boundary lines between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and attending to other local matters. But, in reality, it was for much more important business. It is said that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been entered into between Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, to which Guatemala and Honduras are invited to become parties; that a treaty has been entered into with France, by which that power guarantees the independence of each of the Central American States; that it was determined to get rid, if possible, of all the transit contracts, and place any future transit business under the sole control of Nicaragua and Costa Rica; and that efforts are to be made to carry out, as far as possible, the ideas contained in President MARTINEZ'S proclamation. All we know as certain is, that the boundaries between Costa Rica and Nicaragua have been settled, as follows:

"Commencing at the middle of Salinas Bay, on the Pacific, and extending in a straight line thence to Saheo, thence extending within one league of the Lake and River San Juan to a point one league below Castillo Viejo, thence along the right bank of the river to Punta Arenas on the North. Punta Arenas to be occupied in common by the two powers until Nicaragua regains Greytown, when Punta Arenas reverts to the sole possession of Costa Rica; Nicaragua to have entire possession of the river."

It is also presumed that at this meeting the determination was come to to call a new session of the Constituent Assembly of Nicaragua to reconsider and reject the American treaty. At any rate, the session was immediately called, and was to convene at Managua the day the *Columbus* sailed from San Juan del Sur—the 2d of May. That the treaty will be revoked, any one having the slightest experience in the political affairs of Nicaragua can have no doubt.

Fellow-passengers on the steamer with M. BELLY say that his language towards the people of the United States was so bitter on all occasions that it could only be accounted for on the ground that he had rankling personal animosities to subserve. Of course, our Government, under the circumstances of the reception of M. BELLY in Central America, will demand from France an explanation as to whether he is acting officially. I have it from good authority that Señor MARCOLETA, formerly Nicaraguan Minister to Washington, is living in great style in Paris at the expense of the Emperor, and that he and M. BELLY had frequent interviews with the Emperor before his (BELLY'S) departure for Central America. M. BELLY tells the Nicaraguans that any amount of money is ready in France to make a canal across the country, or to do any other impossible thing they may dream of.

There is nothing else of moment from Nicaragua. The Lake steamer *Virgin* has been slightly repaired and is now running on the Lake. The charter of the Stebbins-White Transit Company has till June 15 to run, when, if it be not then in full operation, President MARTINEZ and his Cabinet contend it falls by default.

There is not much from either Costa Rica, Salvador or Guatemala. The cholera has again broken out in the towns of Amotitlan and Esquinilla, in the latter State, and 180 had been carried off by it in the month of April. The Indians in the Altos were again becoming troublesome. A strong shock of an earthquake was felt in San Jose de Guatemala on the 24th of April.

Guatemala and Salvador, as well as Costa Rica, have given the Panama Railroad Company's line of steamers a mail contract of \$8,000 to \$12,000 each, and granted it privileges besides, which will be made known when the matter is definitely concluded.

Costa Rica, under the able and intelligent government of President MORA, and General CANAS as his Secretary, is in a very prosperous condition. The coffee crop, which did not exceed 60,000 quintals last year, will this year amount to 120,000 quintals.

President MORA and suite returned to Costa Rica from Nicaragua on the *Columbus*. F. W. R.

OUR NICARAGUA CORRESPONDENCE.

GRANADA, Friday, April 30, 1858.

On the 4th instant I wrote informing you that the American Treaty had been ratified and sent on to Washington. This statement was incorrect. The treaty was ratified by the Assembly by a vote of ten to five, but President MARTINEZ refused to give it his signature and has sent it back with some amendments. These alterations are in the articles relative to the introduction of our troops within the territory of the Republic. The Assembly ratified the treaty on the latter part of March and then instantly adjourned to May, and for this reason nothing has been done in the past month. However, the Assembly meets on the 2d inst., and then doubtless, the treaty negotiations will be recommended and speedily concluded. All the better class of people in the country, favor-

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 venting 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 is enthusiastically in favor of the measure, and therefore, the President can have no excuse, for he is representing by his veto, the views and wishes of nothing more than a mere faction. However, MARTINEZ warmly sympathizes with this faction, for there is not a man within the length and breadth of Central America, that hates Americans more fiercely than he does.

The Leon party, who supported the Treaty from the beginning, will not submit to the veto, and will use every effort to carry it over the head of the President. But if they should fail in this, they do not hesitate to say that they will resort to a revolution. Leon is filled with military chiefs such as SIBERO, JESUS, CILLON, and GUERRERO, all of whom 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 probable that their ideas will cause several of the Granada members of the Assembly, to fuse with the Leonese party and rally the Treaty. Should they engage in another revolution, it is their intention to invite the Americans to come again and assist them. HENNINGSEN, who is very popular, would be their choice. In a conversation at which I was present, a few days ago, General JESUS, of Leon, expressed the most unqualified admiration for the military genius of General HENNINGSEN, and for his generous traits of character. When I told you this was said in the presence of several leading men from different sections of Nicaragua, all of whom acquiesced completely in his views, you will be able to form some idea of the popularity of this gentleman.

M. FELIX BELLY arrived here, by the way of Costa Rica, on the 23d inst. In Costa Rica M. BELLY was fêted excessively, and on his departure to Nicaragua was attended by General MOA and half-a-dozen of the other leading dignitaries, and on arriving in Rivas was met by General MARTINEZ, who had journeyed all the way down from Managua to meet him. How disgusting this wretched adulation to a man whose claims neither with no diplomatic titles, and whose only claim to the regard of Central Americans consists in the unparalyzing abuse of the United States that abounds throughout his writings.

It is generally thought that the refusal of MARTINEZ to sign the American Treaty was produced by M. BELLY. General LAMAZ, our Minister, had been given to understand by Señor MARTINEZ that he would sign the treaty instantly on its passing the Assembly, but M. BELLY, when in Greytown, hearing of the probabilities of the success of the treaty, sent off his agent, one DR. BARNES, post haste for 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 then he instantly shifted about and vetoed some of the articles. But this intriguing of Frenchmen will do us no harm. The mass of the people in Nicaragua have a great love for our people and institutions, and however great may be the attachment of the Executive for foreign despots, it will have no other effect than to make him unpopular with his constituents.

The newspapers here, which are nothing but mouthpieces of the Government, have been first and foremost in opposition to the American treaty. For the last few weeks they have teemed with articles indecently abusive of the United States, and with menaces against the Assembly to defeat the treaty. The Assembly, however, are a little too independent to pay any attention to them, and will, I believe, act upon their sober convictions, even though all Central America should join in denouncing them. Lately there have appeared, in these papers, articles written by M. BELLY, or his agents, warning the people against ratifying the treaty, and using every argument to cause its defeat, and at the same time containing the most scandalous calumnies against the United States. These slanders would be ineffective were it not that they go uncontradicted, and from frequent repetition may come to be believed. There are, in Central America, but six newspapers. They are printed weekly, and each contains about as much material as four columns of the TIMES. In these are printed the Governmental decrees, religious notices, obituaries, and the rest, say one page, is devoted to philippics against the Americans, and accounts of the late war in which they triumphed over the Anglo Saxons. Of these papers, one is printed in the city of Guatemala, one in San Salvador, one in Honduras, two in Nicaragua, and one in Costa Rica. These are the lights by which Central America is guided in her progress and civilization. Need it be wondered then that her steps are not onward!

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, for the name of TAKSA is little less formidable and terrible here than the name of CROMWELL. It is very singular in the rise in the arrival in Chontales, a number of Mosquito Sambos, who stated that a small vessel, loaded with white men, had landed on the coast, and were making preparations to enter the country. As news has been received that Col. KINNEY is off again "for parts unknown," it is generally supposed that it is he who has landed on the coast, and caused this fright to the natives. The Government feels no enmity to KINNEY, and would, I believe, encourage him in colonizing on the Atlantic coast.

The Government has granted a most important privilege to the American firm of JAMES THOMAS, formerly of New Orleans. It has given him the exclusive privilege of tanning leather in the Republic for a term of five years. The State of Nicaragua produces some 60,000 hides of cattle of the best quality, half that number of deer skins annually, together with many other valuable skins, all of which may be purchased here at one-third of their value in the United States. The tanning of hides can be conducted, I imagine, more cheaply than in the United States, for labor is very cheap, and there is no end to the excellent barks and plants that may be used in the process. This privilege will be a fortune to the possessor.

A treaty is under a process of registration between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, for the settlement of all pending questions. By the provisions of this treaty the two governments will hold in common Punta Arenas, on the right bank of the mouth of the San Juan, until Nicaragua shall gain possession of Greytown, Punta Arenas to be then given up to Costa Rica.

Costa Rica to hold jurisdiction over the territory on the right bank of the river San Juan, from the mouth to within one league of Castillo Viejo. From this point its jurisdiction will extend up to within one league of the river and lake Nicaragua, until reaching Sabana, when the boundary line will be directly across from thence to the middle of Salinas Bay on the Pacific. But the treaty provides that although Costa Rica shall own the territory, she shall have no jurisdiction over the river. It will be seen by this that Costa Rica will have no port on the river above the Castillo Rapids, nor on Lake Nicaragua. This treaty emanates from Costa Rica, and will, it is thought, be highly acceptable to Nicaragua.

On the 23d of April, ESCALONZA, Vice-President of Costa Rica, issued a decree awarding land privileges to foreign settlers. A strip of about 500 yards deep has been set apart on both banks of the river Sarapiquí, from its mouth to its confluence with the river San Juan. To every actual settler will be given a section of ground containing 100 square yards; each section having a front of 100 yards and a depth of a fourth of 500 feet—streets of 20 yards in width are to be left between the sections. Settlers are allowed two years in which to take possession, but will lose their privilege, if after five years they have not commenced to cultivate the ground. If any settlers desire to undertake a plantation of cacao, and will plant it within five years, he will be granted a section 100 yards on the river, and 1,000 yards deep.

Any foreigner who desires to accept these concessions can address himself at once to the Judge of Hacienda, or to the Commandant of Sarapiquí, who may be most advantageously consulting, according to the wishes of the applicant, Costa Rica, and asking possession of the first land he is desired to cultivate. The Judge will, thereupon, order the Commandant to deliver the land, taking note of the name, sex, age, &c., of the settler. The title deed for the land will not be given until the settler has been in actual possession for five years.

Severe earthquake shakes were experienced in Granada and the adjacent country, on Sunday, the 25th inst. 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. There was the greatest consternation amongst the inhabitants, and all night long, the great plaza was filled with terrified cries, some running in their knees, but each and all praying and chanting, making a scene altogether picturesque and extraordinary. I would advise all who are troubled with *ennui*, and would like a new sensation, to try an earthquake, such as we had here last Sunday, for instance, and they would get their wish to their heart's content. The earthquake was caused by agitation of the Volcano of Massaya, but, strange to say, the town of Massaya, situated at the base of the mountain, was almost imperceptibly affected. It is now eight years since an earthquake of any magnitude has been experienced in Nicaragua.

A lady, well known to Americans who have visited Nicaragua, and remarkable for her unostentatious piety, died on the 23d inst. She died a few days since, in the city of San Salvador, at an advanced age. During the dark period of WALKER'S war, many a poor youth, breathing his last, far, far from his native home, owed the only comfort and solace of his closing hours to her. Her family were of the party of Gen. WALKER, and one of her sons was killed in the battle of Guadalupe, and two others are now in exile.

Of Transit matters, "all that we know, is that nothing can be known." The country is full of transit agents, who make all sorts of predictions as to when the road will be opened; but it is now generally thought that it will not be this year. Is it not a pity that this fair land should be at the mercy of a handful of bickering transit speculators? NICARAGUA.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN JUAN DEL NORTE. COL. KINNEY ATTEMPTS TO GET POSSESSION OF THE TOWN—ARRESTS AND IMPRISONS THE MAYOR—KINNEY AND HIS PARTY GET INTO PRISON

THEMSELVES—COME NEAR BEING HANGED—CAPITULATE AND ARE SAVED THROUGH THE INTERVENTION OF COMMANDER KENNEY OF THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR JAMESTOWN—KINNEY AND THE REST ESCAPE TO ASPINWALL.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Tuesday, May 18, 1858.

On or about the 10th of April, some twelve or fifteen stupid fellows, headed by Colonel KINNEY, claimant of the Sheppard Mosquito grant, sailed from Aspinwall in the bark *Osprey*, for San Juan del Norte; the Colonel having an idea that the action of Nicaragua on the American Treaty, might in some way injure to his benefit. On the 17th the bark arrived at Greytown, when KINNEY landed with his companions, and in the evening took forcible possession of a house he had formerly owned, in defiance of the authorities of the town, although the mortgage he had left on the house had been foreclosed, and the property had regularly passed into the hands of Wood & Sox. This was on Saturday. Col. KINNEY was left undisturbed on Sunday, but on Monday the Purser of the United States sloop *Jamestown*, exerted himself with both parties to have the matter left to arbitration, which was agreed to: three arbitrators were named, bonds were entered into to abide by their decision, and one week from date allowed for them to give in their verdict. On the 25th, KINNEY and his associates prepared a Nicaraguan flag, and on Sunday about mid-day, proceeded to where the Mosquito flag was hoisted, pulled it down, and raised the Nicaraguan ensign in its place. To this act the town authorities offered no opposition.

The Colonel's next act was to address a letter to the Mayor, of which the following is a correct copy:

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, NICARAGUA. }
To Julius Wolff, Esq., }
Sunday, April 26, 1858. }

DEAR SIR: The people of San Juan del Norte having called upon me to assume the power *pro tem.*, desire me to notify you that, owing to the late treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, the former Government and your office are annulled from this time forth.

H. L. KINNEY.

Shortly after sending this document to the Mayor, Col. KINNEY ordered some of his party to ask Mr. WOLFF to come down, which the latter refused to do, KINNEY then ordered a warrant to be issued for his arrest, of which I send a copy:

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Sunday, April 25. }
To the Mayor, }
Dear Sir: I hereby order you to proceed, and bring before me at the guard-house, by order of Colonel KINNEY, JULIUS WOLFF, Esq., former Mayor of this city.

Armed with this document, Pool went to the Mayor and demanded his surrender, but the Mayor again refused; Pool then returned for fresh instructions, and received orders to take the Mayor, dead or alive. Accompanied by four or five men, Pool went again to the Mayor's residence, which he found closed against him; after many threats of pulling down the house, one of Pool's men asked a few moments' private conversation with the Mayor, pleading his word that no one else of the party should enter the house; this was granted, but no sooner was the door opened than the party seized the key, pitched it out of the window and then made Mr. WOLFF prisoner.

On being brought to the guard house, where a large crowd had collected, the Mayor asked Colonel KINNEY the reason why he was thus treated, to which the Colonel replied that he wished to inform him officially of what had taken place, that the flag had been changed, the old government deposed, and his (KINNEY'S) substituted. The Mayor then asked the people if they wished him to resign, to which there was a general cry of "No, no;" the Mayor then asked KINNEY by what authority he had dared to act as he had done, and declared his intention not to resign. (Loud cheers from the citizens.) KINNEY replied that he acted by authority of Commander KENNEY of the United States frigate *Jamestown*, and that if the Mayor intended to resist, the flag, the Commander would call him to account for it—his report had been circulated for two days previous, and was generally credited—the Mayor, on hearing this, said that if KINNEY was backed by the Commander of the man-of-war he could not resist, but expressed a wish to have an interview with Commander KENNEY.

Whilst all this was going on, Mr. PAREN, her British Majesty's Consul, went on board the *Jamestown*, the United States Commercial Agent was sent for, and in about an hour both of these gentlemen, accompanied by Com. KENNEY, came on shore and had an interview of two hours with Col. KINNEY. After this was over, Mr. PAREN wished to present the Mayor to the Captain, but the latter, on the ground that he did not acknowledge his title. After this the Commander went on board, and as it was late, nothing more transpired that night.

The next day a meeting of citizens was held at the Mayor's house, and whilst it was in conclave, KINNEY sent an order to deliver up to him the cannon belonging to the town. This was replied to by an order from the Mayor for KINNEY'S arrest, and just as the Marshal and a large body of citizens were about to put it in force, five of the *Jamestown*'s cutters, filled with armed men, were observed pulling towards the shore. The citizens then proceeded to the British Consul's to await the course of events, and were engaged in making a protest when Com. KENNEY joined them. On seeing of KINNEY'S acts, and how his name had been made use of, the Consul declared that it was done without his permission or approval. He then read the protest, (having at first refused to do so), and finding KINNEY in the wrong, he said he only wanted to prevent bloodshed. About 8 o'clock he sent a letter to the Mayor, stating that he would not interfere to prevent KINNEY'S arrest, and that he only wished to prevent bloodshed.

Next morning a big crowd collected to aid the authorities in arresting KINNEY. At first he threatened to resist, but at length agreed to surrender to the Americans, and was taken to the guard house. Col. KINNEY and his party came on shore, when after much discussion the following document was drawn up and signed by the parties:

We, the undersigned, agree and pledge ourselves, jointly and severally, to accept the asylum tendered us by Captain KENNEY of the United States ship-of-war *Jamestown*, and that we will, this day, proceed on board of the said ship, and remain there without coming on shore to Greytown, until we are again ordered to the earliest opportunity of leaving by bugle or other conveyance for the interior of the country; and we pledge ourselves, jointly and severally, that we will not return to this town, except with peaceable and friendly intention to the local authorities, and all the residents thereof. This agreement has been concluded by the intervention of Captain KENNEY, Lieutenant G. G. MCCAULEY, United States Marine Corps of the United States ship-of-war *Jamestown*, and JULIUS WOLFF, Mayor of the town, and has been accepted by the undersigned in good faith, to which we solemnly pledge ourselves without equivocation or reservation.

Signed in duplicate at Greytown or San Juan del Norte, April 27, 1858.

In the presence of C. H. KENNEY, Commander United States ship *Jamestown*, G. G. MCCAULEY, United States Marine Corps, and JULIUS WOLFF, Mayor.

E. H. HOBBS, A. S. HARRISON, (Aspinwall.)
R. S. POOL, M. D. Calib Taylor,
A. P. DRESSER, John Mack,
Th. S. BELL, F. H. PELKOSKI.

A similar paper was signed by Dr. SUTHERLAND, Aspinwall, April 30.

KINNEY and his party, much chop-fallen, arrived at Aspinwall on the 6th instant in the regular British steamer. The men he had under his command were principally hangers about town at Aspinwall. R. S. POOL, "M. D.," is a quack doctor; "Doctor" SUTHERLAND is a quack ditto; A. B. HARRISON is the proprietor of a Newfoundland dog; Th. S. BELL is a nephew of Ex-Governor BOLL of Texas, and claimed here to be United States Post-office agent for the whole Pacific coast; GEORGE R. GIBSON is a son of Mr. GIBSON, a very respectable merchant of Boston, and the rest of the party are nobody at all on their feet. The rest of the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, a month since, that KINNEY had gone to Greytown with \$30,000 in money and \$80,000 in goods, is all absurd. The party took down some \$2,200 worth of goods in the bark *Osprey*, on which they paid about \$1,200 in cash, and they found fools in Aspinwall to trust them for the balance.

It is a great pity that Colonel KINNEY should cling to his monomania about the Mosquito kingdom. He has sacrificed much property in this wild goose-chase, and now bids fair to damage his character, irretrievably, by his connection with such adventurers as accompanied him to Greytown.

It appears that the *Osprey* was assisted in his attempt by Mr. C. F. THOMAS, native of the city of Granada, and who was once a general in WALKER'S army. General THOMAS' excuse for his action was, that he thought the Treaty between the United States and Nicaragua was ratified—and that consequently he thought the flag of Nicaragua ought to be raised at San Juan.

OUR ASPINWALL CORRESPONDENCE. LATER FROM NICARAGUA—THE YRISARI TREATY—KINNEY'S PROCLAMATION—HOSTILE FEELING AGAINST HIM AT SAN JUAN.

ASPINWALL, Thursday, May 20, 1858.

Mr. W. R. C. WEBSTER arrived here a day or two since, in a barge, from San Juan del Norte, having been four days on the voyage. He reports that he left Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, on the 6th May, which is eight days later than our dates by the *Columbus*. Mr. W. says that a quorum of Congress had not yet got together at Managua for the reconsideration of the Cass-Yrissari treaty, but it was thought that a sufficient number of members would be on the ground in a day or two more. The general talk was, that some slight amendments would be made to the treaty.

There is no news from San Juan del Norte. The *Jamestown*, Commander KENNEY, was at San Juan—the health of the officers and men being good.

WEBSTER, whom VANDERBILT has been using in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, to block up the transit, goes to New-York on this steamer, JOHN E. BOND, Esq., agent of the Stebbins-White Company, also goes forward to make his report. The latter Company have

an extension of their charter to the 15th of June; but as the Government is responsible for hindrances thrown in the way of the White Company last November, by the filibusters, when they contend that they had the boats ready to put on, and as the state of the water in the river does not admit of pulling on boats till next November, I do not see how an equitable interpretation of the contract can deprive them of an extension up to that time.

The two river steamers at San Juan del Norte still remain in the hands of Commander KENNEY, notwithstanding the reports that Mr. CORRELL, United States Commercial Agent, had been ordered to deliver them over to Nicaragua. I learn this fact from a letter of Commander KENNEY himself.

Col. CAUTY, with 50 men, to take possession of Punta Arenas, in the name of Costa Rica, in accordance with the terms of the late Rivas treaty, was daily expected at San Juan.

Col. KINNEY goes to New-Orleans on the steamship *Granada* to-day. The following is a copy of the very ungrammatical, opaque and inelegant proclamation issued by Col. KINNEY, on landing at San Juan del Norte.

PROCLAMATION.

To the People of San Juan del Norte and its Territory: FELLOW-CITIZENS: The time being appropriate for my return, I am once more among you, and shall renew the attempt I once made to elevate you and your interests to a proper standard, and to such an end and aim that they may not suffer in comparison with any other people and Government around and about you.

We witness in every part of the world most salutary changes being effected by the Anglo-Saxon race. Where they appear, lawless revolution, anarchy, and chaos give place, (2) and quiet, order and justice is established. We have not yet to learn, without enlightened principles, to govern and direct public affairs. (2) Every country must still crawl on benighted without commerce, without wealth and industry among her people. Therefore, the late Government, to which it was your pleasure to elevate me, I resigned. Not because I did not wish to continue your Governor, but because I had by mistake pledged myself to support an ancient Constitution, which I found, too late, to be inimical to justice, order and liberty. But when that Constitution is annulled, and another, unquestionably liberal in its articles has been substituted and ratified by the people's voice, I shall assume, agreeably to your wishes, the honorable title of your Governor.

The only way I can prove myself worthy of this honor, or deserving of the continuance of your confidence and support, is in looking calmly around me, and learning in what way I can best serve your interests—chiefly, together with your safety, shall continue my chiefest care. In the first place, my efforts shall be applied to securing to you all the advantages arising from the Transit, which is about to be reopened, being the passengers, with all the benefits accruing from the travel, directly to the town, and, by a proper understanding, cultivate a good feeling with the company and citizens, which I trust their mutual interests will secure, agreeable, binding and lasting.

I am not without hopes that the great work which we have so long looked for will be commenced. I refer to the Mammoth Canal which must cross this Isthmus, uniting ocean to ocean forever.

To bring to our shore ships, creating commerce and trade, we should be careful to give every encouragement to agriculture. For, if it is known that we are able to provide for them cargoes, they will seek our shores for our many valuable exports, and leave us no flight as costly as that which can be offered by any country to any people under the sun. I shall endeavor to give you wholesome laws; increase your commerce, by a careful attention to your exports, making it profitable, therefore desirable, for ships of all nations to approach these shores.

You will know the great interest I have taken, and the constant anxiety I have ever felt and exhibited for your welfare, and in regard to the receipt of a proper remuneration for the losses you have suffered by the late bombardment, and you may rest satisfied that I shall not rest cease in my endeavors until something has been done by way of reprisal for those losses. I have already placed before the Government of the United States such a statement of the said which must, when known, command universal attention.

When a government affords no protection to a people, it becomes necessary to abolish (2) that government. This, of Mosquito, under a mysterious and undefined Protect-act, has shown itself to be unequal to the task. Under it we have seen our rights invaded; insult upon insult offered; but so long as it served the purposes of a few, no action was thought necessary to remedy the growing evil. 'Tis now we may profit by the changes, and embrace a Protector, with the assured conviction of having a Defender.

In the kindest spirit, then, I return to meet my friends, one and all. During my absence, I am sorry to find that many have been in your midst, and that they have influenced your Councils in too important a manner. But now that I am here, I cannot but desire to see those filling your offices honest and able to direct and guide your affairs into a more wholesome channel. From the advice of men high in office and honor, I now act.

The times call loudly for some change, and of a decided nature. This long pampered Mosquito flag, has too long waived over you, and has been the unfortunate emblem of your shame and disgrace. It shall not longer be the means of checking and controlling your destiny. The moment is propitious, and has arrived, when you shall be leveled with the dust, and another, enhanced by the late treaty in value, shall from this date float over you—that of Nicaragua.

H. L. KINNEY, Governor.

A. B. SUTHERLAND, Secretary.

THE VERY LATEST FROM NICARAGUA. ASPINWALL, Friday, May 21, 1858.

The British steamship *Clyde* arrived here last evening, having left San Juan del Norte on the morning of the 19th.

Gen. VEGA, who came down to take possession of Punta Arenas, on the part of the two Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, had returned, having no force with which to effect his object. The river steamers are still held by the *Jamestown*. The *Relief* steamship arrived at San Juan on the 17th. News from Managua on the 9th reports that Congress had not reassembled.

It was said that if Col. KINNEY returned, an old Nicaraguan decree against him would be enforced.

NEWS FROM OTHER CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES. THE CONVENTION AT RIVAS—VALUABLE STATISTICS OF CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMERCE, &c.—REMARKABLE DECLARATIONS OF PRESIDENT MOA—FELIX BELLY—THE YRISARI TREATY, &c.

U. S. M. STEAMSHIP COLUMBUS, BAY OF PANAMA, Saturday, May 15, 1858.

On our arrival at San Juan del Sur, April 22, we were put in possession of a proclamation, dated Managua, April 10, issued by "THOMAS MARTINEZ, General of Division, and President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to all its Inhabitants and the People of Central America," urging the importance of the consolidation of the five Central American States into one Republic and under one head. The wording of the document is in the style peculiar to these people. [This proclamation will be found in another column.] It is my opinion that it is not so much the fear of another invasion of their soil that prompted the issue of the proclamation, as it was the faint hope it shadowed forth of being the means by which they might probably relieve their State from the almost hopeless bankruptcy into which it has fallen.

On our arrival at San José de Guatemala, we found that the cholera had broken out again in the country, but it is confined as yet to the Amatitlan and Esquintla, the two principal towns between the city of Guatemala and the port. In the former town, 150 deaths had occurred during the month of April and from 10 to 12 died daily during our stay. In the Valley of Amatitlan, in which the town is built, is situated one of the cochineal districts of Guatemala; and from the cholera, last year, out of its population of 8,000, over 1,500 died from that epidemic alone. It is said that its influence on the crop of cochineal, which is now being gathered, will be severely felt, as a great quantity must necessarily be left to perish on the leaf from lack of sufficient labor. Aside from the sympathy for the people—which the presence of this epidemic naturally gives rise to—it cannot but be a source of regret that the crop, which promised to be so great, will now have to be reckoned only an average one.

For three or four days preceding our arrival, there had been frequent gentle shocks of earthquake at the port and throughout the interior—but it was left to the day previous to our arrival, the 24th, to be signalized by the heaviest shock that had occurred for many years. I was told that in the port the houses rocked to and fro like vessels at sea; and the inhabitants, scarcely able to keep their feet, reeled like drunken men, as they staggered from their houses into the open air. Neither did the shock limit itself to the land; for I was informed by the master of a vessel lying here that he heard a low rumbling soundlike thunder, attended by a peculiar vibration of his ship, which set the glass ware dancing and jingling in the racks. Its duration was about a minute. There was not time during our stay to hear—but the general impression was that if it had been equally severe in the interior, the damage must have been great.

From the published statement of the receipts and expenditures, and exports and imports of this State for the year ending Dec. 31, 1857, it will be seen that, notwithstanding there have been so many disastrous causes to retard its progress, it presents a most gratifying evidence of an increase, even in the former years. The revenue from the transit was \$73,870, whilst that for 1856 was \$68,530. In the following comparative statement it will be seen that the revenue for the past fiscal year exceeded by \$61,000 the largest of the four years previous:

In the year 1853 the revenue was.....	\$618,223
In the year 1854 the revenue was.....	663,842
In the year 1855 the revenue was.....	651,093
In the year 1856 the revenue was.....	682,830
In the year 1857 the revenue was.....	743,370

The expenditures during the past year have been \$776,010, the principal item of which was \$432,085 for the support of the army, a much larger sum than was ever before required for that purpose, whilst only \$5,100 were returned to public instruction.

In the return of exports and imports for the year ending Dec. 1, 1857, it appears that the total value of

Imports amounted to \$1,136,517, on which the duties collected were \$303,966.

The number of foreign vessels arrived was 102 at Isabel and Santo Tomas on the Atlantic side, with cargoes valued at \$802,044; and 36 at San José, on the Pacific side, valued at \$321,473. In the same period of time this ship made eleven voyages to the latter port, which are not included in the number, although the value of imports are included in the statement. The total value of British imports is \$596,200; French, \$141,000; United States, \$12,317. The only previous year of which I have the data is 1855, which gave to the United States a value of imports of \$28,114, double of that of last year, while the same statement exhibits an increase from England and France.

The exports amounted to \$1,615,388, out of which there are shipped to the Pacific coast produce to the amount of \$533,131, the principal articles of which were Cochineal, 461,440 pounds, valued at \$317,240; hides, 31,340, valued at \$70,513; manufactures of the Republic, 425 bales, \$25,500; Muscovado Sugar, \$25,000, and many minor articles. By Isabel, on the Atlantic, of Cochineal, \$663,190; Indigo, \$305,255; Sarsaparilla, \$24,256, and other articles of less importance.

The exports in 1854 amounted to \$2,033,300, which great excess over the preceding and following years is due to the abundant Cochineal crop—the value of which that year being \$1,707,100, nearly \$1,000 more than the whole value of exports for the last fiscal year. In 1853, the exports only reached \$599,017, and in 1851, which was the highest ever before known, \$1,401,000.

On the other hand, the amount of duties collected on merchandise, from all sources, including that over the frontiers of the adjoining States, will be found by the following statement to have exceeded that of the three previous years:

In the year 1854.....	\$161,540
In the year 1855.....	200,625
In the year 1856.....	290,625
In the year 1857.....	361,637

This is an evidence of the increasing demand for foreign goods in the State, and of its growing importance to the manufacturing and commercial world. And to use the language of the *Gaceta* of Guatemala: "At this time, our imports are double in value to what they were at a time when the neighboring States were exclusively supplied from our market, and who now have a direct trade with Europe and the United States. It is evident that our home wants are greatly out of proportion."

It will be seen that the introduction of foreign goods is yet mostly through the port of Isabel, on the Atlantic; but the influence and greater facilities offered by steam communication on the Pacific must soon draw the greater part of the trade this way.

There is no news of importance from Salvador. The earthquakes of the 24th had been felt at Acajutla. It was asserted that in the town of Isalla, which lies at the base of the volcano, it had been so violent as to fracture the church walls.

The coffee estates in the departments of Santa Ana and Leonora continue in a very flourishing condition, and promise well. Preparations are being made for a large crop of sugar and indigo the next season.

The Congress of the State has passed a law, the effect of which will be to encourage the cultivation of the Balsam tree, familiarly known as Balsam of Peru, and have also offered a premium for the most economical methods of extracting and preparing it. It may not be generally known that the Balsam tree is only found within a district of low country commencing at a short distance to the eastward of Acajutla and running along the coast for about thirty miles.

A disagreement had taken place among some of the high officials of the State, in reference to the removal of the seatings of the Supreme Court from Santa Fe de la Caba, where it is now, to Cojutepaque, the capital. It would be cause sufficient for a revolution in most of the States; but the people here have learned from experience, that in taking sides in political quarrels they have nothing to gain, and everything to lose.

From the published statement of the revenue and expenditures, and exports and imports of this State, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1857, it will be seen that the revenue from all sources amounted to \$545,996, whilst that for 1856 was \$347,199. The expenditures for 1857 were \$599,039; the principal item of \$138,085 being for the support and pay of the army, while public instruction and hospitalities cost \$84,355.

The exports amounted to \$1,304,302, the principal articles of which were 1,117,500 pounds of indigo, valued at \$1,107,610; hides, 27,843, \$61,156; light sugar, 865,160 pounds, \$32,160; Muscovado, 357,400 pounds, \$14,103; rice, 348,600 pounds, \$14,543; and leaf tobacco, 1,212 bales, \$18,815.

Of the above, there was shipped from the Pacific ports, 764,700 pounds cochineal, and 596,200 pounds of light sugar, and all of the Muscovado, rice and tobacco. In fact, the value of all the exports from this State, by way of the frontiers of Guatemala and Honduras, amounted to only \$388,524. The total imports amounted to \$2,257,348, valued at \$80,404, on which duties were paid amounting to \$201,000. Of the above, there was imported from the adjoining States 653 packages, valued at \$8,855.

The result of the import and export trade for the past four years, will be seen from the following comparative statement:

Imports in 1854.....	37,427	1,015,925
Imports in 1855.....	23,577	1,098,219
Imports in 1856.....	34,442	1,446,720
Imports in 1857.....	32,257	1,659,104
Exports in 1854 were valued at.....	76,771	1,304,302
Exports in 1856 were valued at.....	1,285,485	1,304,102
Exports in 1857 were valued at.....	1,304,102	1,304,102

It will be noticed that the last year's exports were nearly double those of 1855.

In a note attached to the foregoing statement is the following: "In the year ending the 30th September, 1856, the imports from all sources amounted to \$3,442 packages, of a value of \$1,046,720, and the exports to \$1,285,485. This first result can be accounted for by the paralyzation of trade caused by the war and the cholera, and in the State, in the absence of such a demand for exports, but now has now a new and increased demand. For example, the hides exported in 1854 amounted in value to only \$9,610, whilst in the present year they reach \$61,156." The above results are not only a good evidence of the growing importance of the commerce of Salvador, but also of the progress and industry of the people.

At Realejo, Nicaragua, there was no news of importance. I was told, by a gentleman lately arrived from Granada, the city which suffered most in the filibuster war, that there were then 110 houses in course of repair and construction. The people are about to appeal to the Catholic world to aid them in the construction of a cathedral, to be on San Juan del Sur, on the 2d inst. were President MOA and his Minister for Foreign Relations. It appears that the amicable adjustment of their difficulties between the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, through diplomatic agents, had failed—hence the