# COLD WATER AND WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

## THE GOOD TIME COMING.

**The World's Temperance Convention, Excepting the Women;**

AND

**The Whole World's Temperance Convention, Including the Women.**

LIKEWISE,

**The Woman's Rights Convention.**

ALL IN NEW YORK, AND ALL IN THE COURSE OF THIS AND NEXT WEEK.

**REFORMERS AHOY!**

**Grand Schedule of Operations for September, &c., &c., &c.**

The following calls have been issued by the parties respectively interested, for two distinct universal conventions in this city, next week, on cold water, and one grand assemblage on woman's rights, to wit:—

THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, EXCLUDING THE WOMEN.

Whereas, at a meeting convened in the city of New York, on the 12th of May, 1853, preparatory to a World's Temperance Convention in the city of New York, during the World's Fair, it was resolved, that such a convention be held in said city on the 6th of September next; and, whereas, the undersigned were appointed a committee of one from each State, territory, and province, to call such convention;

Therefore, in fulfilment of our appointment, and with the full conviction of the wisdom and utility of such a convention, we do hereby heartily issue an invitation to all temperance associations and organizations, based on the principle of entire abstinence from the use and sale of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, to appear, by their representatives, at Metropolitan Hall, in the city of New York, on the 6th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., with a view of continuing in session four days, holding public meetings, and transacting such business as may come before them; more especially in reference to the enactment of a prohibitory law, like the Maine law, by the governments of all States and nations. And we do furthermore extend our invitation to the friends of temperance in every part of the world, assuring them of a cordial welcome to the meeting, and an opportunity to exhibit fully the advance of the cause in their own respective districts.

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| Reuben H. Walworth, N. Y. | T. S. James, Arkansas. |
| R. D. Peck, Maine. | S. F. Cary, Ohio. |
| Thomas E. Powers, Vt. | W. Hannaman, Indiana. |
| Thomas B. Jones, N. H. | B. S. Edwards, Illinois. |
| C. L. McCurdy, Mass. | Isaac Litten, Tennessee. |
| A. C. Barstow, R. I. | Ch. Egnton, Kentucky. |
| Nathaniel Hewitt, Conn. | Henry C. Knight, Michigan. |
| Z. B. Segur, N. J. | John Gridley, Wisconsin. |
| H. W. Jackson, Pa. | A. Bullard, Missouri. |
| John W. Evans, Del. | M. D. Dimitry, Louisiana. |
| George Savage, D. C. | C. S. Ames, Minnesota. |
| Christian Keener, Md. | C. Loomis, Texas. |
| J. H. Cocke, Va. | Charles Mason, Iowa. |
| C. F. Deems, N. C. | C. M. Briggs, California. |
| J. R. O'Neil, S. C. | Geo. Abernethy, Oregon. |
| J. H. Lumpkin, Ga. | John Dougal, Canada. |
| Daniel Chandler, Ala. | Samuel L. Tilley, N. B. |
| W. H. King, Miss. | George Christie, N. S. |
| Hugh Archer, Fla. | John Arbuckle, P. E. I. |

The committees entrusted with the preliminaries of this Convention are now vigorously prosecuting their respective duties, and no labor will be spared to make all the arrangements, sufficiently comprehensive, varied, and interesting, to meet the expectations of the temperance hosts who shall assemble on that occasion.

The convention will be held in the large and magnificent Metropolitan Hall, which is capable of seating about five thousand persons. The programme has only been prepared in part, and so far as agreed upon, will be as follows:—

The forenoon of each day will be devoted to the reading of appropriate essays on various topics connected with our movement, the discussion of principles, and with general business. There will be a recess each afternoon, to enable committees to prepare reports, afford opportunities for delegates to visit the Crystal Palace, &c. On Wednesday afternoon the children of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, &c., will be assembled in Metropolitan Hall, to hear addresses, and musical and other appropriate exercises. The evenings will be devoted to public meetings, with the exception of Thursday evening, when a soiree will be given, to afford delegates an opportunity for social intercourse, and to partake of ice creams, fruit, and other light refreshments. At this soiree the Rev. John Pierpont, of Massachusetts, will recite an original Maine Law poem, which he has consented to prepare for the occasion. Sentiments will be offered, short addresses made, &c. All the public exercises will be enlivened with appropriate vocal and instrumental music.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

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| John W. Oliver, Chairman. | Rev. George Duffield, Jr., |
| Rev. John Marsh, Sec. | Wm E. Dodge, |
| Schuyler Halsted, Treas. | C. C. Leigh, |
| E. W. Jackson, | Rev. J. H. Perry, |
| B. W. Williams, | |

COMMITTEE ON DISSERTATIONS AND SPEAKERS.

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| Rev. John Marsh, Chairman. | Rev. George Duffield, |
| Rev. E. D. Carver, | John W. Oliver. |
| Rev. J. H. Perry, | |

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

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| B. J. Oliver, Chairman. | A. V. Stout. |
| S. P. Townsend, | Francis Godine, |
| John B. Cornell, | Wm. Leonard, |
| Lewis B. Loder, | Rev. John Marsh, |
| Wm. E. Dodge, | Wm. A. Stiles, |
| Samuel R. Spellman, | Gibbons L. Kelty, |
| John Falconer | Josiah P. Knapp, |
| John E. Hanford, | John A. Harriott, |
| Wm. H. DeGroot, | John W. Oliver. |

COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN'S MEETING.

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| Rev. C. J. Warren, Chairman. | S. W. Stebbens, |
| J. C. Baxter, | John Stephenson, |
| Louisa Hall, | |

COMMITTEE ON SOIREE.

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| C. C. North, Chairman. | Rev. J. Marsh, |
| B. W. Williams, | J. W. Kellogg. |
| W. W. Cornell, | |

LUCY STONE'S INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT, INCLUDING THE WOMEN.

WHOLE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

This Convention, as our readers will remember, will be held at Metropolitan Hall on Thursday and Friday, September 1st and 2d. That the attendance will be large we have no doubt. The following speakers, among others, are engaged to attend:—

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| Lucy Stone, | Wm. H. Channing, |
| Antoinette L. Brown, | Samuel J. May, |
| Charles C. Burleigh, | Theodore Parker, |
| Frederick Douglass, | Wm. L. Garrison, |
| Alvin Thompson, | Horace Greeley, |
| Frances D. Gage, | P. T. Barnum, |
| Harriet K. Hunt, | Wendell Phillipps, |
| Lucretia Mott, | T. W. Higginson. |

The following, among others, have expressed a desire to attend, should other engagements permit:—

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| Horace Mann, | Gerrit Smith, |
| Neal Dow, | John Pierpont. |

[From the New York *Tribune*, socialist, infidel, abolition, Maine Liquor law, and Woman's Rights organ.]

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.

We give an early insertion and a prominent place to the following call for a Woman's Rights Convention, to be held in this city on the 6th and 7th days of September next. A glance at the names appended thereto, will show that the measure has the sanction of the prominent and well-known advocates of woman's enfranchisement, while the call itself will afford a sufficient explanation of their reasons for holding such a convention in this city the present season. The time will be most favorable for arresting the attention of intelligent persons of both sexes from every part of the country, and for presenting anew the arguments upon which the advocates of woman rely for the defence of their cause. The bare announcement of another convention will of course provoke a fresh avalanche of nauseously epithets upon the heads of its promoters, but denunciation and ridicule are the easy resort of persons unwilling or incapacitated to investigate a great moral, social and political question. They break no bones and will do no permanent injury, except to their uncandid and prejudiced authors. The friends of woman's rights can afford to be indifferent to such attacks, from whatever quarter they may come, while they see on every hand unmistakeable indications that their fidelity and perseverance in what they deem a righteous cause, is earning for them the respectful sympathy of the candid and thoughtful everywhere, inducing a calm and earnest investigation of old abuses, and leading to a general acknowledgment that the sphere of woman needs to be greatly enlarged, not only for her own sake, but for that of the other sex as well. We venture to predict that the convention now called, will be numerously attended, and that the dignity, earnestness and eloquence of its proceedings will astonish many who have hitherto regarded the movement with contempt or indifference.

TO THE FRIENDS OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Our movement has been received with unexpected favor. The necessity of some change in the condition of women dependent for their support on their own exertions, has been universally acknowledged. Even the more radical claim to civil rights and to a change in the law of marriage, which shall give the wife equal control with the husband over the joint property, has met with far more encouragement than any one could have expected. The press throughout the country has been, with hardly an exception, respectful and cordial, and from some quarters we have received earnest support.

It becomes us, in these circumstances, to avail ourselves of every opportunity, and use faithfully all means to deepen this impression on the public mind, and to mine this general good feeling into a decided and earnest wish and resolve to aid our enterprise. While the periodical press, the circulation of documents, and lectures in different locations are doubtless the most reliable and permanent instrumentalities, we cannot overlook the great benefits likely to result from large conventions, held in central and populous cities, and gathering to their sessions the most active and deeply interested of our friends. Where can we better hold these than in New York, the commercial capital of the country, whose press is listened to by the nation? And what time better for assembling such a convention than when the streets of that city are crowded with a concourse from every State in the Union?—more especially when the peculiar circumstances under which "The Whole World's Temperance Convention" assembles will be likely to call together many of the most prominent friends of our movement.

We, therefore, invite all well wishers to the enfranchisement and elevation of woman to assemble in convention, in New York, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th and 7th days of September next, at the Broadway Tabernacle.

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| Lucretia Mott, | Rebecca Plumly, |
| Wendell Phillips, | Angelina Weld, |
| Ann G. Phillips, | Sarah Grimke, |
| Paulina W. Davis, | Abby H. Price, |
| Elizabeth C. Stanton, | John T. Sargeant, |
| Harriet K. Hunt, | Josiah Flagg, |
| Anna Q. T. Parsons, | Louisa Wait, |
| Abby May Alcott, | Mary Flagg, |
| A. Bronson Alcott, | Charles K. Whipple, |
| Rev. A. D. Mayo, | Wm. Lloyd Garrison, |
| Marcus Spring, | Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, |
| Oliver Johnson, | Rev. Samuel J. May, |
| Mary A. W. Johnson, | Abby K. Foster, |
| Caroline H. Dall, | Susan B. Anthony, |
| Frances D. Gage, | Lucy Stone, |
| Rev. Wm. H. Channing, | Lauren Wetmore, |
| Nathaniel Barney, | Lydia F. Fowler, |
| Eliza Barney, | Rev. J. G. Forman, |
| Anna Gardner. | |

*** Editors of public journals, without respect of party, are respectfully requested to publish the above call.

SUPPLEMENTAL CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

A CALL.—Pursuant to a vote of adjournment, passed at the Woman's Rights Convention, held at Syracuse, Sept. 8, 9 and 11, 1852, a convention will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, the 5th and 6th of October, 1853, to consider the rights of citizenship, and in how far women are entitled thereto.

All persons, men and women, who are willing to discuss the great questions of human rights, irrespective of sex, are invited to participate in the proceedings of the convention, and thus aid, by casting in their mite to the treasury of thought, in evolving the truth. E. OAKES SMITH, in behalf of the Central Committee.

BROOKLYN, L. I., May 16, 1853.

## Highly Interesting from Central America.

### March of the Honduras Army upon Guatemala.

### The Department of Chequimula Occupied by General Cabanas,

&c., &c., &c.

The bark W. O. Alden, Captain Bates, which arrived at this port last Saturday, from Belize, brought us the annexed most interesting and highly important communication from the capital of Honduras. The information which it contains relative to the geography of the interior of Central America, the yield of the mines, and the opening and working of the Gracias silver mines, will be found most useful. The present state of the actual political relations existing between Honduras and Guatemala is very graphically painted, whilst a timely warning is given to our cabinet as to the necessity of increased vigilance in that quarter, in order to enable the people to guard against the effect of British intrigue, when masked with the garb of Mosquito sovereignty.

**Our Honduras Correspondence.**

COMAYAGUA, HONDURAS, June 22, 1853.

*The Ancient City of Comayagua—Its History, Population and Situation—Extraordinary Geographical Fact Relative to the Cordilleras Range—Interior of Central America—Tegercigalpa and the Honduras Silver Mines—Opening of the Gracias Mines—The Weather, Crops, and Public Health—Carrera's Troops in Honduras—Political Relations of Guatemala and Honduras—Difficulties of a Union of the Central States—English Intrigue and the Mosquito King.*

The name of the place whence this letter is dated will doubtless be new to most of your readers; yet the loyal city of Santa Maria de Valladolid de Comayagua was a flourishing town before Hudson had discovered your magnificent bay, and before New Amsterdam had a name. It was founded in 1540, by one of the generals of Cortez, who had been despatched to find a place in the heart of the country for facilitating intercourse between the Gulf of Honduras and the Pacific. It is situated upon the eastern edge of the great plain of the same name, of which it commands a complete view—a view unsurpassed for its extent and beauty. This great plain has its longest axis from north to south, and in that direction occupies quite one-third of the breadth of the continent at this point. A few miles to the northward of it is another but smaller plain—that of Espino. It is in the plain of Comayagua that one of the principal branches of the great navigable river Ulna, the Humuya, has its origin. This stream, flowing due north, interlocks, about twenty miles to the southward of this city, with the Goascoran, flowing due south into the magnificent Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific. Their respective sources are in the same level savannahs, and not a hundred feet apart. It is an extraordinary fact that the river Ulna, and after it the Humuya and Goascoran, throughout their whole course, do not vary five miles from a line, and coinciding with the meridian. And it is an equally extraordinary and most interesting fact, that here the great range of the Cordilleras is wholly interrupted, and that a great transverse valley extends from one sea to the other.

The geography of the coasts of Central America has been very accurately ascertained by the English, in their numerous semi-pantical visits to this quarter of the world, and their estimate of their value is pretty well shown by their attempts to get possession of them. But the geography of the interior is absolutely unknown to the world. As laid down in the maps, it is quite as applicable to New Holland as to Central America. The absurdest extremity of error has been reached in the attempts to represent the natural features of Honduras. For example, the river Goascoran, the principal river flowing into the Gulf of Fonseca, except the Choluteca, is not so much as laid down on any map. Bailey's map, the largest and most pretentious of any yet published, is equally incorrect. It has not, in the instance of a single State, given even its boundaries truly. These are all distorted and falsified to suit and advance English pretensions, and were framed, as its publisher has since admitted, under orders from the Foreign Office.

But while pointing out these defects, I cannot, of course, in the limits of a letter, undertake to set them right. Let us return, therefore, to Comayagua.

The city now contains about 7,000 inhabitants. Previous to 1827 it had upwards of 18,000, and was embellished with fountains and monuments. In that year it was burned, and almost depopulated, by the aristocratic faction of Guatemala, in its efforts to put down the liberal cause, to which the town has always been attached. It has never been able to wholly recover from the shock. As the capital of Honduras, it has also suffered greatly since that period, from the civil wars and turmoils of the country at large. Lately, however, it has very much improved, and if it continues to enjoy the same liberal government which it now has, it will soon regain its lost prosperity.

The city of Tegercigalpa, two days' journey to the southeast of this town, on the river Choluteca, is a much larger and more active town. It derives its importance chiefly from being situated in the heart of a rich silver mining district.

Indeed, all Honduras has been celebrated for its mineral wealth ever since the period of its discovery. Before the revolution, and the subsequent convulsions of the country which have effectually broken up almost every kind of enterprise, its mines were numerous and extensively worked, with results equal to the best proceeds of those of Mexico and Peru. But the working was always carried on in a rude way, as compared with the modern rapid and effective processes. Silver ore predominates, although those of gold and copper are abundant. A new silver mine was opened not more than six months ago in the Department of Gracias, which has already produced not less than $1,000,000. Fabulous as it may seem, it is nevertheless strictly true, that its ores yield seventy-five per cent of pure silver. It is in this department that the opal mines of Honduras are found. The department of Olancho is richest in gold. The Goyape, Guallambre and other large streams flowing into the Atlantic near Cape Gracias a Dios, abound in gold washings. These are now only worked in a small way, by the Indians. Several American gentlemen, from Leon in Nicaragua, lately visited them, and, I believe, are making arrangements to work them. I have seen considerable quantities of the gold, which in all respects resembles that of California, except, perhaps, that it is rather finer. Some of the pieces weighed upwards of an ounce. Great wealth, undoubtedly, lies hidden in that region.

The northern coast of this State supplies about all the mahogany now used, together with large quantities of dyewoods and sarsaparilla. A narrow belt along this coast is unhealthy, but not more so than any other portion of the eastern coast of the continent from Florida to Brazil. The western coast, on the other hand, is entirely salubrious, while the interior is generally so. The temperature of the centre of the State—this city, for instance—is that of our June. The average of the thermometer for April and May, the two hottest months of the year, was 77 degrees of Farenheit. This is a temperature perfectly adapted to northern constitutions, and our people could labor here with less danger from exposure than in any part of the United States. The climate being equable—the greatest range of the thermometer in the year not exceeding fifteen degrees—colds, coughs, catarrhs, and those numerous pulmonary complaints resulting from the sudden variations in our climate, are almost wholly unknown. The fevers of the interior are slight, and yield rapidly to the *quina*, which is abundant, and indigenous in the country.

Amongst the hills and on the terraces of the mountains, wheat, potatoes, and the other grains and fruits of the temperate zone, are cultivated without difficulty. The valleys and plains produce cotton, coffee, sugar, rice, indigo, tobacco, and all the tropical staples may be produced without limit. The tobacco of Santa Rosa is famous for its excellence; large quantities are sent to Havana, where it is manufactured and sold as genuine Cuban. Before the decadence of the country from intestine difficulties, it had an unequalled reputation throughout Spanish America, and was exported to Mexico, Peru, and Spain. The exports of the raw tobacco, previous to 1823, is said to have amounted to $1,000,000 annually.

Honduras is more favorably situated in respect to ports than any other central American State. Upon the Atlantic side it has a number, only two of which are now used, viz., Omoa and Truxillo. On the Pacific it has the fine Gulf of Fonseca, and the free port of Amapala on the Island of Tigre. I understand she will soon establish free ports on the Atlantic.

The people of Honduras are distinguished throughout Central America for being more robust and hardy than their neighbors of the other States; as a consequence, they have attained a high reputation as soldiers in the bloody struggles through which the country at large has passed. It has also produced more public men distinguished for their ability and liberality of sentiment than any other State. Don Jose de la Valle, the master spirit of the independence, was a native of this State. So, too, was Gen. Francisco Morasan, who, with all his errors, was doubtless the best man Spanish America has yet produced. Gen. Trinidad Cabanas, the *fide* Achilles of Morasan, the unquestioned head of the liberal party of Central America, and President of the State, is a native of Comayagua.

Politically, in common with the other States, Honduras is involved in some difficulty, but not of the interior. Some months ago, the savage hordes of Carrera, who is now dictator of the so-called republic of Guatemala, invaded the territories of Honduras in pursuit of some of Carrera's victims, flying from unbridled ferocity. They penetrated as far as Copan, where they committed the most brutal excesses on the defenceless inhabitants. No sooner did the news reach the capital than the government of Honduras demanded an apology, the punishment of the officer at the head of the foray, and a reparation of the damages which had been occasioned. The government of Carrera temporized, but finally declined the requisition, whereupon General Cabanas, at the head of a considerable force, marched at once to the frontiers of Guatemala and repeated his demand. Carrera hastily raised an army to confront him; but afraid to trust the issue, and alarmed lest Guatemala should rise against him in his absence, proposed an armistice and negotiations, to which General Cabanas assented. Commissioners were appointed on both sides, and a convention drawn up in terms conceding the reasonable demands of Honduras, which was at once ratified by General Cabanas and the Legislature of the State. Meantime, under pretence that Carrera was in the city of Guatemala, that State delayed its action, while, in fact, Carrera was raising men to surprise and overpower the Honduras forces. General Cabanas suspecting foul play, augmented his forces, and gave Carrera to understand that he knew his bad faith; whereupon the latter openly repudiated the convention negotiated by his agents. So things remain at present as respects Guatemala. Carrera is evidently afraid to risk a fight, unless supported by some of the other States. In every contest with Cabanas he has been worsted, and he remembers the rod.

There are, also, other difficulties, resulting from the attempt to form a union of the three central States—Honduras, San Salvador, and Nicaragua. The initiative to such a union was taken by our representative in the country in 1849, in obedience to instructions from Washington. The result was a pact between these States, signed in Leon, in November, 1849. This act was subsequently unanimously adopted by the States, and measures taken for organizing a constituent assembly. Meanwhile, the general administration of affairs was devolved upon a *pro tempore* President and government, styled the National Representation. The general powers of the States were formally surrendered to this body January 1, 1851, when it entered upon its duties. Subsequently, and disregarding this important fact, the administration of Fillmore, in its blind anxiety to reverse the policy of General Taylor and Mr. Polk in Central America, sent a *charge d'affairs* to Nicaragua, one of the States of the new confederation. He arrived in due season, and presented his credentials to the State authorities, who, of course, had no alternative but to decline them, and refer him to the National Representation. This reference he chose to regard as insulting, and replied in a most undignified and petulent manner, to the effect that his government knew nothing of the new federation! And from that day his efforts were added to those of the English agents and the aristocratic faction, to break down this only bulwark of the liberal cause in Central America. Joined with the cowardly anti-American policy of Fillmore's administration in Central America generally, which tended to create distrust of the United States, and thus to di pirit the liberal party and paralize its energies, the efforts of the English, the servile factionists, and their Fillmore ally, the American Charge d'Affaires, proved but too successful. Obstacles were opposed to the favorable issue of the constitutent assembly, the public faith in it shaken, and finally, in March last, the State of Salvador withdrew its members, and repudiated the pact, and its unworthy example was shortly afterwards followed by Nicaragua, leaving Honduras alone in its adhesion to the pact and the principle of federation. This act followed rather from the accession to power of reactionists in Nicaragua and San Salvador, than from any emphatic change in the sentiment of the people at large. That the government of San Salvador feared the results of its own act is shown from the fact that it has called in the aid of Carrera's savages to keep down the liberal sentiment.

What will be the result of this state things it is impossible to say. The political sky is dark indeed, and if anarchy resumes its reign, the fearful responsibility of its results will in great part rest upon that weak and wicked administration which has so recently terminated its disgraceful career, and upon its equally weak and mole-eyed agents. Gen. Pierce enters upon his administration to find the affairs of Central America complicated, American influence there broken, and a reactionary, servile English policy of disorganization in the ascendant. It will require all the skill and energy of the representative of the United States, which he may send to that country, to revive again the liberal cause, and regain our lost influence.

You have doubtless been advised of the recent piratical movements of the British steamer Devastation upon the coasts of this State. The valuable mahogany cuttings of Honduras have long been looked upon with avaricious and longing eyes by the English, in the usurpation of Belize; and as the wood has disappeared in their vicinity, they have gradually begun to encroach upon the territories of Honduras. Now, under the laws of this State, anybody can cut wood upon paying a certain sum per ton to the State. But certain Englishmen some time ago commenced cutting, without authority, and without payment, on the west bank of the Roman river. The government, when apprised of it, sent an officer and a few men to require the regular payments, who took possession of the wood cut until the regular sum was paid. Instead of paying it, the violators of the laws posted off to Belize, and returned in the steamer above named, expelled the Honduras authorities, and threatened Truxillo with bombardment if they were again disturbed, claiming, at the same time, that the west bank of the Roman river, as well as the eastern, pertained to his High Mightiness Gallinipper, King of all the Mosquitoes! Hitherto there has never been a pretence that the indefinite dominions of this ebony impostor extended beyond the Roman. His boundaries had a wonderful capacity of stretching to suit the purposes of English land pirates.

An American gentleman, named Wright, has recently proposed a line of coasting steamers on the Pacific coast of Central America. He has made arrangements with Guatemala, which agrees to pay him ten thousand dollars a year for ten years, for carrying her mails, also with San Salvador and Costa Rica, each paying four thousand dollars a year for the same period and for the same purpose. Honduras and Nicaragua have declined to enter into any negotiations on the subject. ALBANY.

P. S.—June 25.—We have exciting news. The army of Honduras has marched upon Guatemala, and has taken possession of the department of Chiquimula, the greater part of the Guatemalan forces having deserted to General Cabanas. The movement was effected on the 16th. A large body of troops left the city to reinforce the San Salvador contingent. It is said the proposition

mentos have been made in several departments of Guatemala against Carrera, and his overthrow is confidently predicted. *Queen Bab!*

MANAGUA, March 16, 1853.

To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua—

Sir:—The undersigned citizens of the United States, beg to represent that they arrived at the port of San Juan de Nicaragua on the 30th of April last, in the steamer Prometheus, with the view of passing into the interior of this State, but were refused a passage up the river San Juan in the steamers of the "Nicaragua Transit Company," under the pretence that they had not "through tickets to California."

They beg further to represent that passengers for this State cannot be expected to purchase tickets for California; and furthermore, they know that more than thirty persons, who, like themselves, were destitute of "through tickets," were permitted to pass up the river. They were further privately informed by an officer of the Transit Company, that the refusal was made in obedience to instructions from one Joseph L. White, subscribing himself "Counsel to the Nicaragua Transit Company."

The undersigned believe that it was the intention of your government, in conceding the large privileges to the Nicaragua Transit Company, which it now enjoys, to open a common highway for general convenience, and not to place powers in the hands of irresponsible men, to be used as instruments of private malice and petty spite. As common carriers, the Transit Company, in the opinion of the undersigned, are bound to carry all passengers on their boats who may present the regular fare; and they believe farther, that the refusal to permit us to ascend the river in their boats, is an act which not only subjects the aforesaid company to an action for damages, but, furthermore, tends to vitiate their charter.

The undersigned deem it due to themselves to place these facts before your Excellency, for the information of your government, indulging the hope that such action will be taken as shall prevent the recurrence of such abuses for the future. With assurances of our highest respect, we are your Excellency's very obedient servants,

N. GEO. SQUIER.
WM. N. JEFFERS, U. S. N.
S. W. WOODHOUSE, U. S. A.
D. C. HITCHCOCK.
C. FOLLIN.

REPLY.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, HOUSE OF THE GOVERNMENT, NICARAGUA, March 29, 1853.

To Mr. E. J. SQUIER—

Sir—As soon as the Director of the State was informed of the contents of the note which you and four others of your countrymen directed to this Ministry on the 16th inst., denouncing the conduct of the agents of the Transit Company, in refusing you and them passage up the river San Juan, in the boats of the company, he instructed me to reprove the agents of the company in the strongest manner, and to warn them against the recurrence of an act so contrary to the duties of the company and to the rights of Nicaragua.

I have the honor to inform you of this proceeding, requesting that you will apprise your countrymen of the same; begging you, also, to accept the assurances of my highest esteem,

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

ROCHA.

[From the Gaceta Official de Nicaragua, March 26.]

MR. SQUIER.—This distinguished American has arrived in our country, and receives, wherever he goes, the highest marks of public and private esteem, as a true friend of Nicaragua, and the constant defender of its rights in the great republic. We are aware that he brings with him documents of the highest importance for the supreme government. We learn with regret and shame that the subordinates of the Transit Company denied to our illustrious guest a passage up the river in their boats, for no other motive than to gratify the personal ill-will of some members of the company. We trust Nicaragua will in no way be inculpated in this disgraceful act, which will be, if it has not already been, reproved in the severest manner.

**Theatrical and Musical.**

BOWERY THEATRE.—The bill of entertainment presented for this evening by that active and talented stage manager, Mr. Stevens, cannot fail to draw a large audience. The amusements commence with the drama of the "Drunkard," the character of Edward Middleton by Mr. W. R. Goodall. During the evening several overtures and polkas will be played by the orchestra, and will all close with the interesting drama called "Lochinvar," Mr. Stevens as Lochinvar.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams appear to-night in the domestic drama called "Ireland as It Is," Mr. Williams as Ragged Pat, and Mrs. Williams as Judy O'Flaherty. The laughable comedy of "In and Out of Place" will follow, Mrs. Williams in her inimitable representation of Letty. The amusements will close with the drama of the "Happy Man," Mr. Williams as Paddy Murphy.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—The amusements will commence with the overture, "La Philtre," after which the Ravels will appear in their wonderful evolutions on the tight rope. The next feature will be the divertisement *mythologique*, and the Brothers Martinetti will then give their classic groupings. The amusements will conclude with the comic pantomime of the "Magic Pills."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The comedy of "Grist to the Mill" will commence the amusements at this pupular theatre. This piece will introduce an old favorite and a fine actor, Mr. G. Barrett, in the character of the Marquis de Richville. The musical farce of the "Gardener's Wife" will follow, in which Mrs. Brunton will appear; and all will close with "One Thousand Milliners Wanted."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is still drawing immense houses. Purdy is exceedingly active in looking to the comfort of his patrons. So far as neatness of interior is concerned, the National, at present, is a beautiful theatre. Purdy has painted the house thoroughly; the boxes are tastefully decorated, and several alterations have been made which have greatly improved the establishment. "Uncle Tom" again to-night.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The new drama called "Robert Emmet, or the Martyr of Irish Liberty," will again be presented this evening, with Mr. Pilgrim, Mr. Mestayer, Mr. C. R. Thorne, and other eminent performers, in the leading characters. The operetta of the "Sentinel" will commence the entertainments, and they will close with "Mr. and Mrs. White." No doubt the house will be crowded.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The Boone children, whose recitations have given such decided satisfaction for the past few weeks, are announced again for this afternoon and evening. The dramatic company, which comprises many talented performers, will likewise appear in the farces entitled "Rappings and Table Movings," "Mob Cap," and "Slasher and Crasher."

FRANCONI'S HIPPODROME.—This establishment continues to do a very fair business. The programme for this evening consists of several exceedingly attractive equestrian features.

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE.—Christy's Minstrels announce a first rate programme for this evening. George Christy is to appear, having recovered from his severe indisposition.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL.—Wood's favorite band of negro minstrels advertise a well selected programme for this evening.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE is as well patronized as ever. The bill of entertainment for this evening is unusually attractive.

OWENS' ALPINE RAMBLES.—This novel and intellectual amusement is to be closed on Wednesday next. The new Mont Blanc Polka, composed by A. Sedgwick, will be played this evening.

BANVARD'S AND FRANKENSTEIN'S PANORAMA'S are attracting very well at their respective halls.

The Walnut street theatre, in Philadelphia, opened last evening for the sixteenth regular season, under the popular lesseeship of Mr. E. A. Marshall, of this city.

The National theatre, in Boston, was to open for the season last evening.

THUNDER SHOWER IN NEW HAVEN—HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—An unusually severe shower, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this city on Sunday evening. During the progress of the storm, the house No. 64 Park street, occupied by Capt. Samuel Short, was struck by the electric fluid and considerably damaged. The bolt entered the back chimney, thence to the attic, where it separated into three parts, one passing through the floor into the front chamber, in which was a Mrs. Woodruff, who was prostrated by the shock, and somewhat though not seriously injured. A clock in the same room was shivered to atoms, while a mirror hanging near by was not touched. This bolt, which was the main one, passed out through the south side of the house, tearing off the clap-boarding for a considerable space, and splintering some of the timbers. The other two bolts, which were comparatively minor ones, left no serious traces of their progress, and passed off through the clap-boards, which were perforated to the size of a common shot-hole.—*New Haven Courier, Aug. 29.*

WISCONSIN METHODIST CONFERENCE.—We find in the Waukesha *Chronotype* the proceedings of a meeting of this conference.—J. M. Lathy, President, and P. B. Pease, Secretary. Among other resolutions (in behalf of the Ministerial Association of Milwaukee District) on the subject of slavery, they respectfully but earnestly request the next General Conference to specify an early day when slaveholders in the Methodist Episcopal church shall either free their slaves or leave the church; also, that the independence of the young republic of Liberia should be duly acknowledged by the United States, and that Congress should be memorialized on the subject. They passed a series of resolutions also in favor of a law similar to the Maine law.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.

### THE PICTURE GALLERY.

MORE ABOUT THE AUSTRIAN DEPARTMENT.

Nothing very new occurred at the Palace yesterday. Slowly the work goes on in the machine arcade, and the hanging of the paintings in the picture gallery, we are happy to note, has at last been commenced. We understand that, of the paintings contributed, a large number have been rejected as unfit for exhibition. We have before alluded to the fact that many daubs were among the contributions. The culling out and refusal of these promise well for the appearance of the gallery when opened.

Some very interesting contributions have been displayed in the Palace by Mr. Thos. Dunlap, florist, of this city. These consist of a banana tree, and six jars containing sprouts of sugar cane. The banana tree is about eight feet high, with large, perfect leaves. The sugar cane was ordered expressly for the Palace, from the South; but during the voyage the salt spray of the ocean destroyed every stalk, and the sprouts growing from the roots were all that remained for exhibition. These tropical plants are rare in our clime, and therefore interesting.

We are requested by the directors of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to say, that being desirous to unite in the efforts now being made by their fellow-citizens, for the relief of the sufferers by the fever now raging at New Orleans, they have determined to appropriate the net receipts of the Palace on Wednesday, the 31st of August, to that object.

### AUSTRIAN DEPARTMENT.

BOHEMIAN GLASS.

In the brief description which we gave in a former number, of the beautiful manufacture which constitutes one of the chief attractions of this department, we left several particulars untouched, which are deserving of a special notice. The processes employed in the manufacture of those brilliantly tinted and exquisitely cut articles which contribute so largely to the ornamentation of every tastefully furnished house, are so little understood, even by connoisseurs, that some detail respecting them cannot fail to prove interesting to the general reader.

That the manufacture of glass was known to the earliest nations of antiquity—a question which formerly excited so much controversy—has been clearly established by modern discoveries. The Egyptian ornaments and articles of household use which have been disentombed after the lapse of ages, prove that they must have been acquainted with the art in all its varieties. Their porcelain, which more nearly resembles glass in its quality than the substance which we style porcelain, is remarkable for the brilliancy of its colors and the delicacy with which they are blended. The interesting remains discovered at Nineveh have also placed beyond doubt the fact that the Assyrians were acquainted with the art of manufacturing and coloring glass. It is a question, however, whether colored glass was not made previous to colorless glass. Beckmann is of opinion that it was not; but that its discovery must have very soon followed that of white glass. Professor Forbes, however, in his lecture before the Society of Arts, in London, suggests an hypothesis which is not devoid of probability. He thinks that colored glass must have been the first invented, for this simple reason: That it was difficult to find materials pure enough to make good glass, and therefore it must have been some time before the original makers could find out the causes of discoloration. In searching for them they must have very soon arrived at a knowledge of the properties of the metallic oxides, by the agency of which the coloring processes were effected. To this more advanced acquaintance with the chemical principles involved in the art, may be ascribed the celebrity which the glass works of Sidon and Alexandria are said to have attained. But Pliny and Strabo tells us that they produced most beautiful articles, which were cut, engraved, gilt and stained of the most brilliant colors, in imitation of precious stones. The Persians and Hindoos must also have been early acquainted with the manufacture of glass; it was one of those discoveries which must have soon forced itself upon the attention of any people who employed furnaces to reduce metallic oxides, for the constituent elements must often have been present, and the heat was sufficient to fuse them. It is true that most of the glass produced in India was, owing to the extensive diffusion of the oxide of iron in the Indian soil, of an impure and almost uniform color; but still, we are told that the natives imitated successfully the different varieties of precious stones in request amongst them, and therefore must have possessed some knowledge of the properties of the metallic oxides. The nation, however, which attained the highest reputation for skill in this manufacture was the Phœnicians. Through the medium of the Crusaders, the different processes in use amongst them were transferred to Venice, where they were long kept secret, and supplied the demands of an extensive and lucrative trade with the rest of Europe. In the cabinets of the curious in such matters, are occasionally to be found specimens of early Venetian manufacture, which, although they cannot be compared with the Bohemian glass, perfected as the latter has been by the applications of modern science, yet display very great taste and skill.

The researches of Berzelius having removed all doubts concerning the acid character of silica, the general composition of glass presents now no difficulty of conception. This substance consists of one or more salts, which are silicates, with bases of potash, soda, lime, oxide of iron, alumina, or oxide of lead, in any of which compounds we can substitute one of these bases for another, provided that one alkaline base be left. Silica in its turn may be replaced by the boracic acid, without causing the glass to lose its principal characters. Under the title glass, are therefore comprehended various substances, fusible at a high temperature, solid at ordinary temperature, brilliant, more or less transparent, and always brittle. The following chemical distribution of glasses is that which is now generally adopted:—

1. Soluble glass; a simple silicate of potash or soda, or of both these alkalies.
2. Bohemian or crown glass; silicate of potash and lime.
3. Common window and mirror glass, silicate of da and lime, and sometimes also of potash.
4. Bottle glass, silicate of soda, lime, alumina and iron.
5. Ordinary crystal glass, silicate of potash and lead.
6. Flint glass, silicate of potash and lead, richer in lead than the preceding.
7. Strass, silicate of potash and lead, still richer in lead.
8. Enamel, silicate and stannate, or antimoniate of potash, or soda and lead.

The glasses which contain several bases are liable to suffer different changes when they are melted or cooled slowly. The silica is divided among these bases, forming new compounds in definite proportions, which, by crystalizing, separate from each, so that the general mixture of the ingredients which constitute glass, is destroyed. It becomes then very hard, fibrous, opaque, much less fusible, a better conductor of electric