NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—HONEYMOON—GIPSY QUEEN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—JACK CADE—LITTLE TODDLEKINS.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—CIVILIZATION—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—AMOROUS OF THREE—TOO LATE FOR THE TRAIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—TIME WORKS WONDERS—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME—IRISH ORGER.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery—MILITARY EXECUTION—EVELEEN WILSON—TO PARIS AND BACK FOR FIVE POUNDS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—ALLOW ME TO APOLOGIZE—MILLINES' HOLIDAY. Evening—WILLOW COPSE.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MELODIES BY CHRISTY'S OPERA TROUPE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

CIRCUS, 37 Bowery—EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

GEORAMA, 586 Broadway—BEHVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.

HELLER'S SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES, 539 Broadway.

OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway.

New York, Tuesday, April 25, 1853.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cunard steamship America, Captain Leitch, will leave Boston to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:—

LIVERPOOL—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
LONDON—Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill.
" Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.
PARIS—Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse.
" B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mails will close in this city at one and three o'clock.

The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half past nine o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

The News.

By the arrival last night of the steamship Star of the West, we are enabled this morning to lay before our readers the details of the news from California which was shadowed in advance by the telegraph from New Orleans yesterday. The particulars of the loss of the steamship Independence, and the thrilling incidents connected therewith, form the greater and by far the most interesting portion of the news. Many a sorrowing heart will be left to mourn the loss of near and dear friends by this shocking and melancholy calamity. The news in other respects will be found very interesting.

In addition to the details of the California intelligence, the Star of the West brings us later and very interesting intelligence from Central America and the Sandwich Islands. The letters from our San Juan correspondents embrace everything of interest that had transpired in that quarter subsequent to the sailing of the previous steamer. The inhabitants of the town held an election for municipal officers on the 15th inst., the result of which was the return of only two Americans to the Common Council. The preceding board of council was entirely composed of Americans. The town was perfectly tranquil, the Transit Company was getting along satisfactorily, the U. S sloop-of-war Cyane was still laying near by, and the British war steamer Geyser was cruising in the vicinity.

One of our San Juan correspondents records the progress of the war between Honduras and Guatemala, and in so doing gives a short and curious biographical sketch of the commander-in-chief of the army of the latter country. The recapture of the town of Limas, in Honduras, by the British, is confirmed.

Those interested in the whaling business, as well as the general reader, will find many items of importance in the Sandwich Islands news.

The storm yesterday had the effect of materially abbreviating our telegraphic intelligence—a very fortunate circumstance, by the way, as it gives us room for much other and perhaps fully as valuable information as could have been transmitted by the wires.

There appears to be nothing of special interest stirring at Washington. The hard and soft shell wire-pullers from this State, and the Unionists and State Rights men of the South, having mostly gone home, the national capital is fast relapsing into its pristine soberness. Still, there are enough politicians and place-seekers left to keep the President and his advisers quite busy, and the hotel keepers from desponding, as is evinced by the fact that Gen. Pierce has been forced to set aside certain days in the week on which to give audience to applicants for office. The Gardner trial also materially assists in giving the city a lively appearance—the court room being generally pretty well filled by witnesses and spectators every day. We observe that John Carlos Gardner, brother of the Doctor, was among those called upon the stand yesterday. Our special correspondent furnishes the names of all the postmasters who have been appointed since the adjournment of the Senate and will require confirmation at the next session. The extracts which we publish concerning the gossip in Washington, and the salaries of different clerks, under the new classification act, are interesting.

The steamship Isabel has arrived at Charleston, with later advices from Havana. The political news from Cuba is of no importance.

Miss Lucy Stone, of Boston, last evening delivered the first of her lectures in this city on Woman's Rights, at Metropolitan Hall. She contended that God had endowed woman with as large a capacity for knowledge as the opposite sex, and that it was His intention that woman should engage in every kind of employment for which she had the intellect. Every species of trade or profession should therefore be open to her—lawyer, judge, daguerreotypist, minister, merchant, &c. She concluded her remarks by pointing out that if the fair sex would patronise their sisters engaged in these various avocations, that the result would be the elevation of womankind in the scale of society, and increased happiness and prosperity throughout the world.

A lecture on the social duties of the Irish in the United States was delivered last evening in the Tabernacle, by Thomas Darcy McGee. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the necessity of the children of Catholic parents being educated according to the rules of their church. A brief abstract of his discourse will be found in another column.

The Board of Aldermen met agreeable to adjournment last evening, and transacted a large amount of routine business. On motion of Alderman Hemann it was resolved that the old clock, which has been recently taken down from the City Hall, be placed in Essex market and there illuminated. The Board also concurred with the Board of Assistant Aldermen to pay one thousand dollars to Lieut. Col. Burnham in aid of the sick and destitute of the New York Volunteers. The body adjourned until 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening.

The New York Printers' Co-operative Union had a very satisfactory meeting last night. Thirty-seven new members were admitted, and a large amount of business transacted.

The next news from Europe will be brought by the steamships Humboldt or Canada, both of which are now fully due—the former at this port, and the latter at Halifax.

See the inside pages for the proceedings in the Board of Supervisors, and Court of Oyer and Terminer; Police Intelligence; Theatrical and Musical; Interesting from Texas; Colored Seamen in South Carolina; Financial and Commercial Reviews, &c.

Hon. Solon Borland and the Mission to Central America.

The official announcement of the appointment of Senator Borland, of Arkansas, as Minister to Central America, (after his declination of New Mexico,) will give rise to a variety of opinions and conjectures among the politicians of all parties in this country, and, at this juncture of prevailing peace and monotonous neutrality among civilized nations, will be very apt to startle John Bull from his estimates of Australia to the possible contingencies of an early gathering of hostile squadrons along the Spanish Main.

The question of paramount importance regarding this appointment is: what are the peculiar proclivities and antecedents of Major Borland in relation to the momentous duties to which he has been thus assigned? And to this interrogatory the Honorable Senator from Arkansas has left upon the record a clear and significant answer. In one of the recent highly interesting debates in the Senate on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Major Borland took the boldest and most ultra ground against that convention; and upon the broad principle that the alliance with England upon which it was based was consistent neither with sound policy, American dignity, or any conceivable political advantages to us or to the Central American States. He declared that he had voted against that treaty because it was utterly irreconcilable with the Monroe doctrine of European non-intervention in the domestic affairs of the independent States of North America; and was utterly opposed to the recognition of the validity of the codicil, which so far qualified the sweeping exclusion of the first article as to leave to the colonial occupation of the British their logwood cutting district of Honduras.

Fresh, then, as must have been the recollections of General Pierce of the drift of these senatorial discussions upon the treaty aforesaid, and indicating as they did the temper of the controlling democratic majority of the body, and manifest as the fact must be that the agent assigned to a particular duty is the representative of the appointing power, the conclusion is plain that Major Borland's views were not only known to the President, in making this appointment, but that they are approved and shared in by the administration. The inaugural address goes strongly to confirm this assumption. Nor does the appointment of Mr. Buchanan to England, or the selection of Mr. Soulé to that most important mission to Spain, interfere in the least degree with the anti-Fillmore policy so distinctly shadowed forth in this mission to Central America.

The recent ratification of the Squier treaty of 1850 with San Salvador, so mysteriously held back by the Senate, or from the Senate for three years, is but another proof of the new line of diplomacy which is to be pursued by Gen. Pierce. At least, with all these developements, there can be little doubt of his policy in the disentanglement of the international embarrassments of the Central American States, rendered so perplexing and inexplicable to Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore by the genius of Chatfield and his co-laborers and their successors. This policy, we undertake to say, it is designed shall ultimately supersede Mr. Clayton's policy of a joint protectorate with England of the general independence and local rights of our neighbors. The President and his Cabinet no doubt believe that the election of last November condemned the joint protection established by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and calls for the placing of the Central American States upon the footing of absolute national independence. To this end, we therefore repeat, the appointment of Major Borland is of much significance and importance.

The disposition of the Senate, at its late executive session, to declare the Clayton treaty a nullity, was apparent; and would, we presume, have been far more manifest but for the personal relations of Mr. Vice President King in the matter, and his dying condition pending the late discussion of the subject. But what is Major Borland to do in the practical initiation of the broad principles laid down by Mr. Monroe? He goes with a roving commission, embracing the full jurisdiction of an envoy to each and all, severally or collectively, of the Central American States. He may treat with them in detail or in the aggregate—but what has he to do?

We know that an outrage committed sometime since by a British vessel of war upon one of our commercial steamers at the port of San Juan, involved a direct violation of the stipulations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. We remember that our government complained of this outrage to the government of her Britannic Majesty, and that, following an apology for the act, some further negotiations were entered into to prevent such occurrences for the future, in a more explicit definition of the terms of the aforesaid treaty. But we are not aware that these negotiations were consummated in any form. Subsequently, the establishment of the British Colony of the Bay Islands, and, still more recently, the formal proclamation of the Colony of Honduras, have widened the margin of infringements upon the Clayton treaty, and weakened its basis of a joint protection with England over Central American affairs.

In this view of the subject, excepting the rights and privileges guarantied the Nicaragua Canal Transit Company, we should not be surprised if Major Borland were to proceed, under his instructions, to form treaties with each, or a treaty with all the States of Central America, similar to the liberal treaty lately ratified with San Salvador, totally omitting the recognition of any sort of protectorate with England.

Should such be the practical line of instructions to Major Borland, we may readily perceive the interest which will attach at home and abroad to his comprehensive mission, and particularly in England, whose intentions in regard to Central America evidently embrace that final colonial occupation of those parts of that confederation which will command the highest naval and commercial advantages. Waiving, indeed, any special schedule of instructions, the antecedents of the administration, and the declared principles of the democratic party, in connection with the extreme anti-British sentiments of Major Borland, are, respecting his appointment, causes sufficient to disturb the quietude of the British Cabinet, and the universal peace party of the London Stock Exchange.

Within the United States, among the conservatives and neutrality men of all parties, there are other considerations, of a personal character, connected with this appointment, which will give some uneasiness. Major Borland is said to be a nervous, impulsive gentleman, liable to become unduly excited where coolness and self-possession are most required. It will be said that once, upon a slight provocation, he knocked down Senator Foote and pummelled him, upon Pennsylvania avenue; and that upon another occasion, in the ante-chamber of the Senate, he broke the nose of Mr. Kennedy, chief of the census bureau, upon an equally frivolous misunderstanding. It will be said that a man of such belligerent propensities is a dangerous minister for the hot climate and knotty diplomacy of Central America. Other mischief making individuals will say that this redoubtable Arkansas major does not owe his commission to his known fidelity to the Menroe doctrine, but to the reason that he was an unmanageable party man in the Senate, and constantly kicking out of the traces. He opposed the extra pay to Father Ritchie; he resisted, tooth and nail, the giving of the public printing to the *Union;* and the orthodox members of the Senate have, therefore, aided to get him out of the way.

These trifling matters the party may settle among themselves. We have to deal with this mission in its larger and graver aspects. Major Borland is an ultra believer in the Monroe doctrine; and in this capacity, at this interesting crisis in the affairs of Central America, he goes down to lengthen or shorten them to the Monroe standard. Whatever his personal qualifications, (and he is a man of no mean abilities,) his political and diplomatic views and sentiments are of the right stamp for working out a complete revolution of the joint protectorate neutrality policy of Mr. Fillmore. We shall look for great results from this appointment. In connection with it, the next step is to strengthen the navy. Let us be ready for action.

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.—We have received a copy of the act of the Legislature which passed the House of Assembly on the 10th of April, 1852, incorporating the New York Academy of Music, and constituting and declaring its stockholders and subscribers a body politic. The bill describes the institution as designed to encourage and cultivate a taste for music, by concerts, operas, and other entertainments, which shall be accessible to the public at a moderate charge, by furnishing facilities for instruction in music, and by rewards or prizes for the best musical compositions. By this bill, James Phalen, John Paine, Reuben Withers, Cortland Palmer, Wm. C. H. Waddell, Thomas E. Davis and Charles A. Davis, are appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the association, which is limited to a maximum of three hundred thousand dollars, and a minimum of two hundred thousand dollars.

The latter sum has been already subscribed, minus twelve thousand dollars, but the commissioners do not anticipate any difficulty in disposing of stock to the value of the full amount. The stockholders—who shall be entitled to one admission gratis to every exhibition or representation given in the academy—have paid in twenty-five per cent on their shares, and the next measure will be to proceed, in compliance with the act, to elect directors and other officers to conduct the affairs of the corporation and enact by-laws. This election is advertised to take place on Saturday, the 7th of May, after which the business details will be managed with all possible activity, so as to carry out to their fullest extent the objects of the association.

In the meantime, however, the general plan of the society is sketched out with a sufficiently distinct and intelligible outline. A very eligible plot of ground has been secured for the erection of a suitable edifice for the academy or opera house. This site—which was obtained for the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars—is on the northeast corner of Fourteenth street and Irving place. It extends two hundred and four feet on the former, and one hundred and twenty-two and a half feet on the latter street, and contains a superfices of twenty-five thousand square feet. Both streets are very spacious—the one being a hundred, and the other eighty feet in width. Between the projected building and the New York Medical University, east of it, on Fourteenth street, there is an open lot of twenty-eight feet wide, designed to admit light to the latter, so that the Opera House will occupy a full block or square of the dimensions named, making allowance for an alleyway of seven a half feet wide on Irving place.

On this site it is proposed to erect a magnificent edifice for the purposes of the association. The exterior is designed to be in the highest style of architectural beauty, and the interior to be fitted up in a most elegant, comfortable and convenient manner, and calculated to accommodate with seats from four to five thousand persons. A covered carriage-way will be built, and proper regulations adopted to promote an easy ingress and egress. The stairways will be constructed on a collosal scale, and a large number of doors provided, opening outwards. The house will also contain a grand saloon for promenade and refreshments, convenient rooms for depositing coats and cloaks, good greenroom, and comfortable dressing rooms for the artists. To guard against accidents, in case of fire behind the scenes, it is intended to have large reservoirs of water over the stage, and a sheet iron drop scene, so as to completely and effectually isolate the stage from the auditory. The edifice, in all its parts, is to be constructed in the most solid and enduring manner, and it is expected that it will be ready for public opening by December next, and that Mario, Grisi, and other renowned artists, will take part in its inauguration.

We express our sincere gratification at the efficient measures taken by the promoters of this measure to provide for New York opera on a grand scale, and to indulge and create a taste for music in this great commercial metropolis. And we are pleased to learn that the operas to be presented on the stage of the new building are not to be confined to the one language, but that we are to have them in French and English, as well as in Italian. It has been, also the wish of the projectors studiously to avoid anything which might tend to make the opera house exclusive; and in that they were wise, for nothing would so much ensure the failure of the whole scheme as the idea that it was an aristocratic and ultra-fashionable concern. A regular grade of prices will be fixed, according to location, so as to place within the reach of those with the most moderate incomes the means of gratifying cheaply their musical tastes. The average charges for admission will not exceed a dollar. Established on such a basis we may indulge the hope that opera will cease to be a casual and uncertain visiter in New York, and that henceforth it will have to be recognized as among the most firmly fixed and prosperous institutions of our metropolis.

THE HORSE TRADE.—In that portion of our article on the Horse trade, which treats of the horse market at Ball's Head, the types make us say that the number sold there is two hundred per day. It should be two hundred a week, which is the average number. When there is a great demand for horses, as many as three hundred have been sold in one week.

ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY COMING TO OUR WORLD'S FAIR.—We learn, by a letter from a London correspondent, that the Earl of Ellesmere is coming out to this country, to represent England at the World's Fair to be held in New York. He brings one of his sons, and his daughters, the ladies Egerton, along with him. Although among the highest and wealthiest of the English aristocracy, and also prominent in the literary world, they are represented to be among the most amiable, unaffected, and unpretending. Lady Bulwer, wife of the ex-British minister to the United States, and Lady Ouseley—who, by the bye, is an American—have given them letters of introduction to several of their friends in this city.

We trust they will be greeted with a frank, generous, dignified, and, above all, unostentatious hospitality. Let them especially not fall into the hands and guardianship of a certain set, whose obtrusive vulgarity, and impertinent, selfish, fidgety, would-be-fashionable exclusiveness are more disgusting to real good sense than even the coarsest manners of the genuine "b'hoys."

The Countess of Ellesmere, it is understood, accompanies her husband. She, too, we are told, like the other members of the family, is remarkable for kindness and entire absence of pretension.

By Dod's Parliamentary Companion, we perceive that the Earl of Ellesmere was formerly Lord Francis Egerton, having been raised to his present dignity in the year 1846. He was born in 1800. His second title is Viscount Brackley. He is a privy councillor and a deputy lieutenant of Sutherlandshire, was in the House of Commons in 1846, as Lord Francis Egerton, and has been a Lord of the Treasury, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Secretary at War. He possesses four princely residences in England, and is a member of the Carlton and Athenæum Clubs.

SITE FOR A MILITARY HOSPITAL—SEARCH RENEWED.—The old Hero of Chapultepec having failed to locate a suitable site for a military hospital during the last Presidential campaign, the search has been lately renewed by Generals Twiggs and Jesup, and Surgeon-General Lawson. They visited the Blue Lick Springs of Kentucky, together with Harrodsburg and Drenon, with the view of locating the asylum; but whether they have met with any better success than the Old General has not yet been made public. We cannot consent to have it located at any other place than the Blue Lick.

Talk on 'Change.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather trade was not very brisk yesterday. Cotton continued dull, with sales of only about 500 bales. There was a disposition to await the receipt of later foreign news, now supposed to be near at hand.

There was considerable conversation regarding the destruction of the steamship Independence, and sincere regret expressed for the melancholy loss of human life. Great responsibility rested somewhere, and it remains to be seen on whose shoulders it would chiefly fall. The telegraphic accounts were contradictory; yet, with so large a number of passengers, the wonder was, that amidst the elements of water and fire, with an explosion, a greater number of human beings had not perished. The statements made on 'Change concerning the unfortunate vessel were contradictory. One was, that she was a transient boat, owned chiefly by Wm. H. Brown and Mr. Schuyler, and had been hired by the Nicaragua Transit Company to fill a gap in its line. Another report was that she, with all the other boats of Mr. Vanderbilt, had been sold out to the Nicaragua Transit Company for the round sum of $1,300,000, and that their earnings had reached as high as $90,000 per month, net. It was said that Mr. Vanderbilt was not in the habit of insuring his boats; but that the company, it was supposed, had obtained policies on them after the transfer, either for a part or for the whole.

It appeared that the Independence was built by Wm. H. Brown, in 1850, and was estimated to be worth some $80,000 to $100,000. She was registered at about 750 tons, and stood on the underwriters' books as A. 2. It did not appear that there was any insurance on her in Wall street. If such were the case, it was unknown to the principal offices.

The plan of overcrowding California steamers with human beings was again severely condemned. Five and six hundred passengers could not be kept together in a single steamer in a healthy state in a hot climate; and in case of accidents the loss of life would always be proportionably greater, as some would perish through the panic of others. How many were on board the Independence was not very clear. It was said that four hundred left here to meet her; but it was probable she received an accession of one or two hundred from New Orleans; and it was by this route that she obtained her St. Louis passengers, who were known to be on board.

The Independence was said to be leaky, and in a measure unseaworthy. If this fact was so, and known to the agents of the Transit Company, why did they allow 400 or 500 human beings to be packed on board of her? It seemed that one of the passengers had relied more upon the favorable state of the elements than upon the safety of the boat. Why did she go ashore? Was it the result of accident, or was she in a sinking condition, and had to be run ashore to prevent her going down with all on board at sea? These were grave questions, which fuller and more accurate accounts could alone answer.

Obituary.

MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON P. CUSTIS.

Mrs. Mary L. Randolph Custis, wife of George Washington Parke Custis, Esq., died at the family residence at Arlington, Virginia, on the Potomac, opposite Washington city, on Saturday, the 23d inst., after a brief illness. Her age was nearly 70 years, and she leaves but one child—Mrs. Lee, wife of Colonel Robert Edward Lee, of the U. S. Army, (now at West Point,) and son of General Henry Lee, of Virginia, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, who died in 1812. Col. Lee has an interesting family of seven children.

Mrs. Custis was of the family of Randolph, a name conspicuous in the annals of Virginia. She married Mr. Custis in early life, and her associates were in the leading circles of the tidewater counties of Virginia. Her prominent traits of character were those of kindness, courtesy, and hospitality. She was inclined to favor the emancipation of slaves, as opportunities were presented, and her husband's views in promoting the objects of the Colonization Society, it is believed, met with her cordial approbation.

The Custis family are objects of peculiar interest to the American people, as being the connecting link with the family of Washington. The only surviving male of the name of Custis, we believe, is George W. P. Custis, Esq. It will be recollected that he is the grandson of Mrs. Washington, and was one of the family circle at Mount Vernon when the General died, in December, 1799. Mr. Custis was then about eighteen years of age. He has attended the inaugurations of all the Presidents of the United States, from Washington down to our times.

Hon. JACOB MAIN died in Belgrade Me., on the 9th inst., aged sixty four years. Deceased had frequently represented his county in both branches of the State Legislature.

ANDREW ROWAN, only surviving brother of the late Judge John Rowan of Kentucky, died in Ohio county, Ky., on the 5th inst., aged ninety years.

Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at St. Nicholas—Ex-President Martin Van Buren, Martin Van Buren, Jr., Kinderhook; Hon. J. M. Cook, Bailston Springs; Gen. Twiggs, Col Lawson, Lieut. Cummings, Lieut. C. H. Davis and family, U. S. A.; Hon. W. Davis, Alabama.

At the Astor—H. Churchill, Rochester; J. H. Kennew, St. John, N. B.; Ogden Miles, Washington; Lieut. Newton, U. S Eng.; H. Tomlinson, St. Louis; Hon. Ed. Stanley, Buffalo. Hon J. S. Parker and family were amongst the departures from the Astor, *en route* for New Hampshire.

Mr. Alfred Bunn, so long distinguished as the enterprising manager of Drury Lane Theatre, London, and still more distinguished by his many literary productions, will deliver a lecture this evening in Pittsburg on the Genius and Career of Shakspeare.

Among the recent arrivals at Willard's Hotel, says the Washington *Republic* of the 16th inst., we notice the names of the following gentlemen:—Hon Greene C Bronson, Collector, New York; Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany; Governor Seymour, George B Butler, General Stephen Van Rensselaer, New York; Nathaniel Hawthorne, consul to Liverpool, Chancellor Walworth, Hon D. A. Bokee, W. J. Staples, Watts Sherman, New York. Governor Anthony, Rhode Island; ex-Governor Bouck, New York; Hon Solon Borland, Minister to Central America; Hon. Hugh Maxwell, ex collector, New York; John Cochrane, New York.

Hon. Peter Rowe, formerly Mayor of Schenectady, and now member of Congress from the Eighteenth Congressional district, has arrived in town on his route homeward from Washington, and is stopping at the American.

INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

Affairs of the Transit Company at San Juan del Norte.

Organization of a New Provisional Government,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Star of the West, Capt. Tinklepaugh, arrived last night from San Juan del Norte, whence she sailed on the 16th inst.

Our correspondence embraces a history of events at San Juan since our previous advises.

The Transit Company have completely established their chain of boats on the river San Juan. The new steamer Ellen L. Hunt was added to the line on the 14th instant. She made a trial trip round the harbor. Her movements were very satisfactory, and attracted the notice of all. While passing the sloop-of-war Cyane those on board gave three hearty cheers, which were of course returned by those on board that vessel.

The United States ship Cyane remained in port—her officers and crew all well.

Her Britantic Majesty's steamer Geyser has been in port twice recently. Something must have turned up latterly, for the English now express their willingness and determination to sustain the Cyane in her movements against the authorities of Greytown, and protect point Arenas.

There has evidently been a great deal of humbugging between the British commodore and the representative of her Majesty at Washington, as that officer, acting under secret orders from his government, resolved not to act on the Crampton despatches sent to him by that gentleman, at the same time that others of the same tenor and date were forwarded by the late lamented Daniel Webster to Commodore Parker, both having for their object the protection, by vessels of both nations, of the Accessory Transit Company, their employees and property. The commander of the English steamer Geyser came to this determination on the 30th of March last.

The Prussian charge d'affaires to the government of Central America and New Granada, in company with General Montenegro, commander of the Nicaragua forces, visited the United States sloop of war Cyane, and was tendered every politeness which the the commander and officers of that ship know so well how to extend. They were saluted with eleven guns, and landed on shore in one of the ship's boats.

The people of Greytown held an election for city officers on the 15th inst., P. G. Martin being re-elected mayor without opposition, having received all the votes cast. The British consul had previously notified the British residents that if they voted at the election they could not expect any protection from his government, as they would become citizens of Greytown.

Our Nicaragua Correspondence.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, April 15, 1853.

The War between Guatemala and Honduras—Anticipated Battle—Some Account of Gen. Carrera—The Recapture of Limas by the British—New Provisional Government in San Juan.

The war between Guatemala and Honduras seems to be prosecuted with increased vigor, for on the 18th instant the Guatemalian General Carrera had encamped to await the arrival of the Honduras General Cabanos in order to give him battle. The State of San Salvador has retired from the confederation, and has promised not to aid Honduras against Guatemala, Carrera agreeing not to invade San Salvador.

A few years since Carrera was an Indian boy, whose mother was a fruit dealer in the streets of the city of Guatemala. He entered the army—speedily rose to the post of commander, and subsequently became President of the State. He is a man of no education, but of great energy of character, and an unscrupulous warrior, not hesitating to burn and destroy, regardless of humanity.

This war is the result of an old grudge, which, since the independence of Central America, has frequently broken out, and has as frequently been patched up.

I notice in the late newspapers from New York that the recapture of Limas from Honduras, by Great Britain, is discredited. I advised you of this event a few days subsequent to its occurence, and you can depend upon its truth, for my sources of information from the coast are of the best possible character, and I am careful in my correspondence to separate rumor from fact.

A provisional government has been organized at this port, with the consent of the commander of the Cyane, which consists of the former officers, they having been requested to resume in view of the proximity of the constitutional period for the annual election.

The Accessory Transit Company have presented to Gen. Chamorro, Supreme Director of Nicaragua, a magnificent sword and scabbard, valued at $12,000. The company's steamers were placed at the disposition of the Bishop of Nicaragua, and he was transported throughout his diocess, and every attention shown him. In return he presented the agent of the company with a valuable diamond ing. So the Bishop's account is balanced.

I notice that somebody at this port, signing himself "G.," very gravely writes you that a brick building, belonging to Geo. W. McCerren, on the disputed territory, had been destroyed by the authorities. Now be it known that not one brick building was ever reared at this port; and be it also made known, that the "valuable property" belonging to Capt. McC., said to have been destroyed, consisted of two sheds, covered with palm leaves, costing, at the utmost, one hundred and fifty dollars, which had been erected on land outside of the limits of the revoked Mosquito lease.

This same correspondent also informs you that the British Consul had advised the agent of the company to apply to the Cyane for protection from the authorities. The truth is that the Consul upon being applied to by the agent, referred him back to the local authorities, and commented freely upon the immodesty of applying to him, when scarcely one year since, in the Prometheus affair, the company deprecated all interference by Great Britain. At this time the Cyane had not arrived, and upon her arrival and interference the British Consul was at Bluefields, and did not return until three days subsequent to the abdication of the government, when he took possession of the town in the name of Mosquito. So much for the cause of truth.

I have this moment received the returns of the annual election, and it has resulted in the choice of only two Americans into the council, while last year that body consisted entirely of our countrymen. This is cause and effect. UNITED STATES.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, April 16, 1853.

Additional Intelligence of the Affair with the Transit Company and the Sloop of War Cyane.

By the steamships Star of the West and Pampero we received late dates from New York and New Orleans. I notice that the difficulties here have created, as they naturally should, some excitement at home. The New York papers are filled with accounts of them, and the HERALD and *Tribune* of the 2d instant comment severely on Captain Hollins' actions.—"*Magna est veritas et prevalibit.*" When the government and people of the United States arrive at the correct version of the difficulties between this town and the Accesory Transit Company and Cyane, I trust they will do this little government justice.

A slip from a New Orleans paper contains a letter purporting to be from an officer of the Cyane, dated San Juan, March 18. My only reason for doubting its alleged authorship is, that the letter is dated from on board the "United States steamer Cyane." Now, although the commander and officers of the sloop of war Cyane have been much deceived and led astray as to the character and history of the people of San Juan, and their difficulties with the company, yet I know them to be very clever gentlemen, good sailors, and fully aware that their ship is not a steamer.

However, let me point out a few of the misstatements contained in said letter, as well as in several others I have seen. The writer says:—"We were compelled to put down a mob by force of arms—one day's longer delay would have been attended with the loss of over $200,000 worth of property, to say nothing of the loss of life which might have resulted from the attack of an infuriated mob of freebooters." This is all nonsense, or, as Byron terms it, "entousymousy"—and if it does come from an officer of the Cyane, as an American, I shall attribute it, as I said before, to a want of proper information. Why, it is an undisputed fact that the company have not fifty thousand dollars of improvements on the whole Isthmus, from the Carritean to the Pacific; and as for their buildings on Point Arenas, they consist of three miserable shanties and one shed, all rudely constructed of odds and ends, and covered with palm leaves—buildings which any carpenter here would be willing to contract for at two thousand five hundred dollars. Another letter writer deliberately informs the world that "a valuable brick building, belonging to Captain McCerren, was destroyed." This must be a startling piece of news to that gentleman, whose building was a rough shanty, of the same class as the others. There is not and never has been a brick building in this part of the country. Inquire of disinterested persons in your city, who have travelled over this route, they can tell you of these valuable improvements. Do not form your opinion by letter writers, who metamorphose, with the power of Aladdin's lamp, log shanties into fine brick buildings, a marshal quietly reading a writ with two carpenters, into an infuriated mob of freebooters, and a community of peaceable citizens into a band of pirates—grim ferocious collins, dark lanterns and sloached hats, cut and thrust, two up and three down! The letter from the "U. S. steamer Cyane" (another metamorphose, wonderful lamp!) says further that this mob became so furious that they hauled down their flag and demolished their own city government; and that on the arrival of the British consul, he told them they were a set of fools, and that Captain Hollins' course had been perfectly correct, and ordered them to hoist their flag again, which they did with twenty-one guns." This is little worse than nonsense, or "entousymousy," for it puts words into the mouth of the British consul and imputes to him sentiments and acts which that official emphatically denies.

There is one important fact of which I see no mention made by these letter writers—a fact which cannot be denied, and one which must be taken into serious consideration, viz: the Cyane arrived here about mid-day of the 10th ult., and that very evening an armed force of marines were landed on Point Arenas, foreign soil, previous to any notice or consultation with the authorities, and on the representations of a clerk of an agent of the Transit Company. This was truly "thundering in the index"—this is the kind of "warning and gentle remonstrance" spoken of.

I notice, also, a letter published in the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, in which the writer says a great many foolish and extravagant things against the government and people of San Juan, and complains of impositions on French subjects. Mr. Everett alludes to these complaints.

Let me state that the French citizens here have met and signed a document, addressed to their Minister at Washington, in which they deny any impositions having been practised upon them, and assert that in all matters relating to the government of San Juan, they voluntarily took part. If necessary, I can furnish an attested copy of this document.

And now, withal, what have these freebooters done? What excesses have this infuriated mob committed? Why, during twenty days, while there was no government—no authorities, no law—everything remained quiet, and not an act was committed which the best community could find fault with; and on the 15th inst., as a proof of their disposition to maintain the semblance as well as the reality of order, the people, with the consent, and, as they understood, the desire, of Captain Hollins, formed a provisional government.

If further proof be wanting that the course commenced by the commander of the Cyane, even though justified by his instructions, was intended to produce the result already detailed, viz: the dissolution of the local government, and that with the very least regard that could have been shown, had they been all that they are described, I have only to allude to his subsequent acts, so entirely in keeping with the first—martial law was, if not proclaimed, strictly carried out, to prove which it is but necessary to add the following proclamation, and to explain that the violence therein mentioned was a trifling altercation between two individuals, growing out of a previous dispute, and resulting in a slight blow, with open hand:—

TO THE CITIZENS OF SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA.

Inasmuch as no competent authority is in existence in the town of San Juan de Nicaragua to protect the persons, and property of American and other citizens, and information having been lodged with me that an assault was committed upon the person of an American citizen by some person or persons in San Juan, I hereby warn all persons in said town that in case of any further molestation of any citizen or property I shall take such steps as to bring the offender to punishment. And further, that all boats passing to and from Punta Arenas and San Juan de Nicaragua will pass within hail of the ship under my command.

(Signed) GEO. N. HOLLINS, Com'd. U. S. ship Cyane.

United States Ship Cyane, Harbor San Juan de Nicaragua, March 14, 1853.

Mr. Everett, in his speech in the Senate, March 21st, 1853, in speaking of San Juan and its difficulties, said:—"But as I have said before, these may be unfounded reports, and I should not like to pronounce a too decided opinion upon *ex parte* information. I trust that, as the new government is organized upon popular principles, it will, by wise administration, be a credit to such an origin."

He quotes an extract from Mr. Boone, late United States commercial agent at San Juan, in which that official says that on his arrival there he found the government placed in the hands of a corporation, formed principally, if not entirely, of Americans, but that there seemed a decided preponderance of British influence. Mr. Everett considers "that influence natural;" but he must also bear in mind that this was on the 3d of June last, nearly eleven months ago, an important era in the history of a government thirteen months of age. The present commercial agent of the United States was a member of this government thirteen months ago.

I need scarcely say that the people here are looking anxiously for the decision of the United States, and earnestly hope for an opportunity "to do credit to their origin."

Yesterday, the 15th inst.—the day fixed by the constitution for that purpose—the election for the officers of the government took place. There were several hundred Californians in town, yet the citizens went quietly to the ballot box and deposited their votes—no fighting, no mobs, not an angry word. The fact that but two Americans were elected to the council, when last year all were Americans, is a proof of the lukewarmness and of the effect produced on them by late events. Several leading officials, and other Americans, withdrew from the canvass. Let it not be supposed, however, that there is a feeling of hostility on the part of the Americans here towards Captain Hollins and his officers; on the contrary, they take pleasure in receiving them kindly when an opportunity is afforded. They think that their local government has been badly treated by the Cyane, and they wish to know if it was done by the instruction of the Department, and if so to have some redress.

As the HERALD says, the matter between the company and the people was a legal question between Americans, and why has the executive arm intervened? H.

The Recognition of the New Provisional Government of San Juan De Nicaragua.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, April 1, 1853.

TO THE HON. MAYOR, AND COUNCIL OF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a communication of this day's date, advising me of the organization of a "Provisional government" for this port and city.

It gives me much pleasure to congratulate the citizens upon the re-establishment of law and order, and, at the same time, to assure you of my sincere appreciation of the good order and security, to person and property, which has been characteristic of this town during the past twelve months. I have the honor to be, respectfully yours, HENRY L. STEVENSON,
(Signed) United States Commercial Agent.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
GREYTOWN, April 1, 1853.

GENTLEMEN—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a notification of this day's date, signed by the Mayor of this city, by which I am given to understand that a Provisional government has been formed by the citizens for the maintenance of law and order, and also including a list of the officers elected to carry this into effect.

I have been authorized by the Commander of Her Majesty's ship Geyser to mention his acknowledgment of the jurisdiction and limits of the aforesaid Provisional government, to the same extent and in the same manner as that previously in force.

On my own part, and on behalf of the British government, I also hereby recognise the authority of the Provisional government as before stated.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant, Signed, JAMES GREEN.
H. B M Consul.

To the Worshipful Mayor and City Council of Greytown.

Sandwich Island News.

TWO WEEKS' LATER—STORMS—CONVOCATION OF PARLIAMENT—WHALING NEWS—FREIGHTS.

[From the Alta California.]

The brig Eliza Taylor arrived from Lahaina, by which we have the *Polynesian* to the 5th of March.

A northeast storm, accompanied with rain of as great severity as ever passed over the islands, was experienced at Honolulu between the 25th and 26th February. Great inconvenience was felt in discharging ships and transacting other out-door work; but no serious damage