

Our Washington correspondents advise us that the Cabinet has determined to recognise the existing government of Nicaragua and to receive Senor Yrisarri, as Minister; and that, moreover, a treaty has been privately negotiated with that republic, and will be signed at once, placing the whole of the pending questions about the Transit route upon a satisfactory footing. Our correspondents differ somewhat as to the terms of the treaty, and we publish their despatches as we have received them, without endeavoring to make them confirm each other.

The consummation of this event has no doubt been hastened by the sudden departure of Gen. Walker from New Orleans, as is supposed for the purpose of endeavoring to begin again the war in Central America; and it puts an effective quietus on his claim to the Presidency of Nicaragua, and through this to the plans of the Southern filibusters and fire-eaters in that direction. What effect it will have upon the contending parties who claim to hold grants of the Transit route through Lake Nicaragua we cannot judge until we learn the terms of the new treaty. From information which we published some time back in relation to this point, we have reason to believe that the government will provide for indemnity and satisfaction to the *bona fide* American citizens and non-combatants who have been sufferers by the unlawful acts of Nicaragua and her allies, and will leave the question of the Transit route grant to the decision of the legal tribunals of that republic.

Our Washington correspondent's letter published on Monday stated that the State Department had been for some days examining the question of boundary between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and it is not at all improbable that the new treaty is one partaking of an advisory character, and that it is acquiesced in by the British government through Lord Napier and Sir William Gore Ouseley, similar to the Webster and Crampton treaty of 1850. But whether this be the case or not is of little consequence, for Great Britain, with the many irons she has in the fire in the East, is rapidly coming to the conclusion that it will be much better for her and for the interests of her subjects to acquiesce in our government taking a leading part in all questions relating to this continent. Whatever course Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet may have determined to pursue in relation to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, will be guided by an eminent sense of justice to those republics, and a high regard for the interests of all commercial nations in securing the peaceful transit of that isthmus. It will, no doubt, have also the effect of contributing to the peaceful arrangement of the difficulties now pending between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Some light will be thrown on these by a succinct sketch of recent events there, so far as our advices reach.

After the capitulation and departure of the filibusters from Rivas, the allied troops withdrew from Nicaragua, with the exception of a few Costa Ricans. Gen. Martinez and Gen. Jerez then took possession of the government, deposing the *pro tem.* President, Rivas, and proceeded to call an election by the people. At our latest advices it was pretty well ascertained that Gen. Martinez had received a majority of the popular vote. In the meantime the Costa Rican forces were gradually withdrawn, as the country became organized, and Fort San Carlos, on the San Juan river at its outlet from Lake Nicaragua, was handed over to Nicaragua; but Col. Cauty, with a Costa Rican force, held the lower part of the river and Punta Arenas at its mouth. President Mora being desirous of securing from Nicaragua an acknowledgment of the claim of Costa Rica to all the territory on the right bank of that river, and to become a participant in the grant of the Transit route, proposed several arrangements to the dual government of Martinez and Jerez. From the complaining and even menacing tone held by the official journals of Costa Rica, and the recent demand for the surrender of Fort San Carlos, made by Col. Cauty immediately on his recent return from San José to the river, it is to be presumed that these negotiations have all fallen through, and that President Mora is desirous of getting complete possession of the territory, as the best key to ultimate diplomacy with a Spanish American government.

Besides these bickerings Costa Rica has assumed a right to cede the privilege of the Transit route, and made what has been known as the Webster and Harris grant to Commodores Morgan and Garrison. From the complaints and accusations of her official organs we learned that at the same time Generala Martinez and Jerez made a like grant of the Transit route to an agent of Commodore Vanderbilt. As Commodore Morgan did not comply with the payments stipulated by the Webster and Harris grant, it lapsed; and in view of the fact that Costa Rica still holds the river and lake steamers and the warehouses at Punta Arenas, Vanderbilt has sent Webster down to Costa Rica, with Allen (his son-in-law) for the purpose of getting a new grant from her. If he succeeds in this, he will probably get possession of the route and the steamers, through the consent of both parties there, and will have outtripped all the other divisions of the New York squadron, under the respective commands of Law, Morgan, Garrison and Company. As under the new treaty made at Washington the operations of Walker and Henningsen, and the bickerings of Mora and Martinez will be stopped, we shall not be at all surprised to see Vanderbilt come out of the fight with flying colors and the spoils of victory.

Senors Molina and Yrisarri can now go to work at once and arrange the pending questions regarding the spoliation and massacre of our citizens at Virgin Bay, Granada and other places; and the reparation they will have to make for these outrages will be a useful lesson to them and to all the other Spanish American

governments, and convince them that although some of our enterprising and ambitious youth accept their invitations to take a part in their eternal intestine squabbles, our peaceful citizens, who do not do this, are to be respected and their rights recognized. Our government must insist upon this at once, for it is only the certainty of a speedy execution of justice, rather than the penalty of the law, that restrains the evil doer.