Mr. J. F. Perley, of Newburyport, Mass., a much respected resident of Callao, died about the 25th of March.

A letter from Lima, dated the 25th of March, again calls the attention of the public and our government to the melancholy fate of the nine Americans who were some time since cruelly butchered by Peruvian troops, near Tabatinga. It is stated to have been a cold-blooded and unprovoked massacre. Surely, some steps will be taken to bring to punishment the perpetrators of this outrage.

#### SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 1st of March. They contain nothing of special importance. Mr. Lee, former Plenipotentiary to the United States, had arrived at Honolulu.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate, Thursday, May 1.—Nicaragua affairs were introduced by Mr. Weller, who called for all extant correspondence of any official nature. He condemned the course of the Administration in not recognizing "the existing Government" of Nicaragua, and defended Gen. Walker from the charge of fillibustering, saying that he was no free-booter, but an amiable gentleman, actuated by the purest of motives. Mr. Weller wanted no war, but he desired a stable Government in that country, which would only be secured by an infusion of Anglo-Saxon blood. He read a letter from Goneral Walker, which asserted that the British Government have interfered in the pending struggle between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and have furnished the former with arms. As to the Panama riot, Mr. Weller said that the most friendly relations continued with the Government of New Granada, and he had no doubt that that Government would do justice as far as lay in its power. Mr. Douglas made a brief speech, in which he charged that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was daily violated by Great Britain. He regarded Walker's Government as legitimate, and the firmest since the Nicaraguans threw off the Spanish yoke. He thought we should rather encourage emigration thither; and though he would support the neutrality laws he would not go a hair's breadth beyond their strict letter. Mr. Toombs spoke against the action of the Naval Board, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Indian Appropriation bill, and the bill reviving the act of 1852 relative to suspended entries of public lands, and the act of 1846 concerning suspended preëmption land claims. Mr. Maxwell spoke for the Southern side, and Mr. Perry followed for the North, on the question of Slavery extension. Mr. Quitman introduced a bill to repeal certain sections of the Neutrality laws, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SEXATE, Friday, May 2.—Mr. Benjamin made a speech on matters growing out of the Slavery question, in which he declared it to be his intention to join the Democratic party. Mr. Cass obtained the floor for Thursday next, when he will address the Senate on "Squatter Sovereignty," in reply to Mr. Brown of Mississippi. Mr. Seward replied to that portion of Mr. Benjamin's speech which respected himself. Messrs. Hale and Clay then entertained the Senate with the following passage-at-words, which our readers will undoubtedly find highly edifying:

Mr. Hale, of N. H., alluding to what, he said, were grossly personal attacks on him in Mr. Clay's recent speech, remarked that he had but one word to submit in reply—that it will take something besides malignity to redeem imbecility from contempt.

Mr. Clay, of Ala., (springing to his feet greatly excited)—I defy the Senator's malice as much as I condemn his baseness. No man shall assail my rights or those of my constituents, and shirk his responsibility by skulking behind the plea of non-combatancy. If he were animated by those heroic feelings which he professes, he would not come upon this floor, and, under the protection of its rules, seek immunity for his insolence. I know he is pleased by this attention. There are those of his class who, like the London attorney, Mark Meddle, in the play, are ambitious of a kick. (Sensation.) Mr. Clay concluded by remarking that he had nothing more to say to that Senator, having twice declined his acquintance; and he asked pardon of the Senate for consuming to much time about a Senator who soils the carpet upon which he treads.

Mr. Hale replied that he had never sought an introduction to Mr. Clay but once, and that was on professional business for the benefit of a citizen of Alabama.

Mr. CLAY rejoined that he did not think his reputation for veracity would suffer by comparison with one who had repeatedly eaten his own words.

Mr. Hale replied, that if he did eat his own words, he would have a more palatable meal than the Senator from Alabama if he should undertake to eat his. (Laughter.)

Horse.—Thirteen private bills were passed, and the House adjourned to Monday.

SENATE, Monday, May 5.—The Secretary of State was called upon to furnish the journal of the proceedings of the Commissioners convened at Paris to adjudicate on the claims for French Spoliations. Mr. Bayard spoke in favor of the adoption of his substitute for the Naval Committee's bill to amend the act creating the Naval Board. It proposes to restore officers on the reserve list, and to investigate the cases of those dropped.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill providing for deepening the channel over St. Clair Flats, Michigan, was passed, as was also the bill in relation to improvements in the Savannah River. Mr. Clingman asked leave to submit a joint resolution authorizing the President to employ any part of the land or naval forces, and to call for and use any number of volunteers, to provide for the safety of passengers and property on thoroughfares or lines of travel between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, as guaranteed by existing treaty stipulations. Considerable debate ensued, and the House finally adjourned without receiving it.

SENATE, Tuesday, May 6.—The Senate was engaged all day in discussing the proper location of the District of Columbia Armory, and the bill making appropriation for the construction of harbor works on Lake Superior, but without any definite action.

House.—The diplomatic and consular appropriation bills were passed. The morning hour was occupied in the discussion of a bill granting alternate sections of land in Iowa in aid of railroads now in progress of construction in that State. A substitute embracing the objects above mentioned was finally adopted, but no definite action was taken in the matter. The remainder of the session was consumed in personal explanations of a political nature.

SENATE, Wednesday, May 7.—The Senate appointed a third Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, the two former Committees being unable to agree. Mr. Bayard concluded his speech, commenced on Monday, upon the means of remedying the blunders of the Naval Retiring Board.

House.—The entire session was spent in debate upon the propriety of appoint-

ing a third Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill. The principal difficulties were stated to be relative to the Senate's amendments appropriating \$1,800,000 for the Army and \$300,000 for the Washington Water Works. No final action was had.

# MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Monday Evening, May 6.—The nomination of William Goodheart, as Superintendent of Roads, in place of Thomas Starr, was confirmed, Alexander Ward having previously tendered his resignation of the office. The nomination of Thomas A. Bancker, as Clerk to the Superintendent of Repairs of Public Buildings, was received, but was not acted on. A statement showing the financial condition of the Croton Aqueduct Department was also received. The expenditures foot up \$379,084, and the receipts balance the account. The Board concurred with the Council in paying certain policemen for services rendered while under suspension, thus overruling the Mayor's veto of their previous action in the case. A City Chamberlain will not be nominated till the Mayor returns.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—It was stated by Councilman Van Tine that a letter had been received by certain property owners in Reade street, who are interested in the widening of that street, stating that if \$1,000 were not forwarded to a certain address there would be a minority report of the Committee on Streets against the proposed improvement. Mr. Van Tine offered a resolution to have a special Committee appointed to investigate into the action of the Street Committee to ascertain if there was any foundation for the statement. The resolution was adopted. Three members of the Committee, Messrs. Van Riper, Phillips, and Clinton, favored the investigation. A resolution was offered directing inquiry as to the propriety of changing the landings of the Sound steamers from the North to the Fast river. A resolution allowing carmen to reside out of the city was adopted by a vote of nineteen to seventeen. Two veto messages were received from the Mayor; one upon the proposition to open Seventy-fourth street, from Eighth avenue to Broadway, and the other upon the resolution awarding to W. H. Adams the contract for building piers at Manhattanville, and in certain contingencies giving to the head of the department to which the matter belongs the power to award the contract to the "lowest bidder in order."

Wednesday Evening, May 7, in the Board of Councilmen, an increase was voted of the salaries of the Mayor, the City Comptroller, the Commissioner of Streets, and Deputy Street Commissioner. The Mayor was voted \$6,000 a year, an increase of \$3,000 on the former salary; for the Comptroller and Commissioner of Streets the addition voted was \$2,000 a year, making their salaries \$5,000 each; the Deputy Street Commissioner had his salary raised from \$1,500 to

Wharves and Piers.—The Aldermanic Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips, have decided to visit a number of piers and bulkheads, erected without consent, and a number of slips that are filling up rapidly and likely to cause great expense to the city.

COST OF THE MATSELL INVESTIGATION.—May 4, the Committee on Police of the Board of Councilmen, Mr. Baxter, Chairman, met to hear evidence preliminary to making their report, as to allowing the bill recently submitted to the Common Council by Stephen H. Branch and counsel and reporters for services rendered in the investigation, some time since, into the nativity of the Chief of Police. These bills amount in the aggregate to \$4,304, and are distributed as follows:—

Statements were made by Messrs. Nash and Noyes, of the Council, and by Alderman Briggs and Stephen H. Branch.

MACHINES TO SPRINKLE THE STREETS.—Several new machines for sprinkling the streets with water were exhibited, May 1st, before the Aldermanic Committee on Croton Aqueduct. Before deciding upon which to adopt it was voted to have a further trial the next week. The objection to those experimented with was, having too large holes, and causing the streets to be too muddy.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-May 5.—Before Judge Betts.

THE trial of Wm. C. Valentine, indicted for engaging in the slave trade, which was set down for to-day, (Monday,) was postponed till Wednesday, May 14, in consequence of the death of Ogden Hoffmann, who was one of the defendant's counsel.

The trial of Joseph L. White, Capt. Tinklepaugh and Joseph Fowler, indicted for resisting United States officers in the service of process on board the Northern Light, was set down for Thursday next.

In the cases of the United States agt. George Law and Marshall O. Roberts, action on Custom-House bonds, a formal verdict was taken, subject to the opinion of the Court.

John Lowre and John Woods, charged with committing an assault with a dangerous weapon (a sheath-kniie) upon the person of one B. F. Johnston, on board the ship Wandering Jew, on her voyage from Liverpool to the East Indies, were arraigned, tried separately and convicted. Charles Edwards for both defendants; District-Attorney McKeon and Assistant District-Attorney Joachimssen for the Government.

Judge Rockwell has delivered an opinion in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, to the effect that the repealing clause of the Prohibitory law did not touch that portion of the excise law which prohibits the sale of liquor in less quantities than five gallons, or to be drank upon the premises of the sellor

#### SUPERIOR COURT.

#### BALE OF THE NEW YORK HOTEL STOPPED BY INJUNCTION.

May 6.—Edmund Griffin vs. Curtis Judson and Others.

Some few weeks since a decision in this case was given by Judge Slosson in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. H. H. Rice, deputy Clerk of this Court, was appointed receiver to take charge of the lease, fixtures, &c., of the New York Hotel, and was directed by the order of the Court to sell the property for the benefit of the plaintiff. Pursuant to advertisement, the receiver proceeded this morning to put up at auction in front of the City Hall, the property in question. The title of Mr. Curtis Judson in the New York Hotel was put up, the first bid being \$50, gradually rising by fifties, until it was about to be knocked down to Judge Whiting for the sum of \$3,150. The hammer was, however, suddenly stopped by one of the Sheriff's deputies, who came forward to the auctioneer and served him with a copy of an injunction which had just been issued by Judge Slosson, restraining the sale until the further order of the Court.

### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

WE have already announced the fact that Mr. Bayard Taylor is engaged in preparing a Cyclopædia of Modern Travel. We now learn that this work will comprise the voyages, explorations, and adventures of more than fifty celebrated travelers of the half century between Humboldt's journeys to the equinoctial regions and Dr. Barth's return from Timbuctoo. The mass of information contained in many of their works, though of great value and interest in every point of view, has never been made accessible to readers of the English language. Mr. Taylor will compare and digest the whole, and we dare say will present it in a most attractive and agreeable form. The work will contain about 800 octavo pages, and will be sold by subscription only. The publishers are Messrs. Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., of Cincinnati.

DERBY & JACKSON are preparing a uniform edition of the novels that delighted the last generation, "Thaddeus of Warsaw," "Scottish Chiefs," "Children of the Abbey," "Romance of the Forest," &c., &c. We believe each work is to be complete in one volume.

TICKNOB & FIELDS are bringing out a library edition of the "Waverley Novels"—the original three volume romances to appear in two pocket volumes each. The series is to be executed in the best style of Boston typography.

TICKNOR & FIELDS have also in press an edition of Browning's Poems, more full than any yet published, but not complete—"Sordello" and some other of his least satisfactory productions being omitted.

THE Life of Col. Daniel Morgan, of the Continental Army, has been prepared from his unpublished letters and papers, by his grandson, James Graham, Esq., of New Orleans, and will be issued in June by Derby and Jackson.

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

WAU-BUN, THE "EARLY DAY" IN THE NORTH-WEST. By Mrs. JOHN H. KINZIE, of Chicago, with illustrations: Derby & Jackson.

In the handsome volume before us we have a valuable contribution to the

early history of the "North-west," a field which affords more incidents of real interest than any other, and one which can never be alluded to without finding sympathetic readers. It seems strange that an "early history" of any thing should commence in the year 1830! Yet so rapidly has grown up our Western States, that twenty-five years have developed vast empires, where previous to that short period of time all was primitive, and, save the intrusion of the savage all was silence and waste. Mrs. Kinzie writes in the first person, and narrates her own experience, and we have yet to meet with a lady who, under such circumstances is not pleasing in her narrative. We find in Wau-Bun the "Farly day," a freshness and originalty quite refreshing, while being surfeited with hot-bed literature dealing in hot-bed subjects. There is something fascinating in going into the Wildern ination, and a keen sense of character, and listening to her "first impressions" and her matured experience. Through such a medium the rough, rolicking adventurous life of the frontier, has all the charm of well executed pictures; we see the trees, the rocks, the sky, the sunshine and the storms in their best aspects, while we are comfortably housed, and entirely freed from the neces sary evils accompanying such exhibitions. Mrs. Kinzie has contributed much to preserve the true idea of our aboriginal inhabitants; at the time she started from Detroit, she soon came among the red men. Michilmiachinac was a central point for the fur traders, and all beyond was the Indian's home, the white man being only an intruder. Following the fortune of her husband she meets with representatives of most of the tribes of the North-west, and naively lets us into their manners and customs, through pleasant incident, and more pleasant anecdote. The struggle of the pioneer, the shifts of refined people living in the back-woods; the novelties and unexpected adventures; the contrasts of civilization with the simplicity and the cunning of the savage, are brought before us with the vividness of real existence, and the fresh air we breathe, and the freedom we enjoy in this imaginary existence, improve our bodily health, as well as our mental existence. We predict for Wau-Bau an extensive sale; it is a book that no one can treat with indifference. Mrs. Kinzie will have ten thousand friends throughout the Union, who will admire her fortitude, her humor, and bless her for her observation, and thank her for her industry in record her experience for the benefit of the reading public. The publishers deserve great praise for the manner they have done their part; if our time permit we shall refer to Wau-Bun again.

LIVES OF AMERICAN MERCHANTS. BY FREEMAN HUNT, A. M., Editor of the Merchants' Magazine. New York.

If "Commerce is King," and no one will dispute the adage, then the high officers connected with the sovereign deserve especial notice. Mr. Hunt, fortunately for himself, and for the merchant, entered upon the task of illustrating the vast importance of commercial life, and extending his supervision beyond the details of figures, he has gone on to the interesting field of giving the lives of American merchants, who, after all, hold in a great degree the destiny of the country in their hands. In the present volume before us we have an "Introductory Essay," which is really a magnificent review of the calling of the merchant, its history, and its influence, and should be read by all who do business, as well calculated to inspire dignified notions, sound principles of honor, and elevate all the associations of trade. Then follow biographical sketches, with nine splendidly engraved portraits of a number of eminent "early merchants," who did much to give shape to American commercial affairs at the close of the revolution, and continue its prosperity down to the close of the war of 1812. These sketches are written by some of the most eminent scholars in the country, among whom we notice the names of John A. Lowell, Charles King, Jos. R. Chandler, George H. Russell, and Edward Everett. No American library can well be complete without the "Lives of American Merchants." Mr. Hunt cannot be too much commended for the mannner he has accomplished this work; it is worthy of the editor of the Merchant's Magazine.

THE HEROES: or, GREEK FAIRY TALES FOR MY CHILDREN. By Rev. C. KINGSLEY, author of "Hypatia," "Amyar Leigh," with illustrations by the author. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

We have, in "The Heroes," a very successful attempt to give much of the classic history of Greece, in a style that will meet the comprehension of youthful readers. The task certainly is a difficult one, but has been as far as possible well performed; for if the young, and even the old not familiar with the subject treated, can be induced to read of "the gods" of the most remarkably intellectual nation that ever existed, an appetite may be created for deeper investigation, and consequently greater cultivation of the mind.

COLOMBA. By PROSPER MERIMEE. Translated from the French. Phillips, Sampson & Company.

Prosper Mérimee has been esteemed for many years one of the most brilliant of French writers, yet we are not aware that a translation of any of his works has ever been offered to the American public. As a picture of Corsican life and manners, Colomba will be greatly appreciated, as it gives a most unequalled picture of Corsican life, made so interesting by its associations with the Napoleon family. The reading public is greatly indebted to Messrs. Sampson & Co. for introducing so striking and agreeable a story to all lovers of light reading who have not cared to make themselves acquainted with the French language, or who have not been so fortunate as to meet with the present volume.

We are in receipt of a number of valuable publications, notices of which we are compelled to defer until our next issue

### MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER FOR BROOKLYN.—The Water Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council have reported in favor of the Nassau Water Works Company introducing water into the city of Brooklyn, and in favor of taking \$1,300,000 of the stock. This company proposes to furnish twenty millions of gallons a day, and the whole cost not to exceed \$4,200,000, and to be completed within three years. The report will be considered at a special meeting to be hold May 14.

SUGAR.—The prospect of a good sugar crop in Louisiana is very poor. The severity of the winter killed both seed and plant cane to a great extent, and though an attempt has been made to get cane from Cuba for planting, only three ship loads have been obtained—the Spanish government, from sellish motives purely, interdicting further shipment. The sugar planters upon the highlands between Bayou Sara and Baton Rouge, being utterly unable to get cane, have planted their fields with cotton.

DURABLE SNOW.—Till the middle of April the snow-drifts in Connecticut, within two or three hours of this city, were several feet deep, and in some mountainous roads it was extremely difficult to get about, after it had thawed just enough to let a horse "slump in." Some of the farmers could not plow "up to the wall," on account of snowdrifts.

A GREAT VOYAGE.—The ship Abigail arrived at New Bedford recently, from a whaling voyage, having been absent forty-four months. She had taken during that time 329 barrels of sperm oil, 5,153 barrels of whale oil, and \$1,500 lbs. of bone. At the current prices, the aggregate of the voyage would amount to about \$195,000.

CONSPIRACY AND HEAVY BLACK-MAIL OPERATION.—Another of CONSPIRACY AND HEAVY BLACK-MAIL OPERATION.—Indicated those infamous conspiracies and black-mail operations which occasionally startle the community has recently come to light—the victim in the case being a gentleman who formerly held a very high official station in this city, and the conspirator and black-mail operator a member of the Brown family. The circonspirator and black-mail operator a member of the Brown family. cumstances are similar to those which were divulged in the Court of Sessions about five years ago, when a lawyer of this city was convicted and sentenced to State Prison as one of the principals in the swindle. A woman, young and fascinating, was in this case, as in the other, the tool used by the designing Brown to accomplish his object, and he acted the part of the "injured husband." The alleged crim. com. is said to have taken place eighteen years ago, and since that time the victim has been bled by Brown to the tune of from \$50,000 to \$150,000 rather than bear exposure. The police, as well as several prominent citizens, have for yoars been aware of the circumstances; but the victim always refused to bring Brown to justice, prefering rather to lose his fortune than his good name. The last haul Brown made was a deed of some property located at Harlem, valued at \$20,000; and to recover this back and bring Brown to justice, it is said, legal proceedings have been or will be commenced. These will probably develop the circumstances of the affair. It is further said that, some time ago, Brown attempted to pluck a wealthy iron merchant of this city by a similar process, but failed and was kicked into the street. He is decidedly a "fast" man; kept his fast horses, and was always in funds. He moved from New York a while ago, and now makes a city in the interior of this State his home.

PROSPERITY OF TBLEGRAPH LINES.—We learn that the present season far exceeds all previous years in the amount of business transacted by the various telegraph lines out of this city, and the profits of the company are correspondingly large. The net income of one of the Southern lines, with a paid up cash capital of less than one hundred thousand dollars, has reached as high as five thousand dollars per month. It would thus appear that there is an ample field for a new line to the South, and we are gratified to learn that the public will soon be favored with greatly increased telegraphic facilities at a large reduction from the present exorbitant rates of tariff between this city and Washington. The three heavy English cables destined for the Southern line, which has been in course of construction for six months past between this city and Philadelphia were laid down successfully May 6—first at the Narrows, from a point just north of Fort Hamilton, Long Island, to a point on the northerly side of Fort Richmond, on Staten Island; second at Hell Gate, between the ferry slips; and the third at the Kills, between the steamboat wharf at Bergen Point, New Jersey, to Port Richmond, Staten Island—thus securing a direct connection between this city. Astoria, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Fort Hamilton, Staten Island, Jersey City, and thence by Elizabethtown, Doylestown and Norristown to Philadelphia. The new line will be opened about the middle of the present month, and will be worked under the Hughes patent, which is believed to possess extraordinary advantages over all other telegraphic inventions, printing the messages unerringly correct and in plain Roman capitals, and capable of transmitting intelligence at the rate of about 5,000 words per hour over one wire, or 2,500 words from each end and at the same instant of time.

## CASTILLO.

CASTILLO is the first place between Greytown and Lake Nicaragua, in which are to be seen houses built American fashion, which form a strange contrast to the bamboo huts occupied by the natives. Two of the American houses are occupied as hotels, and called the National and Nicaragua Houses. They are well ventilated and cleanly. The great point of attraction at this place is the bold, pyramidal-shaped rock upon which are the remains of an old Spanish castle in tolerable preservation. Our artist correspondent, Capt. A. J. Morrison, thus alludes to it in his interesting letter:—

"On arriving at Castillo, and having to remain there until the coming up of Capt. Wilson's company, which was in the second boat, some six hours behind us, and having seen my men quartered out of the sun, guards placed over the baggage, &c., I started for the old castle we had seen, when suddenly steaming round a short curve in the river, frowning on us from the heights, with a solita "shoulder arms" pacing to and fro on its topmost walls. This castle is the first point of importance the traveler meets with on his way up the San Juan river, and was built about three hundred years ago to defend the then wealthy cities of Granada and Leon from the approach of the buccaneers, so long the terror of Central America and the Isthmus. The castle is no longer occupied as a military post, and is interesting only as a specimen of the architectural ability of the earlier days of Spanish rule on this continent. Its walls are but slightly damaged by the innumerable sieges it has sustained, and time makes but little impression upon the massive stones, durable cement, and superior masonry that mark the construction. It is situated on an eminence which rises abruptly from within fifty or sixty feet of the southern shore to the height of one hundred and twenty feet, sloping off gently to the west, until it again reaches the shore in that direction. Up this side of the hill is a paved road leading up to the old draw-bridge of the castle. The bridge itself has long since disappeared; the abutment still stands in perfect order. Up this road I took my way—in fact, the only approach to the castle, unless by climbing up the steep and rugged front. On arriving, I made search for a way to get in. The only one to be found was to descend into the moat, which is half-filled with stones and old rubbish fallen from the walls above, and by some contrivance I climbed to the entrance, which, by several stones that were there placed on top one another, and sticks stuck in crevices, together with my being quite tall, I managed to do with a result satisfactory to myself, although accomplished with a sacrifice of several finger nails. The walls are from three to four feet thick. There are five separate landings or outerworks, each one of which must be stormed in turn before the next one can be gained, the passages leading from one to the other in each case being up a very narrow flight of stairs. The first flight leads up to the top; the one on the left connects with an underground room, on one side of which are two cells. The door on the right of the stairs opens into a small court; crossing it to the east side, I entered a door in the wall, through which I descended the second flight of steps, at the foot of which I found a passage running north and south. At the north end of this passage is another chamber, which I suppose was once the magazine. By stamping on this floor, it gives forth a very hollow sound. Here is to be seen the effect of an attempt on the part of several of the soldiers now stationed here (Raymond's company) to get through this floor, but the cement of which it is composed proved too much for them and the tools they worked with, (an old axe and their bayonets.) At the southern end of this passage is a similar room, with the exception that in the western wall of this one there is a blind door. Both of these rooms are three steps lower than the floor of the passage.

On the outside of the castle, and to the right of the drawbridge is quite a hole, dug under the corner by the soldiers in the hopes of finding buried treasures. The natives around here tell of immense treasures that have at different times been hid by the different chiefs when the castle was about to fall, in order to save it from the conquerors."

The walls of this interesting relic of old times consist of heavy misshapen blocks of stone, held together by some very hard and durable kind of cement so common in all Spanish ruins on our continent, with an occasional row of large red tiles of about a foot square, which seem to have answered the double purpose of binding the mason-work together, and determining the level of the doors and windows. One of the largest rooms in the fort was evidently a chapel. The stone pots which contained the holy water are still in good preservation, and a small elevation near the center of the room points out the burial places of some of the magnates of its days of glory. There is not an inscription of any kind to be