THE CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS.

Our San Juan del Norte, San Juan del Sur, Managua, Panama and Aspinwall Correspondence.

Virtual Defeat of the Cass-Herran and Cass-Yrisarri Treaties.

MOVEMENTS OF MONSIEUR FELIX BELLY.

Intrigues of the French in Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

SIGNIFICANT SPEECH OF MONSIEUR BELLY.

Alliance of San Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

THE TRANSIT FIGHT.

The Kinney Irruption at San Juan del Norte.

&c., &c., &c.

We published yesterday the leading points of the news from all parts of the Pacific brought by the Moses Taylor which arrived here on Saturday from Aspinwall. We give this morning the bulk of our correspondence from Panama, Aspinwall, San Juan del Norte (Greytown), Managua and San Juan del Sur, which we received by that steamer. They present a perfect picture of affairs in the several Central American States.

OUR ASPINWALL CORRESPONDENCE.

ASPINWALL, N. G., May 19, 1858.

Shipment of Specie to England—Senor Calvo, the new Attorney General—The Cass-Herran Treaty—Its Virtual Defeat—Necessity of Force against New Granada—The Cass-Yrisarri Treaty—The Boundary between Costa Rica and Nicaragua—Who has got the Transit Route?—Naval Intelligence, &c., &c., &c.

The West India mail steamer Trent, which sailed from this port on the 5th ultimo, took about three quarters of a million in specie. His Excellency, Bartolomo Calvo, the Governor of Panama, was a passenger, on his way to Bogota, whither he goes to assume the dignities, profits and emoluments of Attorney General of the Republic of New Granada, to which post he was not long since elected by a large majority. Calvo is a practical type setter, and was at one time the editor of the Spanish columns of the Panama *Star and Herald*. He is an intelligent man, a cautious, shrewd politician. What his abilities are in a legal point of view I will not undertake to say. He was the Secretary of the Governor at the time of the Panama massacre. His successor to the Government, which he cast by his removal to Bogota, is Ramon Gamboa, late Prefect of Panama.

The West India mail steamer Clyde arrived here on the same day—the 9th of May. By her we have dates from Bogota to the 23d of April. The Cass-Herran treaty had been under debate in the House, but at that date the Congress had under consideration the new constitution. Should the treaty pass, it cannot by any possibility reach Washington within the time stipulated, which expires on the 10th day of June ensuing. The next steamer will not leave here until the 4th of June.

The new House was the treaty, it will be with the Senate amendments, and these are of such a nature that they can never receive the approval of your government. The very gist of the treaty is denied and stricken out by the Senate.

There is an under current in the slow progress of this treaty which sets in an opposite direction to the surface flow, and is much stronger. With Ospina, the President, Pereda, the leader of the administration, and Meconera, the leader of the opposition, apparently united in favor of its ratification, an outsider can scarcely understand the obstinate and determined opposition it encounters. When New Granada ratifies this treaty or does justice to your government or the claims of its citizens, it will be when she is compelled, and not before. To show the illiberality of the government and the spirits by which they are actuated I facts will cite—

About the 20th of February last Senor Florentine Gonzales, then Attorney-General of New Granada, wrote an letter to Senor Hernandez Arana, Secretary of State of the State of Panama, ordering him to institute proceedings against ex-Governor Fabriga for dereliction of duty in conduct at the time of the attempt on the 15th of April, 1856. Fabriga was then Governor, and himself ordered out and led the government troops when they fired into the unarmed and defenceless passengers. Under date of the 7th of April Senor Arana replies to the letter of Senor Gonzales, and positively refuses to commence proceedings against Fabriga. The treaty in the Senate is under consideration.

In this treaty there is a clause in which the United States proposes to buy or lease one hundred acres of land on the Island of Taboga. But if Panama, for a coal and naval depot. On the 26th March a "project of law" is introduced in the Senate, one article of which is as follows:

Art. 9. The ports of the islands belonging to the confederation, both in the Atlantic and in the Pacific, are hereby closed to foreign commerce, and the coasting trade with the ports of the confederation shall only be allowed. The port of San Andres, in the Atlantic, and that of Taboga, in the Pacific, will be opened to foreign trade, according to the regulations which the Executive power may establish. Given, &c.

Presented by the undersigned,

T. C. DE MOSQUERA, Senator.

BOGOTA, March 26, 1858.

In the House of Representatives on the 5th of April, Senor Colombo introduced a bill to repeal the law of the 25th of May, 1855, conceding certain privileges to the company of the Isthmus of Panama, and on the 12th Senor Farrar introduced a bill to authorize the executive power to make a new contract with the railroad company.

The law of May 25, 1855, which is referred to in the cautions of Portobello and Panama shall be free ports for twenty years from the completion of an inter oceanic communication across the Isthmus; and the decision of the Executive of the republic, the Panama Railroad was declared to be such a communication as contemplated, and the operation of the law to commence and date from the completion of the railroad. The ports of Aspinwall and Panama are included under this law. What would your judges and old fogies, who talk so eloquently about free trade, think if this law should be repealed? Over 1 ten millions of dollars in railroads and steamships have been invested, and this very law was part of the consideration which induced the investment. Now it is gravely introduced in Congress before three years have expired.

It is high time that an end should be made to all this child's play.

The British steamer Valparaiso, from the South Pacific, reached Panama on the afternoon of the 6th. She brought 1 ver 2 first class, twenty-seven second class and fifteen steerage passengers; 1,440 packages cargo, and $240,000 in specie for Europe. The news is unimportant. The propeller Columbus, from Chagres, arrived at Panama the same afternoon. By this arrival we have the astonishing news that the Cass-Yrisarri treaty is not ratified, as it failed to receive the sanction and signature of President Martinez. Another version is that the treaty was duly signed and forwarded to Yrisarri by Schlesinger, with certain amendments, which Yrisarri refused to accept or to return to Schlesinger for the amendments had been urged upon your government, and accepted or positively rejected. If positively rejected, the treaty was then to be handed in. The amendments urged by Martinez was to the clause permitting the United States to introduce troops for the protection of the Transit. He did not wish this right conceded except on the request of Nicaragua.

Monsieur Belly, the French writer and diplomat, is hard at work, and figures largely in Nicaragua and Costa Rica. He is running all about, and having frequent secret meetings with Presidents Mora and Martinez. He has left no stone unturned to defeat the treaty, and is indecently bold in his expressions of contempt and hatred for the Yankees and the Yankee nation.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica have concluded a boundary treaty as follows:

Commencing at the middle of Salinas bay on the Pacific, and extending in a straight line thence to Sapoa river, thence extending within one league of the lake as far as the lake, thence to a point one league below Castillo Viejo, thence along the right bank of the river to Punta Arenas on the south, 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.

A letter from San Juan del Norte (17th) states that Col. Vega, of Nicaragua, was then there, to demand possession of the same place, left by Lockridge's expedition, and take possession of Punta Arenas. These cannon and small arms are in the charge and keeping of Joseph Scott, the agent of Morgan and Garrison, for a coal depot, expected, with a force of 300 troops, to occupy the points. Another letter of later date states that Vega did not get possession of the arms.

The agents of the rival competitors for the Transit keep in constant motion between Nicaragua and New York. McGreary went home and returned on the Moses Taylor; and W. R. C. Webster, Vanderbilt's agent, (?) and Mr. Body, the agent of Stebbins & White, go home by the ship which takes this letter. Both seem well pleased, and have matters exactly to suit. Webster came down from San Juan del Norte in a bungo, arriving here on the 17th. He states that he has all the river steamers in his possession, and that the two at Punta Arenas have left the Transit company to be used in the direction. Other advices state that Webster applied for and demanded possession of the boats, but he did not get them, and so left.

The United States steam frigate Saranac arrived at Panama on the 7th of May. All well. The frigate Merrimac and sloops Vandalia and Decatur will at Panama. Lieutenant Dow, who has been so long a sufferer from fracture of the knee, is improving slowly. The health of the officers and crew of each vessel is generally good. A few weeks more will enable the Saranac to be ready to go to this ship. Among these are Lieutenant John C. Cash, marine corps, and Purser Jackson, of the Vandalia. Purser Jackson has been ill with chronic affection of the bowels ever since he joined his ship in October last. His appointment as Purser has been since the present administration and this was his first voyage, yet he has endeared himself to all by his good humor and his kind attentions. On board his ship, from the captain to the cabin boy, he has won the confidence and esteem of all by his urbane and gentlemanly deportment, his skill and his moral conduct. A safe passage and speedy recovery to him.

A Court Martial has been in session on the Merrimac for some ten days. The first case tried was that of Lieut. McDonough. He goes home on the Granada.

The Jamestown remains at San Juan del Norte; all well.

The United States storeship Relief, Lieut. Commanding Strong, sailed from this port for San Juan del Norte on the morning of the 15th, and arrived there in the afternoon of the 16th.

POSTSCRIPT. MAY 21, 1858.

The New York and Havana ships have been detained here two days awaiting the Pacific steamer, which did not arrive at Panama until this morning. The Pacific steamer, when out a short distance from San Francisco, broke her shaft again. She put back, and her passengers were transferred to the Sonora.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

PANAMA, May 17, 1858.

The News from Bogota and Nicaragua—Mr. Fabio Fiallo of the Cass-Herran and the Cass-Yrisarri Treaties.

The last mail brought news from Bogota to the 24th ultimo. The House of Representatives had passed the treaty to a second reading on the 12th ult., and then referred it to the committee which had it in charge. Since then no further action has been taken. Another very important matter, in which we have a great interest, had occupied the attention of Congress, viz: the repeal of the law of 1835, which you are aware makes the ports of the Isthmus free for a period of twenty years after the completion of an inter-oceanic railway or canal. A bill annulling the provisions of this act had already passed the House and is now before the Senate. It will pass, of course, is to revive the tonnage and custom dues; and this government will certainly make an effort to impose and collect such taxes as under the present and Congress authorize; unless backed, the presence of a naval force in this bay may deter it.

The news from Nicaragua by the Columbus does not confirm the rumored defeat of the Cass-Yrisarri treaty. It had passed the Constitutional Assembly, but President Martinez, whose approval was necessary, refused his sanction and sent back to the Assembly, to be re-considered at a special session, convened on the 2d inst. It is presumed that it will not again pass, unless very extensively modified. A French emissary, Belly by name, had arrived in Nicaragua, and was exerting a very powerful influence against American interests. This being true, and with their well known hostility to anything American, there does not appear to be much hope that the people of Nicaragua will permit the Transit to be opened for some time yet, at least under the auspices of an American company. The treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, had been entered into between Costa Rica, Nicaragua and San Salvador, under the guarantee of France, which would indicate but little chance for the Cass-Yrisarri treaty.

PANAMA, May 18, 1858.

American Vessels of War at Panama—Why are they Here?—The Probable Defeat of the Cass-Herran Treaty—Opinions of People—Fears and Fears of the Rejection of the Treaty—Naval Court Martial—Capt. Dow, of the Columbus—The Rainy Season—Monsieur Belly's Movements—What the Costa Ricans Think of Him, &c., &c.

In the waters of this bay are now anchored four American vessels of war, constituting together a display of naval force rarely witnessed here. These are the Merrimac, Saranac, Vandalia and Decatur.

The Merrimac, flag ship of the squadron, carrying flag officer J. C. Long, has created quite a sensation at the different ports on the southern coast, where she touched during her passage hither. The magnificent dimensions of this vessel command the admiration of all who have seen her. Her officers are well.

Not long since arrived the steam frigate Saranac, commanded by Capt. John Kelly. Her marine officer, J. C. Cash, gunner Thos. R. Wilson, and carpenter H. G. Thomas, in consequence of ill health, upon the recommendation of a medical surveying board, return to the United States by the present steamer. Her officers are well.

The sloop of war Vandalia, commander A. Sinclair, is here. Of her officers, Lieut. J. Fry and Purser C. C. Jackson will return home by the present steamer, on account of ill health. Her remaining officers are well.

The remaining vessel, the sloop Decatur, Commander H. K. Thatcher, swings at her usual moorings. Her officers are in tolerable health, though greatly prostrated by their prolonged stay in this debilitating climate.

By the last advices received from Bogota, the Cass-Herran treaty had not been ratified by the New Granadian government. It is the current opinion here, among those who have correspondence with officers of the government, that the treaty will not be confirmed, or, if so, only after it has undergone so many changes and amendments as would quite destroy their spirit and defeat the intention of the original instrument.

The concentration of the American Pacific squadron at this point is generally suspected by the Panamanians to have reference to the final settlement of this question.

It appears to be the desire of American residents here that the treaty should be rejected by this government, in order that the United States should be compelled to resort to the last argument of kings, and without further delay seize possession of the Isthmus. It may seem to you, I think, that many of the better class of Spaniards here would have no objection to such a course being adopted, and especially so if the State of Panama should become a dependency of the American Union.

Intelligence has reached here that Lieutenant Mosquera, an eminent politician of the republic, secretly fosters an ambition that at some future period he may have the supreme direction of the republic, and preside in congress. Feelings, however, of quite a different nature agitate the bosoms of the dusky faced rabble. In case the United States should annex the Isthmus, the decision of the Executive of the republic, the Panama Railroad was declared to be such a communication as contemplated, and the operation of the law to commence and date from the completion of the railroad. The ports of Aspinwall and Panama are included under this law. What would your judges and old fogies, who talk so eloquently about free trade, think if this law should be repealed? Over 1 ten millions of dollars in railroads and steamships have been invested, and this very law was part of the consideration which induced the investment. Now it is gravely introduced in Congress before three years have expired.

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POSTSCRIPT. MAY 21

reigned in the Central Americans' hearts. His trust was the sole expression of our friends—of our dearest hopes.

When the applause had subsided, Mr. Kinney stepped and, alluding to the previous toasts, said:—Gentlemen, I drink to the happy determination of the government of Nicaragua—which, convinced at last that Central Rica has never struggled for the acquisition of a piece of territory—an object of mean interest and of little importance for both Nicaragua—is convinced that we wished only to settle in friendly manner and forever our long-pending quarrels, so that this obstacle being removed, the two States can be united and be strong against their common enemies. The wise choice of General Don Maximo Jerez, to whom Nicaragua had confided the arrangement of these negotiations—and the enlightened intervention of Don Pedro Negrete, representative of Salvador, complete the guarantee of a favorable termination. I propose, gentlemen, to accept the generous ideas of Mr. Baily—the liberty of Central America; and that we will all die with honor rather than consent to be slaves.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs proposed the following toast:—

May the noble and elevated thoughts of the illustrious defender of the interests of Central America—Mr. Felix Baily—excite in the hearts of all Central Americans the gratitude and enthusiasm which I feel. He has made us better known than any other, and he has found the gate of enlightened nations on our beloved soil, and persuaded we may owe one day to his extraordinary efforts the transquil enjoyment of the blessings of an independence founded upon an American Congress, equilibrium and the protecting and civilizing influence of the maritime Powers of the globe.

[From the Central American, April 11.]

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, March 30, 1858.

By the last mail I announced to you the arrival at this port of the distinguished French publicist, Mr. Felix Baily. I stated to you that this gentleman would pass immediately into the interior of the republic. The generous interest which he has taken in this unfortunate country, for a long time, and especially since the unmerited and incredible occurrences which we have recently witnessed, and his position as a gentleman and a Frenchman of much distinction, inspire us with the hopes of seeing, in the sudden changes in these regions. Mr. Baily does not seem to have any other mission than to visit the country as a tourist, but the political circumstances, which know and of such high merit, especially those concerning this country, make us doubt that this can be the true object of his coming.

We cannot conceive the rejoicing which the arrival of Senor Baily has caused in this city, for we cannot do less than see in it the first testimony of the intervention of Providence—that noble and generous publicist, as per decretor of the week, seems resolved not to tolerate any longer (and she has the right to do it in the name of civilized nations, special laws, in the international code) all that the Yankees practice, even to the legalizing and nationalizing filibusterism—that execrable modern piracy which was scarcely held in favor in the times of the dark ages.

THE CASS-YRISARRI TREATY.

OPINION OF THE NICARAGUANS ON ITS POSTPONEMENT.

[Translated for the NEW YORK HERALD from El Centro Americano, Granada, April 23.]

A question which seriously affects the actual condition of Nicaragua, and of all Central America, is at present engrossing the attention of the Nicaraguan people, who their eyes fired upon the Assembly and the Executive—the supreme powers from which they hope for their salvation. We allude to the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, which lately been ratified by our Constituent Assembly by a two-thirds vote.

Our readers have already seen a copy of this convention, published in our last number, which the editorial directive deemed it convenient to withhold from it its definitive sanction, referring it again to Congress to be revised and modified. We, on our part, acknowledge with the greatest satisfaction the prudent conduct observed by the executive in a matter so serious as the present one, which involves the whole future of our race. We believe that so serious a subject is well worthy of being taken into the deepest consideration; and if there be a period at which the putting off matters to a future time, instead of defect in—may prove a happy one—it is at precisely when the question is to decide on the life or the death of a people. Our representatives are allowed nine months for the ratification of said treaty, and we do not perceive any plausible reason why they should renounce this term.

Fortunately, thanks to the prudence of the President, the treaty has been a new subject of reflection, and it is the duty of the citizens, on whose destiny the deliberations of the Assembly will decide, to make known to the representatives of the nation the true spirit of public opinion, in order to enable them to give a decision conformable to the sentiments of their constituents. On our part, convinced, as we are of the press being the most potent vehicle for the propagation of ideas and the only tribunal of public opinion in a people, we offer gratis to our fellow citizens the columns of our periodical, or any other, way of publication, for any idea which may throw light on the difficult matter in question

The people of Central America are all of them called upon frankly to manifest their opinions with regard to the matter which we refer to at present, for the governments of the different sections of the country may assume such an attitude as becomes the serious crisis through which it is passing. There is no question of any illusion, a question of life or death for all the people of Central America is being agitated in the Congress and Cabinet of Nicaragua. It is time to lay down the basis of the international law which is to rule, and the happy results arising from involving in their own disgrace the other nations which their natural position has bound to the same destiny. It is all particular the interest of the Nicaraguans of the Central American family has been regarded as a social necessity indispensable to their improvement and progress, to day, when that existence itself is in question, it is an serious duty of self preservation. To decide it is to commit suicide—an execrable parricide which would impress the mark of degradation upon the foreheads of those who have been entrusted with the happiness of their country.

There was a time when national union was a question of life—when a people might shut up themselves within their own boundaries without the least caring for the destiny of their neighbors; but under the present circumstances, when a common enemy threatens the existence of all, they are no longer at liberty to remain isolated. Isolation is like death to them. It is indispensable for them to take in hand the work of national unity as the only means of avoiding that death which is so closely pressing on them.

On the other hand, to-day, when the South American republics and all people of Spanish origin are seriously engaged in uniting themselves to oppose the overbearing tendency of the Anglo Saxon race, it is criminal and even ridiculous to permit in the system of dissolution which brought us to our present deplorable situation.

Union is harmony; union is the one power, the identity of sentiments, the unity of action; and this perfect harmony, in every sense, is the only path of salvation left to the country in the fearful tempest by which is raging. We we will succeed to establish it will be looked upon as the saviour of his country, and will carry with him the benedictions of a whole people.

ALLIANCE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

MANIFESTO OF TOMAS MARTINEZ, GENERAL OF DIVISION AND PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, TO ITS INHABITANTS AND ALL PEOPLE OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

[Translated from La Gaceta de Nicaragua, Managua, April 14, for the New York Herald.]

Our great family, divided into five nationalities, is the ready prey offered to the greediness of those who envy the fertility of our soil and the topographical position of our valuable isthmus; this division is the cause of the unyielding obstinacy of the marauders who will disguise themselves under a thousand different forms, for the purpose of carrying out their projects of robbery and conquest. It is the reason of our want of progress in the midst of so many elements of prosperity, and will peradventure be also the cause which may lead us to our entire ruin, if we obstinately persist in maintaining the impossibility of all ties of fraternity. It is this division which causes iniquity and disgrace to weigh so heavily upon us to-day, when morals are corrupted, the laws and public interest of the people converted into State reason, and numbers are taken for right, and the sword for a title.

Our race and our name are running the greatest of all dangers; vandalism, which still is maintaining a threatening attitude against us, has penetrated to the heart of confidence, as all of you have seen; has insulted our hearths, set on fire our dwelling houses, and outraged our independence. Whilst such things have occurred and new scenes are preparing for us, it appears to me criminal to be buried in lethargy, and remain disunited, when we ought to combine all our forces and unite all elements of resistance for the common struggle, in order to make respected our rights or to die without seeing the last day of our country.

We are already arrived at a period when the only indispensable measure to be taken is to defend with resolution, loyalty and constancy the land and the waters assigned to us by Providence, at the distribution of its gifts, by opposing a dike to the overflowing torrent of the adventurers whom it is necessary to check in their progress, under pain of cowardly delivering up into their hands this very soil and these very waters, together with the inhabitants, their religion and public liberties. We must march in unity, guided by one single authority, and directed by one single government. To that purpose I raise my feeble voice and offer the cooperation I am able to give as President of Nicaragua. I would betray my country and my conscience if I were not to say to the governments and the people of Central America, let us unite, let us form one of the republics a single one; as it was formerly the case, and as it ought to be, in order that we may present ourselves greater, stronger and more respected.

What involves reason of public good, no separate us, setting up barriers between people identical in all respects! The dissolving policy is a false policy, condemned by the general sentiment, and condemned by the facts which are daily occurring; it is the policy of an ill conceived localism, the offspring of antiquated provincial contentions for superiority, engendering the bitter fruits we are now gathering.

Let us therefore abjure it, fully convinced that the principle which unites the individualities in the principle which creates great nations and presides over the progress and civilisation of humanity. It would be shameful for me, being as I am at the head of the destinies of Nicaragua, if I had the ambition of preserving the Presidentship by converting a personal passion into the direct cause which would disturb the unity of Central America. What ambition would be mine? An ambition fashioned agreeably to the desires of the enemies of my country. They want our five distinct nationalities for scorning us and for accomplishing their iniquitous projects. Well, I shall not be the ambitious man to furnish them the opportunity of opposing the idea of a republic of Central America being again constituted. On the contrary, from this date, I address myself to the called government, to the purpose of being called upon to send their five Presidents to an appointed place of reunion where they may deliberate on the means of organizing a general government; in order to put a stop to our fraternal quarrels and to elevate our nationality. I have not yet begun my constitutional term; for it is to be dated by the new charter which will be given. Thus it has been decided by the decree of August 22, 1857, accepted by the Nicaraguans and confirmed by the Constituent Assembly, under date of March 20 of this year. Nevertheless, great would be my joy, if instead of beginning my fixed period of presidency, I had to resign my authority by handing it over to the President of the republic of Central America.

I call on my fellow-citizens, whatever may be their political creed, to co-operate in the great work of national regeneration. The political forms which may preoccupy their thoughts, are of no account if the existence of the subject which is to be vested with them has not been secured. Let us say, "To be free or dead," and the question of the day, as to the manner of being let us adjourn the discussion of it to a later period.

We have wasted our forces, we have spilt our blood in the interest of miserable passions, and of the illusions of the government; let us now devote all our faculties to the saving of our country under the shield of one single for all, and one authority which will be the object with the greatest prudence and in a spirit of fraternal unity. More than ever harmony and peace are necessary amongst us. He who disturbs them commits a crime.

Peace and national unity in the interior, valor and constancy for resisting and driving off the common enemy are the civic virtues which must be displayed at the present crisis. I am a soldier of the conservating party of Nicaragua, and the good understanding with the friendly governments. I desire and I am disposed to co-operate to the re-establishing of the Central American family, and I am sufficiently strong to expose and to lose my life in the defence of my country. As I believe that all my fellow-citizens will be animated with the same sentiments and patriotism, I think that the future will belong to us, if we make simultaneous efforts. This future, besides being a happy one, will likewise be glorious for us all.

MANAGUA, April 10, 1858. TOMAS MARTINEZ.

SYMPATHY OF NICARAGUA WITH COMMODORE PAULDING.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS TO COMMODORE PAULDING.

[From La Gaceta de Nicaragua, Managua, April 24.]

MANAGUA, March 21, 1858.

When, in December last, the news was received that, inspired by the honor of your country and by the humanitarian sentiments which only great and generous minds have the faculty of, you had put a stop to the William Walker; who, infringing the laws of the United States, had arrived at Punta Arenas with a band of robbers, without any other object than that of trampling underfoot all principles of humanity and justice which upon the right of nations repose, my government charged General Don Maximo Jerez to express to you the deepest gratitude for the service rendered, and the Minister-Plenipotentiary of this republic in Washington was expressly ordered to make known to the illustrious government where that Nicaragua, with the profound satisfaction, acknowledged that in her very territory the capture of these filibusters by the naval forces under your command had taken place; likewise the press of this country was called upon to inform public the general contents of your instructions, and it answered to the appeal with the greatest enthusiasm.

Notwithstanding all this, the government saw with the greatest pain that the partisans of filibusterism endeavored to calumniate your conduct, and that they addressed a great many unfounded complaints to the government and the North American Congress, to which the latter gave the answer that Nicaragua alone had a right to complain herself. Is it possible that your illustrious Congress should not have heard the thankful voice of the government, the Nicaraguans, and all Central Americans, rendering thanks to Commodore Paulding, and bestowing the greatest eulogies upon the repression of crime at Punta Arenas?

It little matters, sir, that misled passions cause some of few men to be forth from publishing sentiments, because you prevented them from committing new attempts. The whole world, and what is more, humanity and civilization, have already pronounced the most favorable judgment for you, and posterity will repeat this judgment with still more admiration, for history alone is the judge of the actions of men as regards their whole worth. The President of this republic ordered me to address to you these ideas, and in so doing I have the honor to be your faithful servant, ROSALIO CORREA.

THE KINNEY IRRUPTION AT GREYTOWN.

OUR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, April 30, 1858.

A Public Execution Followed by a Filibuster Invasion—Selling of Colonel Kinney from Aspinwall—The Landing, and a Trade Operation—Hauling Down the Mosquito Flag and Symptoms of War—The Mayor Arrested—The United States Ship Jamestown in an Awkward Position—Kinney Arrested—Official Papers on Both Sides—The Colonel in Prison—He Capitulates, &c.

Some strange occurrences, not unworthy of record have taken place in this town within the past few weeks.

On the 2d inst. a boat load of natives arrived from up the San Juan river, having in charge, a corpse and two prisoners, one of whom confessed having murdered his neighbor and friend, by stabbing him with a knife. The murderer was tried, convicted, sentenced, and hung in the public plaza on the 16th, in the presence of nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the town.

On the 19th the American bark Osprey reached this port from Aspinwall, with Colonel Kinney and several others, among whom were Harrison and Dr. Sutherland, of Aspinwall, Poole, Gliddon, Bell, Dresser, &c., all non residents, and nearly all strangers here. The bark brought a small invoice of merchandise, a portion of which was said to be the property of a Captain Hill, who also came in the vessel. After trying in vain to raise sufficient money on the goods to pay the freight, the purser of the United States sloop-of-war Jamestown gave the captain of the bark his own draft on a firm in New Orleans for $500; and the balance was finally obtained on the goods, and the vessel sailed out of the harbor about noon on the 20th inst.

At about one o'clock P. M. of the same day, (Sunday,) a party of men were seen at the flagstaff in the plaza, who hauled down the Mosquito flag and hoisted the Nicaragua colors in its place. Col. Kinney, Gliddon, Poole, Dresser, Hill, Harrison, Sutherland, Bell, &c., witnessed or took prominent parts in the farce, in which the authorities of the town were not in the least interested, so long as no disturbance followed the act. The management of the flag—hoisting and lowering it—is entirely under the English Consul's authority, and in no way subject to the municipal authority, which has no flag, and is made up of Americans, English, Germans, French, &c., solely for mutual security.

Immediately after the change of flags had taken place, Col. Kinney and his associates adjourned to the station house, and an address was read by Dr. Sutherland, and presently a posse of armed men—among whom were Poole, Gliddon, Dresser, Bell and two or three more—proceeded to the residence of the Mayor, Mr. Julius Wolff, and attempted to arrest him on a warrant issued by Col. Kinney. The Mayor, seeing the strangers with guns in their hands, closed his doors against them. A guard was then stationed in front of his house, and Poole and others, by oaths and threats, endeavored to gain admittance, swearing that they would break open his doors if the Mayor did not open them, and arrest him. He was in the house, but the door was finally forced open, and the Mayor was dragged through the streets by Poole, Gliddon and their companions to the station house, where Kinney endeavored to compel him to resign his office, stating to the assembled crowd that Capt. Kennedy, of the United States ship Jamestown, had ordered the Mosquito flag pulled down and the Nicaragua colors hoisted, and that the Nicaragua flag had been made on board the Jamestown for that express purpose. Col. Kinney also stated that if the town authorities dared to resist the will of his men, the Jamestown would immediately open on the town. Mr. Wolff asked the people who had elected him, and who were now crowding around him, if they wished him to resign. They replied, in one general chorus, "No! and we will your orders to burn out these strangers." Mr. Wolff then left the station house and returned home.

Towards evening Captain Kennedy came on shore, accompanied by three of his officers, and called on Kinney, and afterwards informed the English Consul that Kinney had promised to send the Mayor and other authorities a written apology for the outrage for which he had done, and to furnish Capt. Kennedy with a copy. Capt. Kennedy also denied having given Col. Kinney any encouragement that he would protect him. The following morning (28th) the annexed notice, signed by Kinney, was sent to the resident Consuls, stating that the government of the town had been abrogated:—

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, April 26, 1858.

SIR:—Deg to inform you, agreably to the wishes of the citizens of this place, the flag of Nicaragua has been hauled down and that of Nicaragua substituted; and although the former government has been abrogated, you need fear no act of violence to any of the agents or inhabitants of San Juan.

H. L. KINNEY.

Meanwhile the authorities of the place had assembled at the English consulate to draw up a protest against the acts of Kinney, with a view of sending it to Capt. Kennedy, being perfectly paralyzed at Kinney's conduct that he was supported in his unlawful and criminal course by the United States naval force stationed at this port. Kinney and his associates were constantly threatening the Mayor and others with hanging, banishment, and the like. About noon, Captain Kennedy, with four armed boats, came in front of the town, and on stepping out of his boat on the wharf, was received by Col. Kinney and his followers. This last character, accompanied by a report which Kinney's envoys had circulated the previous night, that he should have an armed force from the Jamestown ashore the next day, seemed to put all doubt in the matter out of the question. Captain Kennedy proceeded at once to the English Consulate, accompanied by two of his officers, where he found the authorities engaged drawing up a document setting forth the facts in the case, and which was afterwards signed by the inhabitants and handed to him by the Mayor. He then began to get an insight to the game which had been played off on him by Kinney, and the awkward position by which he was to assume. He found the authorities composed of citizens of his own country, with English, French, Germans, Nicaraguans, &c., all business men, merchants, shopkeepers, &c., and all of acknowledged respectability and intelligence. He was again and again told of the representations which Col. Kinney had made, namely, that he was aided and endorsed by the United States sloop of war Jamestown. Captain Kennedy contradicted these statements of Kinney most emphatically, and returned on board his ship, from which he addressed a letter the same night, reiterating his denial of Kinney's assertions:—

UNITED STATES SHIP JAMESTOWN,

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, NICARAGUA, April 26, 1858.

Mr. JULIUS WOLFF, San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua:

SIR—Having been informed to-day by Mr. Colwell (Amer. Consul) that a report had been industriously circulated and believed in Greytown, that in the overthrow of the city government, the raising of the flag of Nicaragua, the pulling down of the Mosquito, and other acts of his, in the town of Greytown, Mr. Henry L. Kinney and his associates were aided and abetted by me, and assured of the protection of the force under my command, I beg leave to assure you that those reports have no foundation in truth. I have neither countenanced him in his acts nor promised him, directly or indirectly, any aid or support whatever. I have, moreover, explained to him my instructions under my own hand, that he had never asserted that I was to assist him, or take any part whatever, or afford him any support in his acts. I have, moreover, stated to him that I had anything to warrant such a statement on his part. He acts entirely on his own individual responsibility, or at any rate not under my protection or authority, and the only part that I desire to take in the matter is to prevent the shedding of blood. Respectfully your obedient servant.

C. H. KENNEDY, Commander.

On the following morning, the 27th inst., the authorities having no further fear of the guns of the Jamestown, arrested Kinney and four of his associates, and placed them in the station house, under the immediate guard of their own countrymen, the other portion of the force called out to man the barracks being held as a reserve. Captain Kennedy came on shore after the prisoners had been placed in the station house, congratulated the Mayor that the arrests had been made without violence, and said he had simply come in readiness to keeping the peace and to prevent bloodshed. With the view to relieve the town and help to get rid of Col. Kinney and his associates Capt. Kennedy concerted the medium between the town authorities and the prisoners, and after considerable time spent in negotiations, the following terms were agreed to, and Kinney with his four associates were taken on board the Jamestown:—

We, the undersigned, agree and pledge ourselves jointly and severally to accept the terms tendered us by Capt. Kennedy, of the United States ship of war Jamestown, and that we will this day proceed on board the ship, and that we will there without coming on shore to Greytown until we can avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of leaving, by bungo or other conveyance, for the interior of the country, and we pledge ourselves, jointly and severally, that we will not return to the town except with peaceable and friendly intentions to the local authorities, and all others, the residents thereof.

This agreement has been concluded by the intervention of Captain Kennedy, Lieutenant C. G. McKeever, United States Marine Corps of the United States ship Jamestown, and Mr. We Ed. Wolff, the Mayor of the town, and has been accepted by the undersigned in good faith, and to which we solemnly pledge ourselves without equivocation or reserve.

H. L. KINNEY, THOS. R. BELL,
GEO. R. GLIDDON, A. F. DRESSER.
E. S. POOLE.

Signed in duplicate at the town of Greytown or San Juan del Norte, this 27th April, 1858, in presence of C. H. Kennedy, commander United States ship of war Jamestown; C. G. McKeever, first Lieutenant United States Marine Corps; Julius Wolff, Mayor.

Among the numerous astonishing assertions made by Kinney and his associates was one that will not be apt to advance the interest of the person interested, nor recommend him very strongly to the present United States Consul of the United States in Nicaragua, or the citizens of the latter republic. The assertion alluded to was that Gliddon, whose name is added to the above document, was on his way from Washington to join General Lamar at Managua, having been appointed Secretary to the United States Legation in Nicaragua.

Among the Kinney defenders a black man, formerly of the city of Granada, and who held the office of Colonel under Walker, besides being an officer in the Hacienda Department, was one of the parties who boarded the United States ship Jamestown and ask Captain Kennedy for balls and shells to defend Kinney against the authorities of this town. His modest request was of course declined.

Two more men, residents of Aspinwall, who came here with Kinney, were afterwards arrested, and bound over to take their trial at Greytown. These were V. Harrison and Dr. Sutherland. This party of distinguished gentlemen will soon return to Aspinwall, whence they came, and it is to be hoped that the respectable residents of that town will not soon be again annoyed with their presence.

OUR ASPINWALL CORRESPONDENCE.

ASPINWALL, New Granada, May 21, 1858.

Colonel Kinney Returned to Aspinwall—A Word in his Defence—Capt. Kennedy Found Fault With—The Grey town Negroes and the Authorities, &c.

We have just seen Colonel Kinney and the party who figured so prominently in the late affairs at San Juan, or Grey town. Five of them alone abrogated the English negro government, struck the Mosquito flag and raised that of Nicaragua, arrested the Mayor, and dragged him in the presence of Col. H. L. Kinney to learn from him the late government was defunct. At the time they were preparing for a new election of officers the British Vice Consul armed the negroes, and applied to Commander Kennedy for protection, and demanded the Mosquito flag, upon which they had pinned an English Union Jack. The flag being refused, violence was threatened by the negroes and future punishment to the Colonel, who had now been appointed by the voice of the white citizens Governor of the town.

The British Consul and Commercial Agent of the United States recommend the commander to arrest the Governor and re establish the old negro government, which Commander Kennedy refusing, they called upon him to protect them, making a declaration that they are fearful of their lives, and that Governor Kinney and party intend to sack the town. The commander, by inquiry, ascertains the falsity of the declarations, and again refuses to interfere, when they circulate a report that the commander had undertaken the charge of government, and such should be the report sent to the English government, when Commander Kennedy was caught with English negro chaff, and became suddenly active in denying any knowledge of any charge. The negroes then discovered his weak point, kept up the fun, and ran the commander a pretty goose chase after a jack o' lantern. He got so pretty well frightened with the idea of the power threatened that he suddenly became the negroes' right hand man.

When the election for other officers was about to take place, two hundred Jamaica negroes were armed by the British Consul, and with a piece of cannon paraded in front of the Governor's house at San Juan, and sent it on fire as a signal hang the Governor and his companions. The Mayor having gained fresh courage from the assurance of the commander that he should have assistance to arrest the American citizens, was forced at gun point to pull down the flag, went parading from house to house, and man to man, showing a despatch and reading the same aloud, and succeeded in getting a number of the citizens to join him and was on their side. The Governor had told the Captain that if he wished it he would suffer the authorities to continue until something should be heard from Nicaragua; and during this time the negroes, supported by the English Consul, had detained from liberty a number of the Colonel's friends, who without any thought of molestation were in the street of the town. Two were arrested in this way, when the Colonel and two others were betrayed into the hands of two hundred armed and drunken negroes, and the Governor's party without a weapon.

The presence of Commander Kennedy at this moment, without doubt saved their instant massacre. The Commander suffered the negroes to hold their prisoners for about three hours, and then decided in the favor of the negroes; and took the party on board his ship as prisoners. The negroes pledged themselves that they would give the party passports to go up the river into the interior, and afterwards refused them. The English negroes saluted the English flag, giving it twenty one guns, and then hoisted the Mosquito, while the drunk and uproarious shouted forth their triumph as victory a over the Americans and whites of San Juan.

The Mayor arraigned many other Americans on the following day, not suffering them to speak in his presence, while the negroes grinning around showed their delight.

ASPINWALL, May 21, 1858.

Colonel Kinney Shipped for Texas—Some of His Friends Sent With Him.

The Granada has just left this port with passengers for Havana and New Orleans, among whom are Colonel H. L. Kinney, bound for Corpus Christi, Texas, via New Orleans; Major Bell and Colonel Gliddon.

Mr. Body also left for Havana, and five of the officers of the Saranac war frigate at Panama, on account of ill health. The remainder of the officers and men are well.