ADDITIONAL FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Our Nicaragua Correspondence.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, March 20, 1856.

Condition of Col. Kinney—Opinions About the Walker Government—The Costa Rica War—Col. French Back Again, &c.

As Central America appears to occupy so much of the reading public's attention, I may as well, whilst travelling through this country, give you a small list of items.

I found Col. Kinney, after six months' untiring exertion, to be in a much worse state than he was when he landed. Greytown still moves on in quietness, and her inhabitants are still looking to the people of the United States for redress; they have long ago given up all hopes as far as the President of the United States is concerned; but it is time that reproach (the burning of this place) should be erased from our public annals, and the innocent and unoffending people redressed.

Walker and the Rivas government continues to go ahead; everything looks prosperous and ready for the active renovation of this beautiful country, and the people generally are getting accustomed to their liberators, and soon everything will be prosperous in Nicaragua.

Just now Costa Rica, fearing absorption, has declared war against the filibusters, but it will turn out more talk and sputter than anything else, and will end in Costa Rica being annexed, some fine day, to Nicaragua. Already have the forces of Nicaragua advanced upon Guanacaste, and I have no doubt that ere this they have got into possession of that department. We shall soon have a fight and then the end is told.

Troops are constantly coming out by New York, New Orleans and California's samera. Walker has now 1,500 men under arms, and I do not believe he can be whipped or driven out of the country. The present government of Nicaragua is a strong one. Rivas, the President, is a man of intelligence and nerve. He will do his duty. The church is with the present government, and the acts of the General, especially that of annulling the Accessory Transit Company's charter are everywhere approved of.

The new company will, I am in hope, do something for the route (the best now known), but until new boats, better accommodations can be had, and the river and rapids improved, it cannot and will not succeed in beating its rival, the Panama route.

Just now in this quiet place a gentleman has arrived named Cole, who astonishes the good people here by saying he has come out to survey and examine the route for the purpose of a canal. As he appears to be a gentleman of intelligence and has apparently got the tin, the expectations are improving daily.

I saw Col. French and his party, some 175, from New Orleans, per the Webster. The Colonel looks cheerful and happy, and appears to think all is right; and I have no doubt that he will be a Minister yet, in spite of Pierce and Marcy.

H. B. M. ships Eurydice and Hermes are in port as well the R. M. packet Solens; there are also three American vessels in port. I shall push up in the country in a few days, and shall probably drop you a few lines again.

Relations between San Salvador and Nicaragua.

[From El Nicaraguense, March 15.]

SENOR HOYOS TO SENOR FERRER.

MINISTRY OF INT. AND FOR. AFFAIRS OF SAN SALVADOR, GOUTEPEQUE, Feb. 13, 1856.

TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA:—

On yesterday, after having accomplished the legal formalities, Sr. Don Rafael Campo elected President during the constitutional period of 1856 and '57, took possession of the supreme executive power of the State.

The new President intends to maintain the most cordial and intimate relations with the governments of Central America, and to insure to the people of this government the enjoyment of peace, which they happily now indulge in. The installation of the new chief of this government of San Salvador takes place under circumstances which render the union of all the fractions of Central America more necessary than ever, and under which the reciprocal relations of all the governments must be loyal and frank.

The President of San Salvador, appreciating the gravity of this situation to its whole extent, will neglect no means of assuring the supreme government of Nicaragua of all his sympathies and good will, either in peace, if Providence should allow us to continue in it, or in case that unfortunate events should oblige us to take up arms for defending, in union with the other governments, the national independence.

These are the sentiments which inspire the new President of San Salvador, and which he has charged me to transmit to that supreme government through the honorable mediation of your Excellency, as I do by the present, profiting at the same time by this opportunity to renew to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua the assurance of the high esteem and consideration with which I am your most obedient servant, E. HOYOS.

REPLY OF THE WALKER-RIVAS CABINET.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, GRANADA, March 13, 1856.

TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF SAN SALVADOR:—

The undersigned had the honor to receive your estimable despatch under date of 13th February last, relative to a communication of Sr. Don Raphael Campo's taking possession of the Presidency of the republic on the 12th of the same month.

My government, on being informed of the ideas this high functionary entertains, appreciates the noble intention of maintaining the fraternal relations with all the governments of Central America, with whose sentiments he is in the most perfect harmony; and I do not doubt that, knowing now to attain such an inestimable object, peace between both countries will be maintained in a solid and stable manner.

Your Excellency remarked very well that union and fraternity between the governments of Central America, both in these circumstances and in whatever others, must be loyal and frank, and with this idea my government received the marks of sympathy which in this respect his Excellency the President of San Salvador manifests to it, as your Excellency observes, even in the case that unfortunate events should put arms into our hands for defending, in union with the other governments, the national independence, the loss of which my government would never behold with indifference, nor does it fear such a loss, because it counts upon a firm support to preserve it.

Thus I have the honor of complying with your note, which the Minister will bring to the knowledge of this republic, having at the same time, the pleasure of offering you he assurance of my most distinguished consideration, and to undersign your obedient servant. FERRER.

SENOR HOYOS TO SENOR FERRER.

MINISTRY OF INT. AND FOR. AFFAIRS OF SAN SALVADOR, GOUTEPEQUE, Feb. 20, 1856.

TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF NICARAGUA:—

The general opinion of the European press on the events in the republic from the month of October last till to-day; the opinion on these same facts as it has been expressed by the press of the United States, apposed to annexation; the correlative occurrences which, at present, take place on the coast of California and in several ports of the United States; the terms of the convention by virtue of which the legitimist forces have capitulated, and the manner in which those stipulations have been fulfilled and are being fulfilled; the official declaration of the government of its being definitely established with the consent of the people of Nicaragua, and of being, at the same time, disposed to maintain peace, and to entertain the most intimate relations of union with the other sections of Central America—

All these facts, I repeat, which there are well known, seem not to be in accordance with the augmentation of forces which that republic continues to persist in, and with the circumstance that those increased forces are precisely composed of strangers not commanded by Nicaraguans, but by persons whose antecedents are well known to the governments of Central America, as they must be to the Provisional President of Nicaragua.

At first, my government would not listen to the reports which were addressed to it, both from abroad and from that republic—reports which then it believed exaggerated, and sometimes emanating from party spirit—but following carefully and attentively the march of events in that republic, and besides, informed by multiplied communications from other sources, it can, in conscience, no longer remain silent, and must ask your Excellency a frank, loyal and definite explanation of policy in this particular case—an explanation which long ago I hoped would have been spontaneously given in consideration of the good relations which exist between both our countries. But since your government has not deemed it convenient to give such an explanation, mine feels called upon to address, by the undersigned, the following interpellation to it, and to pray it to make allowance for the frankness with which it is done:—

Mr. the Provisional President will, in his high judgment, understand that the President of San Salvador does not resolve, without serious motives, on addressing such a demand, which is justified by the circumstances of the country, and by the interests of these sections, including the republic of Nicaragua.

It is not, therefore, pretended to attribute to Col. Walker any sinister or deceitful project relative to these republics; but the press of his own country condemning certain acts of his, and the government of the United States having explicitly disavowed the political condition of his administration, there is nothing surprising in my government making it a point of honor to be perfectly informed of the circumstances of the republic of Nicaragua, and of the ulterior policy of the established government in it; and, to this purpose, it addresses itself, with all frankness, to the loyalty of this same government for obtaining an irrefutable explanation.

This is the object for which, by supreme order, I expedite the present despatch, which is carried by a chief of the army of San Salvador, who will have the honor to place it in the hands of your Excellency, and to wait for his answer.

With all regard, I undersign, your Excellency's Minister for Foreign Affairs. Your most obedient servant, ENRIQUE HOYOS.

REPLY OF THE WALKER-RIVAS CABINET.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, GENERAL MINISTRY, GRANADA, March 13, 1856.

TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SAN SALVADOR:—

I had the honor to receive the honorable communication of your Excellency, under date of 20th February last, wherein you make out several points which seem to you not easily to be reconciled with the augmenting of its forces which this republic now pursues, and with the circumstance of these forces being increased by strangers and not commanded by Nicaraguan chiefs, but by persons whose antecedents, as you say, are well known to the governments of Central America, as they must be to the Provisional President of Nicaragua; you declare further that the government of San Salvador, at first, would not listen to such reports, which it then believed exaggerated, or sometimes, originating in party spirit, but that following attentively the march of events in this republic, and instructed by multiplied information from other parts, it cannot longer remain silent, nor abstain from asking of my government an explanation of its policy—an explanation which you assure us your government expected would have been given spontaneously long time ago, considering the cordial relations which exist between both countries. The Provisional President, to whom I communicated your note, has charged me with answering to you in the following terms:—

There is, in truth, nothing surprising to my government in that of San Salvador adopting, on whatever occasion, such measures as it considers necessary or contributing to the good and perfect understanding with the policy of Nicaragua, so far as it concerns the relations of friendship which must be cultivated between the two countries, and which could not be solidly established but by reposing on this basis, it being impossible to conceive another spirit to preside. The policy which the President of San Salvador intends to pursue the President of this republic acknowledges with satisfaction and pleasure.

But, on the other hand, I must declare to your Excellency that, before receiving your estimable despatch, my government was far from thinking that that of San Salvador was expecting from it a frank explanation of its policy, for it was fully convinced of its having been always explicit and frank in the communications which, on former occasions, it addressed to the government of San Salvador and to those of the other Central American States, in which it expressed its lively and sincere wish for maintaining and strengthening with them the relations of friendship and fraternity which are so necessary, and which must be entertained between the different sections of Central America. What is still more significant proof of the sincerity of these its wishes and sentiments, is that its having, with all the energy and efficacy at its disposal, expressed them, in order that, by a common accord, prompt and efficacious measures might be adopted for re-establishing in Central America political unity, under a general government which, serving as a firm and true tie between its various factions, might at the same time be the best guarantee of the respectability of the country, and the strongest support of its integrity and independence.

Even if there were room for anything obscure in a similar programme, or in the political conduct considered as a whole, I must confess to your Excellency that my government is at a loss to conceive or to understand it; and under such a hypothesis it would find itself justified in asking a frank explanation concerning those points which might be objects of doubt in the fraternal and friendly relations which it has attempted, and will attempt always, to preserve with the government of San Salvador.

Neither can the government of Nicaragua admit the idea that that of San Salvador demanding explanations as to the motives which have called forth the augmenting of the forces of this republic, and as to the character of these increased force, (or if this subject is considered as belonging to the interior affairs of this State, it cannot be admitted as a matter of inquiry on the part of the supreme government of San Salvador, which has always proclaimed its respect for the principle of non-intervention in the interior affairs of another State; and if the increasing of the forces is considered in reference to the actual foreign relations of this republic, it cannot be unknown to the government of San Salvador that several of the other States of Central America having refused to acknowledge the government of Nicaragua, showing it marks of hostility to such a point that one of them has already openly declared war, nothing becomes more the dignity and the duty of my government than to take such measures as may assure the security and respectability of the people with whose destiny it is entrusted.

Nicaragua, by inviting in its midst as citizens, and by naturalizing them, natives of other countries, had in view to open a new career for the industry and great improvement of which this soil is capable, and by receiving them as Nicaraguans into the army, it aimed at assuring its tranquillity and its rights. The peace with the neighboring States not being guaranteed by treaties and convenient bonds, what would become of this government if deprived of forces to support it? it would be exposed as the plaything of parties, under foreign influences, in favor of what they have called, and still call, the *legitime* government. It is impossible that the government of San Salvador, even remotely, wishes for the ruin of this interesting portion of Central America.

Therefore, in the opinion of the Provisional President of this republic, a frank and harmonious policy having been adopted by the States of Central America, its result must necessarily be the security and tranquillity of all, in the interior as well as on the coast. For this truly philanthropical enterprise, my government is so well disposed that it is ready to accredit diplomatic ministers, who, in union with those nominated by the other governments, and meeting in a designated place, will proceed immediately to conclude a treaty of guarantee, such as the situation requires.

These are the points upon which I am charged to answer your Excellency, and in doing so I have the satisfaction to renew the assurance of my distinguished esteem and regard, with which I undersign, your Excellency's most obedient servant. FERRER.

Interesting from Costa Rica.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL WAR PAPERS.

[Translated from the Boletin Oficial of San Jose, Feb. 27.]

It being necessary for the national representatives to enter immediately into deliberation on objects of much importance, which are now under the consideration of the Executive, in conformity with article 77 of the constitution, decrees:—

First. The constitutional Congress is convoked for an extraordinary session, in order to meet to-morrow, at noon, and occupy themselves with the affairs, of which an account will be given to them.

Second. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this decree.

Given in the National Palace at San José, on the 25th February, 1856. JUAN RAFAEL MORA.

JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, Minister of State in the Department of Government.

The National Congress of the republic of Costa Rica in order to accomplish the most important object of the extraordinary convocation ordered by the Supreme Executive power of the republic for the 25th inst., decrees:—

Single article. The Supreme Executive power is authorized—First, to take up arms against the republic of Nicaragua, either alone or in union with the other governments of Central America, in order to defend the inhabitants of the republic against the ominous oppression of the filibusters and drive them from the *soil* of Central America. Second. To take all the necessary measures at its disposal in order to attain the indicated object.

Given in the Hall of the Session at San José, on the 27th of February, 1856.

FRANCISCA MARIA CREAMUNO, President.

The Ministry of Treasury and War consider that the national integrity requires all good Costaricans to hasten to the defence of the country; considering that, when the sons of San José, Cartago and Moracia are enlisted joyfully for so noble an object, it would be unjust to exclude the worthy and valiant brethren of Alajuela and Heredia from participating in the honor of fighting for so sacred a cause; and considering that it is necessary to augment the national army in order to be prepared for whatever emergencies may present themselves in the interior or exterior of the republic, decrees:—

Single article—The national army is raised to 9,000 men of all arms, and for this purpose, in each of the provinces of Alajuela and Heredia will be immediately organized a division of 1,000 men, with the corresponding chiefs and officials.

Given in the National Palace at San José, on the 27th Febr., 1856. JUAN RAFAEL MORA, President.

MANUEL CARAZO, State Minister of Treasury and War.

TO THE MINISTER OF THE TREASURY:—

The President of the republic of Costa Rica, in order to provide for the expenses of the war in defence of the independence of Costa Rica and of all Central America, imminently threatened by the filibusters, who, to our disgrace, are now in the possession of Nicaragua, and fully authorized for no important an object by the National Congress of the republic, decrees:—

First article—A national loan of 100,000 pesos is raised and distributed amongst the capitalists of the country in the following manner:—45,000 pesos in the province of San José, 20,000 in that of Cartago, the same sum in that of Heredia, and 15,000 in that of Alajuela.

Second article—For the distribution of this sum, the government will nominate in each province a commission, composed of five respectable individuals, and presided over by the respective Governors.

Third article—Exempted from this loan are all those individuals whose capital, including the value of their house, does not exceed the sum of 1,000 pesos.

Fourth article—The government will pay to the lenders one per cent monthly on the sums which they lend to the public treasury, and affects towards the payment and interest all the incomes of the nation, without any exception.

Given in the national palace, at San José, on the 28th of February, 1856. JUAN RAFAEL MORA.

MANUEL J. CARAZO, Minister of Treasury and War.

NATIONAL PALACE, SAN JOSE, March 3, 1856.

TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS:—

The government of Costa Rica, in union with those of the other Central American States, is resolved upon combatting and driving out from Nicaragua the bandits who, under the favor of a disastrous intestine war, have traitorously taken possession of that unfortunate country.

The authorities of the United States themselves, as well as the public opinion of the people, unanimously declare that the steamboats of the Transit Company, in the one and the other sea, have continually transported those bandits.

It being thus, my government, publicly and privately, warns you, as representative of the Company, that as long as the hostilities against the invaders of the Central American soil are going on, the transit of the steamers on the river of San Juan and the Lake of Nicaragua must remain suspended, it being decided to use whatever means are at its disposal for preventing it, in the not probable case of the Company contravening this order; the government being in no way responsible for the consequences, however serious they may be, which can result to the company or the passengers.

In order that ignorance may not be pleaded, I remit a copy of this notification to the Consuls and to the foreign governments. JOAQUIN B. CALVO.

To the Agent of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, San Juan del Norte.

The American Invasion of Nicaragua.

DECLARATION OF MANY OF THE PEOPLE OF LEON.

It is not our purpose to justify the Americans on account of the prejudices by which, manifestly, they are possessed, still less, to grant to them the possession of that civilization which distinguishes so much the European from all other inhabitants of the globe. Their customs are sufficiently known, as, likewise, the exuberance of their population; their avidity for schemes of conquest; their intrepid incursions, and their propensity for throwing themselves on obstacles of all kinds and of whatever nature they may be, as if they were destined to go always ahead and never to retrocede.

Under the supposition that the introduction of Americans into Nicaragua be an evil, the more it's dangers are exaggerated, to the more responsibility are to be held the conservatives, who, beholding the calamity which was menacing, refused to listen to the voice of humanity which Guatemala and San Salvador raised, till on the threshold of their infatuated vanity they rejected even the surrender of the democrats which Padre Alcaine offered them. And if this disgrace has been augmenting since then to the degree the conservative party suppose, it was because the other States showed towards the triumphant party and its provisional government a policy as scornful as it was menacing and cruel.

It will, then, be clearly seen that whilst the legitimists forced us to save ourselves upon a board, surrounded by hidden rocks, the conservatives condemn us to shipwreck, placing themselves on the border of the ocean, in order not to leave us a single port of salvation.

In the meantime, the question at issue is not so much a question of Americans, as a question of legitimacy, and, in consequence, of conservation. The conservatives make war on whatever can favor the democratic spirit, in the same manner, as the Carlists do towards the Christines, whatever in any way may support the conservative ideas, so that if one wishes to know the opinion of both parties concerning whatever foreign influence, one has only to investigate the character of the latter; as, for example, in the case of British influence with the conservative party, independence and integrity of territory are of little matter. The English threaten us; the States remain silent; but he invades, attacks and conquers us on the waters of San Juan. The States remain likewise silent; that fine harbor is taken, and the most scandalous of all usurpations consecrated. The States do not even pronounce a single word of humanity, patriotism or consolation.

But when a handful of miserable Americans, at the solicitation of an adopted country, arrive there and lend their services to the democratic party, the conservatives show themselves alarmed, and remembering then their country, which they abandoned in the other case, raise the cry of patriotism and exalt themselves till they fall in a delirium, at evils merely fantastical, hypothetical or imaginary, which in no wise are to be compared with the reality of Greytown and Mosquitia.

In the meantime, no harmony or friendship with the democratic party, much less with the government which in its provisional character governs the State; nothing of guarantees which could render superfluous the services of the Americans but, on the contrary, threats which showed the intention of favoring a change to the advantage of a party which had succumbed. Who, in looking at such a treason, does not discover under this hypocritical mask of patriotism the assassination of that poor people whose innocent blood has become the plaything of so many wicked men without a God, religion and conscience?

Legitimists and democrats—We are Nicaraguans, we are brothers, and we wish for the good of our country, and if at present an opinion, an idea, or, sometimes an abstraction divide us, later we shall live united, as we did before the revolution, and reading then again the pages our common enemy wrote to us for inflaming our passions in favor of their projects, we shall know how to defend ourselves against their perfidious plans; we shall then, as we have always done, seal with blood our immutable patriotism, in order to save our independence, as well as our liberty, may those who attack them be Centro-Americans or strangers; and we shall not withdraw our friendship, our veneration, and our respect from all those populations and nations who know how to respect our principles; for benevolence is the daughter of fraternity, and peace the blessing of societies.

THE INHABITANTS OF LEON.

LEON, March 12, 1856.

The Explosion on the Steamer Metropolis.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, March 29.]

Steamboats from above, arrived at our port yesterday, brought the melancholy intelligence of the explosion, near Pomeroy, of the steamer Metropolis, by which accident nine lives were lost, and several persons badly wounded.

The Metropolis was a new boat, of large dimensions, and was making her first trip from Pittsburg to New Orleans. She had on board seven hundred tons of freight, chiefly for the South, but fortunately there were but few passengers.

The Metropolis had stopped at Pomeroy for coal, and having coaled out, was fairly under way, when her starboard boiler exploded. This occurred at six o'clock on Thursday morning.

Capt. E. C. Hazlett was in the washroom, over the boiler, at the time, and was almost instantly killed. Eight other persons were so badly scalded that they died shortly after the explosion.

The forward part of the cabin on the starboard side was shattered, but otherwise the boat was not injured.

The greatest consternation prevailed on board the boat, and the scene that was presented by the dead, dying and wounded can be better imagined than described. The boat was landed with as little delay as possible, and every effort was made to administer to the wants of the sufferers.

The steamer Metropolitan arrived last evening from the scene of the disaster, bringing the remains of Captain Hazlett, which will be forwarded to Pittsburg to-day by railroad.

Our reporter was unable to obtain a full list of the killed and wounded, the officers of the boat having mostly remained at Pomeroy. The following are the names as far as heard from:—Captain E. C. Hazlett, F. A. Roberts, Mr. Bryant, son of Rev. Mr. Bryant, of Allegheny city, and Mr. Metz. Three other passengers, whose names we could not learn, were among the killed. The clerk and barkeeper were scalded, but not dangerously.

From what we could learn in regard to the cause of the explosion, we are forced to the conclusion that the boilers were miserably defective. Upon a careful measurement of the iron in the part of the boiler that exploded, it was found to be scant one-eighth of an inch in thickness. If this statement is correct, the manufacturer should be indicted for manslaughter, but as a legal investigation will at once be had by the inspectors for this district, it is proper that the judgment of the public be suspended.

The boat was built at Pittsburg, and was owned by Captain Hazlett. The Metropolitan, another new boat, was also owned by the deceased. The latter, as already remarked, conveyed his remains to this city.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The opera season closes, and Madame De La Grange will make her last appearance at this house this evening. She will render her great character of Leonora in Verdi's favorite opera of "Il Trovatore," supported by Miss Adelaide Phillips as Azucena, and Signors Brignoli, Amodio, Gaspardin and other popular artists, in their original *rôles*.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The multitudes who are now nightly thronging the Broadway universally express their opinion that the *tableaux* produced by the French artists, under the direction of M. Keller, surpass everything of the kind hitherto witnessed in this country. As the house is generally full at an early hour, those who desire seats would do well to secure them during the day.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The comic pantomimic spectacle, called the "Green Monster," continues to delight and astonish the numerous patrons of this house. Antoine and Francois are irresistibly comical in their respective parts, and the entire piece is rendered in a style of marked superiority. A new ballet, entitled the "Fisherman's Dream," in which Mlle. Robert appears, the comicality of "The Milliners" and the "Green Monster" to night.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The new comic play, translated from the French by Dion Bourcicault, will be performed for the second time this evening. The ever popular comedy of "Paul Pry" will follow, Mr. Burton personating the inquisitive hero—a character in which he is inimitable, and one that could not fail to convulse the most inveterate atoms with laughter. Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Hughes, &c., also appear in the piece.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—In compliance with the express solicitation of numerous of her patrons, Miss Keene will this evening perform her celebrated character of Peg Woffington, in the popular comedy entitled "Masks and Faces." She will be supported by Messrs. Jordan, Bass and Johnston, Miss Reignolds, and other favorites. As this play never fails to fill the house, it would be well to go early. "Novelty" is the afterpiece.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Shakspere's fine play of "As You Like It" will be produced for the last time, this evening. Mr. Wallack gives his famous version of the character of Jaques. Messrs. Lester, Brougham, Dyott, Walcot, Holland and Norton, Misses Louisa Howard and Thompson, and Mesdames Conover, Brougham and Stewart are all in the cast. The comedietta, "Away with Melancholy" closes the entertainments.

BROADWAY VARIETIES.—The beautiful nautical drama called "Black Eyed Susan" will be played but two nights more by the extraordinary juveniles whose talent is acknowledged by the crowds of people who fill the house to its utmost capacity every night. Those who fail to see this drama, as performed by them will miss a most astonishing exhibition. "My Neighbor's Wife" is the after piece this evening.

HIAWATHA.—Mr. Longfellow's great poem, which has created so much sensation in the literary world during the past few months, will be publicly read, for the first time in this city, at Niblo's saloon, this evening, by Miss Clara Darling, a young lady of Philadelphia. She appears in Indian costume, surrounded by appropriate scenery, &c. Her readings of the poem have been largely patronised elsewhere, and it is presumed she will be similarly favored in New York.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—Among the numerous songs announced for this evening are "Yo Yah Yo," by Pierce, and the "Camptown Races," by George. The whole will close with the farce styled the "Double Bedded Room."

BEAUTIFUL EXHIBITION.—Mr. Negle's extensive and elegant collection of scriptural, historical, geographical, comical and miscellaneous paintings will well repay a visit to the Athenæum, 664 Broadway.

SACRED CONCERT.—Another grand sacred concert, conducted by Carl Bergmann, will be given at the City Assembly Rooms on Sunday evening. Among other distinguished artists who will assist on the occasion is Miss Lebrecht, (her first appearance in this country,) a pianist of whom report speaks very flatteringly, and the Choral Society "Arion."

BROOKLYN MUSEUM.—The Thespian Dramatic Association, whose performances are always received with marked satisfaction, will give another entertainment next Tuesday evening, on which occasion "Love's Sacrifice," and the amusing farce of the "Review," will be repeated, by express desire of the lady friends of the Association.

FROM KANSAS.—The James H. Lucas arrived yesterday from the Missouri river, crowded with passengers. Among them, we hear, was Col. Lane, elected as a Senator to Congress from the State of Kansas, by the sham Legislature which recently held a week's session at Topeka, and then adjourned to the 15th of July, to see what would "turn up." He is on his way to Washington. Gov. Charles Robinson, of State government notoriety, is a passenger on the Omaha, with, it is presumed, an eastern destination.

Kansas was as quiet as any other section of the country up to Monday last.

The District Court for the Territory of Kansas, it is stated, will meet at Lecompton on the first Monday of April. At that time the case of the members of the Legislature, and of the mock Governor and other State officers, will be presented for the consideration of the Grand Jury. Under the laws of the Territory now in existence, it will be strange if all these men are not indicted. That their arrest will follow, if they do not make their escape from the Territory, is equally certain.—*St. Louis Republican, March 29.*

THE TENNESSEE VALLEY.—The railroad in progress from Gadsden to Guntersville, Alabama, is, as we learn from the Huntsville *Advocate*, in a more forward state than we were before aware of. The aid received from the State, by an appropriation of a portion of the two per cent fund, will enable the company to grade the whole road. Eight miles of the grading are already completed, and eight more under contract. The *Advocate* thinks that the connection with the Selma and Tennessee Railroad will be effected in two years, and when this is accomplished, the long talked of and desired connection of the Mobile bay and the Tennessee river will have been effected, and the cotton and other valuable produce of the Tennessee valley will doubtless be sent to Mobile and Charleston, instead of taking the circuitous route by the river to New Orleans. There is also, as we have before noticed, an effort on foot to build a railroad from West Point to connect with these roads, at Oxford, we believe. Should this last enterprise succeed (and the spirit manifested in it does us to hope that it will,) our own facilities of communication with the valley of the Tennessee will be greatly improved.—*Columbus Sun.*

Mr. Buchanan and the Pennsylvanian.

[From the Washington Union.]

In compliance with our promise, we publish to-day so much of the ten column editorial of the *Pennsylvanian* of Saturday last as professes to state the position of Mr. Buchanan on the paramount issue involved in the approaching Presidential election. This ponderous article is ushered forth with an imposing array of capitals in capitals and italics, which give it all the appearance of an authoritative pronunciamento as to the platform on which Mr. Buchanan is supported by the unswerving democracy of Pennsylvania. Nevertheless, we have assumed the responsibility of questioning the sincerity of the friendship so vehemently professed for that distinguished and favorite son of the old Keystone State. In other days the *Pennsylvanian* spoke for the democracy of the noble commonwealth whose name it bears. It was then controlled by wise heads and true hearts. Of late its columns seem to be accessible to any turbulent, bad spirit which seeks a receptacle for its malignity, its reverse or its calumnies. It has been but a few weeks since that common slanderer of patriotic statesmen, the NEW YORK HERALD, professed great attachment for Mr. Buchanan, and, in his zeal for his promotion, urged his availability as the democratic nominee for the Presidency on the ground that he would be more acceptable to "the free-soilish democracy of the North" than either of the other democrats named for the position. After four days, this article, false in just to Mr. Buchanan and to the Northern democracy, appeared in the columns of the *Pennsylvanian* as an editorial, and with such equivocal indication of its origin that many readers mistook it for an original article. We have good reason to believe that the evidence exists that this calumny upon the fair democratic fame of Mr. Buchanan and the Northern democracy was inserted in the *Pennsylvanian* upon full deliberation and consultation. In the discharge of our duty to Mr. Buchanan and to the democratic party, we exposed and denounced the hypocrisy of the friendship of the HERALD in its advocacy of Mr. Buchanan upon the ground stated in its article. The true friends of Mr. Buchanan thanked us for our prompt vindication of his character against the insidious assault of the HERALD. After remaining silent for about a week, the *Pennsylvanian* came out and repudiated the article which had appeared in its columns as an editorial, and declared that it got into the paper without the knowledge of either editor or proprietor!

If the statement is true that the article was smuggled into the *Pennsylvanian* without the knowledge of either editor or proprietor, it proves that its columns are accessible to the enemies of Mr. Buchanan for the repudiation of the article shows that it was conceded to be a covert attack upon that gentleman. If, on the other hand, the article was inserted upon deliberation and consultation, as we believe to be the truth of the matter, it follows either that the *Pennsylvanian* is under an influence and control inimical to Mr. Buchanan, or an influence that would secure his election by temporizing and compromising with free-soilism. The *Pennsylvanian* can choose either horn of the dilemma. A true friend of Mr. Buchanan would never have stolen such thunder from such a source. When smuggled into the paper, a true friend would not have waited a week before repudiating the article.

With this proof of the existence of a secret influence hostile to Mr. Buchanan, which either has clandestine access to or absolutely controls the *Pennsylvanian*, we invite the real friends of that gentleman to examine the extract which we make from the ten column article, and judge whether we are guilty of rashness in suspecting the genuineness of the friendship for him which dictated it. Its general tenor is, that inasmuch as Mr. Buchanan has been in England ever since the agitation on the Nebraska question has prevailed, and has not been embroiled with the party conflicts to which it has given rise, and has expressed no opinion except in private letters, and inasmuch as his position on the compromise of 1850 is well known to have been eminently sound and national, that, therefore, no one will care to have further evidence of his position on the Nebraska issue.

We have assumed that the Presidential contest is to turn almost exclusively upon the Nebraska issue. Judging Mr. Buchanan by his past devotion to the constitutional rights of every section of the Union, we have maintained that he would not accept a nomination except upon the distinct avowal that he was, heart and soul, identified with those democrats who have borne our banner so gallantly throughout the Nebraska struggle. The *Pennsylvanian* says that our friendship for him has been "jesuitical," and that our defence of him against the attack of the HERALD and its adoption in its ten columns, was "unnecessary." In the estimation of the *Pennsylvanian*, then, it was not true friendship in us to place Mr. Buchanan on the same platform with President Pierce, Judge Douglas, Senator Hunter, Senator Bright and General Case, but that we would have shown better friendship to allow the HERALD and itself to make the impression that Mr. Buchanan was willing to reach the Presidency by courting the support of free soilers. The extract from the ten column article will indicate with unmistakable clearness the standard of true friendship for Mr. Buchanan which controls the *Pennsylvanian*. We freely confess that we have wholly misapprehended the character of this statesman if he would for a moment consent to such a demoralization of the democratic party as the policy of this article indicates, for the purpose of being made President. It is equally due to candor to say that if we believed he would hesitate to repudiate the position to which the *Pennsylvanian* seeks to assign him as a candidate, we should consider him unworthy of the confidence of our party. We must have higher authority than the *Pennsylvanian*, as it is now controlled, before our confidence in James Buchanan can be shaken. The battle is to be fought on the great issue involved in the Nebraska question—the democratic party have made up that issue, and they will have no standard bearer who cannot furnish the guarantee not only of sound antecedents, but of present hearty and undisguised and outspoken advocacy of the principle of the Nebraska bill.

It will be seen that we publish the two letters of Mr. Buchanan referred to in the closing paragraphs of the extract from the *Pennsylvanian's* ten column article. We publish them exactly as they appear in that paper of Monday last. The stars indicate suppressions or omissions which are the work of the *Pennsylvanian*. We have examined the entire letters, as they appeared in the Washington *Union* shortly after they were written. The omissions are highly important, and we are wholly at a loss to understand why they are made. It will not do for the *Pennsylvanian* to plead want of space after having given its Saturday's paper devoted ten columns to one editorial. It is due to Mr. Buchanan to state that the suppressed portions of his letter could not affect his reputation for sound nationality. We make these remarks to avoid the natural inference that the omitted portions of his letter contained sentiments which it was not deemed politic to publish. The suppression of nearly one half of one of Mr. Buchanan's letters, and that one amongst the noblest and most eloquent appeals in behalf of the Union ever made, strongly confirms our impression as to the insincerity of the *Pennsylvanian's* friendship for him.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—Col. Savery, Mr. Bransford, Mr. Rose, and several other gentlemen have recently arrived in our city from New Mexico. They represent the Indians as quiet, and a better prospect for a permanent peace among the hostile tribes, who have heretofore been a terror upon the plains, than ever before. Indeed, the Indians may be said to be suing for peace and forgiveness. The Santa Fe mail, due the latter part of this month, will not, it is supposed, arrive, as the new contractors for its transportation, it is alleged, have not the means or necessary appliances to put it through. The outward bound mail for Santa Fe, which started on the first of this month, only proceeded a few miles from Westport and then came back on account, it is said, of the depth of the snow, and lies there at present. There is no news of any particular interest in New Mexico. The winter has been the hardest one ever experienced there, and the stock upon the plains have suffered quite severely. The Arkansas river is reported to be frozen to the bottom. A number of merchants from New Mexico are already in our city, and others are expected, to lay in their stock of goods for the season. The purchases this year will be very heavy.—*St. Louis Republican, March 29.*

GREAT FIRE AT BERGEN, N. J.—On Saturday night, at about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the rosin oil factory, on the Jersey shore, opposite New Brighton, Staten Island. Owing to the combustible quality of the contents of the building, the conflagration was most rapid and destructive, and the illumination caused by it very brilliant and extensive. The whole northwest side of the island, from Quarantine to Four Corners, and the "North shore," were lighted up. The whole buildings, stock and machinery of the factory fell a ready prey to the flames. There is a large powder magazine not far distant from the burned buildings, but it fortunately escaped ignition from the sparks.

FIRE AT PRINCE ALBERT, CANADA.—On Saturday, 15th inst., a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Henry Graham, at Prince Albert, about fifty miles from Toronto. The flames spread very rapidly to the adjoining buildings, and in a very brief period of time fourteen of them were a mass of ruins. The following are the names of the sufferers, viz:—Dr. Hurd, Abner Hurd, Mr. Hiscocks, Henry Walker, J. Wright, Sutton & Tomlinson, David Caswell, Mr. Truxbury, and Rice Eddy. The entire loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000.—*St. Catharine's (Canada) Post, March 25.*

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 26th ult. says that a pioneer party, consisting of numerous members of the Vegetarian and Octagon Settlement Companies, after making considerable purchases in that city, are proceeding up the Missouri river to Kansas this week, with a view to commence a new settlement.

At 4 A. M. on the 2d inst. a fire broke out in the third story of the Court House Boston. The Grand Jury room, and several other apartments, were gutted. The fire was confined to the upper and westerly portion of the building. Loss $10,000.

The sixteenth session of the Providence Annual Conference of the Methodist church, of Providence, commenced on the 2d inst. The session was occupied in the organization and the preliminary business.

The Turf.

ALABAMA.

MOBILE, March 22.—Purse and entrance, $125, mile heats.

Capt. T. G. Moore's b. f. Puss Farrise, by Wagner, 4 years old	2	1	1
E. Warwick's b. g. W. C. Dickinson, by Regent, 5 years old	1	2	2
J. Carver's ch. g. Scissors, by Gray Eagle, aged.	3	dr.	

Time, 1:52½—1:51—1:55.

MARCH 24.—Jockey Club purse, $100, mile heats.

T. B. Patterson's b. f., by Glencoe, dam Hedgeford, 2 years old	3	1	1
J. Clark's ch. f., by Yorkshire, dam by Margrave, 3 years old	1	2	3
E. Warwick's ch. f. Patsy Hatcher, by Margrave, out of Mangel, by Wild Bill, 4 yrs. old	2	3	2
S. M. Hill's ch. f. by Wagner, out of Tulip, 2 years old	dr.		

Time, 1:49½—1:51—1:50.

Williamsburg City News.

NOMINATIONS FOR CHIEF ENGINEER.—The Board of Officers of the Fire Department of the Eastern district renominated, for the office of Chief Engineer, Charles C. Talbot, the present incumbent, and H. P. Gee, of Engine Company, No. 8. Mr. Talbot received twenty-nine votes, and Mr. Gee nine. The election takes place