# AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

## PENDING QUESTIONS BETWEEN COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.

[From La Cronica de Costa Rica, Dec. 2.]

We publish from No. 20 of the *Gaceta de Nicaragua* the following extract:—

We cannot deny, says *El Centro-Americano*, No. 16, "that the precipitation and want of concord with which the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have acted in matters which may seriously endanger their existence and that of all Central America, has brought into conflict the interests of both countries by raising opposed pretensions."

This assertion, set forth so rashly on the main point of the events, deserves to be considered with all necessary maturity and reflection, in order that the public may do both of the inculpated governments the justice they have a right to.

Precipitation in the negotiations is spoken of; but in order to judge of that precipitation, it is indispensable to analyze those negotiations. They are of three kinds—first, questions referring to the boundaries between the two republics; second, questions referring to the transit line; third, questions referring to the causes which brought on war between the two republics.

As regards the first point, it is notorious that the boundary question dates more than sixteen years back, and that treated by commissions appointed to this end by the governments both of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, it was terminated by the treaty of July 6, concluded between General Don Jose Maria Canas, commissioned by the government of Costa Rica, and Licentiate Don Gregorio Juarez, on the part of the provisional government of the republic of Nicaragua; this treaty ratified by the latter was rejected by Costa Rica. We ask now, where is there any precipitation on the part of either of the two governments?

Let us pass to the second point: if Costa Rica, by assuming the character of depositary of the district of Nicoya, was very far from appropriating to herself said district, as her government openly declared on October 5, 1843; if her pretensions to the river San Juan del Norte scarcely went farther than to demand the right shore of the port and bay of San Juan, as the boundary line to the north of that republic laid down in her constitution of 1845, but contested by Nicaragua in 1846; if, in virtue of her rights the latter republic contracted for the opening of an inter-oceanic canal in 1849, for an accessory transit route on the 20th of August [last] which has been interrupted only by causes sufficiently known; and lastly, if she reduced to a railroad the transit communication conformably to Art. 30 of the primitive contract, a canal of the dimensions established in Art. 2 having been found impracticable according to surveys made by competent engineers—if all this is so, (as it really is), and if this arrangement has been made by Sr. Yrisarri, our plenipotentiary minister, with the primitive company, and ratified by the government of Nicaragua after that of Costa Rica was free of its agreements with Webster, where is the precipitation so inconsiderately charged on her? Neither can the government of Costa Rica be accused of having acted precipitately in concluding with Webster the contract of December 4, pre supposing the consent of Nicaragua, when such a contract was made in consequence of a combination, the result of which was the recovery of the river and steamers held by Walker, although that contract fortunately lapsed through the fault of Webster.

With regard to the matters that have created a state of war between the two republics, which is the third class we propose to analyse. It being notorious that Commandante Baldison, under orders from the government of Costa Rica, drove the fiscal officer of Nicaragua out of Castillo Viejo; there being no one to doubt that Col. Cauty, under the orders of the Commander General of Costa Rica, blockaded and demanded the surrender of the fort and harbor of San Carlos; it being likewise of public notoriety that his forces occupied and laid waste the territory of Nicaragua, both on the north and on the south of the Lake of Granada, along the coast of Chontales and the Southern department; if, in consideration of these facts, the government employs the necessary means for maintaining and preserving intact the territory of the republic; and if, before making use of them it declares that it accepts the war, which, in fact, is being made against our unfortunate country, where is their precipitation?

It having been clearly proved that with regard to none of the three questions alluded to there was any precipitation either on the part of the government of Costa Rica or on that of Nicaragua, it is evident that the *Centro-Americano* touched the recent wounds of his mother country only to embitter her grief—a consequence of precipitation and want of judgment with which matters are treated that may seriously jeopardize the existence of the republic, notwithstanding, perhaps, the best intentions and an approved patriotism!

The tendency of the government of Costa Rica to enlarge her territory to the detriment of that of Nicaragua, and her claim to take possession of the waters and isthmus between the two oceans, are rather the cause than the effect of the want of concord which is existing between the two countries, without, on the other hand, it being admissible to put on the same footing the rights of Nicaragua and the pretensions of Costa Rica. How, then, is it, says the *Centro-Americano*, that the dissension of today awakened pretensions of from over sixteen years—or rather thirty-two, reckoning from December 9, 1825, when the National Congress accorded the annexation *ad interim* of the district of Nicoya to the State of Costa Rica.

We, on our part, invoke in favor of the circumspection of the government of the republic, not an abstract argument but practical reasons in presence of the facts, which we need only to analyze in order that the public may judge and impartially pronounce their verdict.

Without entering into a discussion on the rights (already so often alledged) of Costa Rica to the department of Guanacaste and the right bank of the San Juan river, which is in her territory, we would say to the editors of the *Gaceta*, of Nicaragua, that the pretension of exercising a domination over the said department, separated from that republic by a vast desert, and whose inhabitants, in virtue of the inalienable rights inherent to every free community, spontaneously declared their incorporation with our government as being more apt and able than that of Nicaragua to extend over them its beneficent action, would be an exigency unjust in a monarchy, improper in a strong and well organized republic, and ridiculous in Nicaragua, which must consider herself merely as a portion of Central America.

If Costa Rica has never wished to exercise dominion over the right bank of the San Juan, which naturally belongs to her as lying in her territory, or to insist upon the right of navigation on the said river and the greater lake, the reason was because she did not wish to raise questions of absurd ambition. To-day, when by spending her gold and the blood of her children, she has re-conquered that territory, not from her brethren of Nicaragua, but from the filibusters, and is well aware that the danger in which her disinterested deference placed it might return, she neither must nor will abandon the dominion over and the defence of this exposed tract. But leaving apart these considerations, as also what recently has happened, let us treat this point as a question of national policy.

Neither the other republics have a sufficient guaranty when only one of the two States which are bordering upon the Transit line contracts for, protects and defends it, nor is it compatible with the Central American equilibrium (whether the different parts of it coalesce in one national body or continue in their separation) that any one of them may acquire such a power and preponderancy as is ostensibly pretended to by Nicaragua.

All this is very simple, and must satisfy the editors of the *Gaceta*, so as to make them forget those stale ideas of political preponderancy, chiefly if they consider that the interest of the other four republics, well advised by an expensive experience, is ready to oppose any exaggerated principle of unjust and unequal domination.

We abstain from speaking of the facts which were near producing a conflict, since the documents previously published by us contain the whole of it, and because we do not wish to be obliged to give a full and clear explanation of what has really occurred in this matter. Fortunately, the relations between our government and that of Nicaragua have again assumed a friendly character, and everything justifies the hope that equity and good faith will daily strengthen the fraternal bonds which ought forever to unite them.

## COSTA RICAN VERSION OF THE TRANSIT ROUTE INTRIGUES.

[From La Cronica de Costa Rica, Dec. 2.]

In our last numbers we mentioned the plot which, seemingly to the prejudice of Costa Rica, but in reality of the whole of Central-America, was laid by some greedy speculators in New York and in Washington; but in treating of this subject our intention was to show that the Cabinet of Washington was already aware of the intrigue and disdained to take any part in it; for this reason we contented ourselves with laying it open without entering into all its degrading particulars.

To day we deem it opportune to denounce the shameful intrigue and to name its authors.

As soon as Walker was driven out from Central America the struggle of anxious speculators concerning the Transit route was opened in the United States. It is known that the campaign of the Costa Ricans on the San Juan river has been preceded by the conclusion of a Transit contract between this government and a Mr. Webster, who, by his advice, contributed in a certain measure to the good success of the enterprise, and that the said contract was afterward agreed upon between our government and Messrs. Webster and Marris. These latter had to conquer difficulties raised by the opposition of their rivals, neither of whom were able, in spite of their efforts, to attain their ends.

In this situation there appeared as a mediator between them a man who promised to smooth all difficulties and reconcile all interests. This man has obtained the reputation of a man of talent, and nevertheless has never been able to achieve any good. Playing from his youth a part in politics, he has been intrusted with the confidence of various governments without ever occupying himself in any other interest but his own. In [illegible] this man is Senor Yrisarri, Minister Plenipotentiary to Guatemala and San Salvador, near the government of the United States. Being likewise intrusted with the representation of Nicaragua, and perceiving a good opportunity of pocketing a few thousands of gold eagles, he did not hesitate to put himself at the head of a plot which caused the deluded government of Nicaragua to take those false steps which might have involved so much evil for Central America but for the great moderation and patience displayed by the government of Costa Rica.

The following was the great plan of Yrisarri:—First, he assembled the speculators, promising each of them a part. All of them were to combine their influence in order to have Sr. Yrisarri recognized in Washington as Minister of the *de facto* government of Nicaragua; this being granted, to conclude a treaty by which the North American government would have acknowledged the supremacy of Nicaragua over the Transit route. Whilst these arrangements were being terminated Garrison and Morgan, who were participants in the (not executed) Webster-Harris contract, were to obtain from Costa Rica a temporary lease of the river steamers under pretext of facilitating the reopening of the Transit, and by means of the promise of paying to our government $250,000, for which sum the latter was to validate the contract to Webster and Harris when a legitimate government should have been established there.

But before this event took place the plot was in the following manner to be carried out:—

Under pretext of fulfilling the contract to Webster and Harris, and by means of the temporary lease of the river steamers, they were to take possession of the Transit, and by an anticipated *coup d'etat* in Washington, to bring matters to a state which would authorize them to keep what they were in possession of, without fulfilling the contract with Costa Rica, placing herewith the North American government under the necessity to protect the said possession against the pretensions of Costa Rica.

What an ingenious plan! Nothing could be better calculated for filling the pockets of Sr. Yrisarri, disorganizing Central America and re-opening the door to the filibusters.

We are inclined to believe that the triple Minister Plenipotentiary has been in his turn the plaything of others more wily than himself.

In our No. 67 we copied that part of the article where the NEW YORK HERALD, after revealing the plot, does it justice and exculpates the Cabinet of Washington, asserting that it will not degrade itself by meddling with so greedy and egotistical intrigues.

Our government on its part prevented the whole of it. Mistrusting private contracts, not only on account of the little security they offer, but because they are hateful to it as monopolies, it has offered the free transit, and will maintain its offer with all the strength of good reasons, on the basis which will be established in accordance with the other Central American republics interested in it.

There might have been somewhat of exaggeration in the accusation of the NEW YORK HERALD, but the private note of Senor Yrisarri published by the *Gaceta* of Nicaragua, and the notice given at the last hour by the said gazette, on Nov. 14, with regard to the ratification of a contract concluded by Yrisarri with the primitive company of the inter-oceanic canal, confirm almost as well founded the accusation raised against him.

It is to be feared that if a prompt remedy be not employed, disagreeable events will still take place.

## A WARNING TO NICARAGUA AND A REPROOF FOR COMMODORE VANDERBILT FROM COSTA RICA.

[From La Cronica (a Costa Rican journal) of November 14. Translated for the NEW YORK HERALD.]

Such madness and folly as that which has driven the rulers of Nicaragua to declare war against us is indeed very extraordinary; but the groundless and illogical reasoning by which they attempt to sustain their conduct is still more extraordinary.

While they talk loudly about the meritorious conduct of the people of Costa Rica, they deny to its government the honor of having guided the people, of having directed and managed the war, and of having been the means, by the energy and boldness of its action, of saving from destruction those very men who now attempt to depreciate the immense benefits which have been done them.

It was well known in Central America, and above all in Costa Rica, that public opinion in the latter republic was opposed to any kind of expedition beyond the limits of its territory. The general opinion was, that without taking into consideration the danger which such expeditions threaten for the future, they had enough to do to defend their own territory, and they felt themselves well able to do this.

His excellency the President of Costa Rica not only induced the people to abandon this prejudice, and consent at his suggestion to an expedition beyond the territory of Costa Rica, in order to save Nicaragua, but he did more, he roused up among them a national spirit, he created an excitement among the people of Central America generally, and induced them all to rush with enthusiasm to the rescue of Nicaragua.

These persons only who were always at his side throughout the terrible conflict are capable of appreciating how much he had to struggle against, and what difficulties and opposition he had to encounter in order to accomplish the object in view, and bring to a successful issue the expedition against the filibusters. These only are the persons who can form an adequate idea, and can admire, as it deserves to be admired, the bravery and valor which he exhibited at the head of the troops. They were eye witnesses of his brave and noble conduct at one time in the midst of the hot encounter with the enemy, at another time in conducting the disastrous retreat which the breaking out of the plague in the army rendered necessary. They were witnesses of his enterprise and prudent conduct in suppressing a revolt, the whole object of which—and doubtless at the instigation of the enemy and in concert with them—was to prevent any further carrying on of the war. In a word, they witnessed his successful efforts to lead the Costa Rican people almost against their will and contrary to their convictions to the waters of the San Juan, where they acquired immortal renown by restoring the hopes of Central America at a time when the country was reduced to the brink of despair.

These are facts which envy and calumny will in vain attempt to deny, and which, if for a time they should succeed in diminishing the glory of them, will sooner or later burst forth again, shining with augmented brilliancy.

These men who now are engaged in urging on Nicaragua against us are fully aware of the truth of all we have here stated. They are acting, in their present course, from interested views and motives, and under the guidance of a false idea. Their object is to stop the transit route for the benefit of Commodore Vanderbilt. The Commodore expects, if he can succeed in this object, to reap immense profits from the Panama line; and, therefore, in this view, and to obtain his end, he has offered large sums of money to certain influential persons.

Such is the interested view. But those who are engaged in furthering it will be deceived; they are building upon a hope which is false and deceptive, for Vanderbilt, as soon as he shall have gained his object, will, as he has ever done, laugh them utterly to scorn, and make fools of those who have served his purpose.

The idea, too, of declaring war against the government of Costa Rica, and not against the people, (thereby hoping to excite the people to revolt against the government, in order to prevent war,) is an idea which has been inspired by the same Vanderbilt, who has brought it forth from the treasury of his intrigues as a capital and sublime idea. But it is a false and deceptive idea, as it has already proved itself to be.

The people of Costa Rica, who are not altogether ignorant of what relates to their own interests, laugh at those persons who think of making them in this manner a blind instrument of their own destruction. They are acting at this very moment in perfect harmony and concert with the government. They perceive that the advantages gained by the government in opposition to the popular opinion which was opposed to carrying on war outside the Territory, are a sure pledge and guarantee of the wisdom and prudence of the measures proposed by the government.

As a natural consequence of its past success, the government of Costa Rica is at the present moment more popular than it ever was, and possesses more power than it ever had. It has at its command an army more numerous, better organized and better disciplined than the army which performed such brilliant exploits in the campaign of 1856. There does not exist a single Costa Rican worthy of the name who is not in favor, first, of maintaining the freedom of the Transit route for the benefit of all the universe; second, of insisting upon our right to the boundaries, which we ought to have, and which it is the interest of Central America that we should have; and, third, who is not ready to maintain the dignity and honor of the republic of Costa Rica, and to support the internal tranquility of the country.

The government of Costa Rica is strong enough to put down all those who would seek to disturb the peace of Central America, and for this purpose it can even reckon upon the assistance and support of the majority of all the well disposed people of Nicaragua.

Notwithstanding all this, and notwithstanding its power to enforce submission, if necessary, the Costan Rican government prefers to convince, by peaceful measures and by moral suasion, those who so unjustly endeavor to injure us. With this view a friendly embassy has been despatched to Nicaragua for the purpose of bringing the matters in dispute to a peaceful and amicable arrangement. But should the self interest awakened by the offers of Vanderbilt weigh more in the scales than reason and honor, in that case our government will prove that, as it was able to drive away the filibusters and hunt them out of Central America, so also will it be able to effect that Costa Rica shall preserve the respect and consideration which are due to her from all civilized nations, and which she awards to them. She will find the means of vindicating her outraged honor should events render it necessary for her to do so.

## ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT TO THE CONSTITUENT CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

[From La Cronica de Costa Rica, Dec. 2.]

HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVES—Not only the people of Nicaragua, but only the States of Central America, not only the Spanish American republics, but also the republic of the United States of North America and the principal nations of the European Continent are waiting, full of expectation for this happy day, on which depends the future fate of this country, and the solution of the great problems and questions pending between her British Majesty and the United States, and between those nations and the republic of Nicaragua.

Divine Providence which, by its direct interposition and means, has assembled you in this august place, will not abandon you; on the contrary, it will press you to its bosom like the new born child which it protects in its innocence. God forbid that you be misled to a single step which might oblige it to take away from you its protection. We are sure that your hearts are full of fraternal love and kindness, and that your resolutions will be marked with wisdom.

Meanwhile, it is our first duty to congratulate you upon your installation, by hailing you as the dawn of better days—as the prelude of the future felicity of the republic. The history of these last three years should forever be buried in oblivion, together with all our follies, mistakes and errors, if it did not involve the glorious national campaign which furnished the allied armies of all the Central American States the best opportunity of spreading the glory of their arms over all parts of the world. Central America confirmed the axiom that "a nation which wants to be free, will be so, however weak she may be considered;" for we saw her come forth triumphant out of the struggle against want of unity and other numberless obstacles, and preserve intact her independence, showing besides her generous magnanimity towards the very men who had laid waste her fields, set on fire our fine habitations, and hanged and assassinated our brothers. May Nicaragua preserve only the remembrance of the honorable and generous part she played in the events which filled these three years; let all the rest, with its classifications and party denominations, be wiped out from our memory, and let us now pass to the present epoch, which dates from the 24th June of this year.

Notwithstanding the convention of September 12 the whole population did not obey the provisional government of Señor Rivas, and although there were no tumults, riots or rebellion, there was wanting the administrative unity so indispensable to the formation of the supreme authorities of the republic. Although there was a pressing necessity for the convocation of the people to the elections which were anxiously looked for by all parties, each one of them wishing to be the absolute master of this important act, the provisional government, which twice had issued the decree for convoking the electors, was obliged to suspend it again, and there was a general fear prevading lest the parties might come to blows, and the conqueror, after removing all obstacles, carry out his plans. In the midst of this conflict, General D. Gerardo Barrios, commissioned by the republic of San Salvador to this republic, residing at that time amongst us, convoked the influential persons of either party to a junta of reconciliation, and although all seemed to agree on the person who was to exercise the functions of supreme magistrate, the election did not take place, and the whole matter was put off to another time with evident signs of great animosity.

As the reunion convened by Senor Barrios led to some understanding between persons belonging to either party, the latter, each on his part, brought about new meetings, out of which resulted the junta organized by Generals Maximo Jerez and D. Fernando Chamorro in this city at the beginning of June.

A commission of individuals nominated by either party was charged with effectuating an agreement, but unfortunately all efforts made to this effect remained fruitless. The 12th of June arriving, each party was resolved to separate itself from its opponent, to divide the State into two parties, each party providing for themselves as best it would suit them, even at the risk of secession to another State. Such a resolution, only the offspring of a moment of despair, which would have caused the death of the republic, could not be viewed with indifference by Generals D. Tomas Martinez and D. Maximo Jérez. These gentlemen, meeting at seven o'clock in the morning, and after having examined the validity of the powers accorded to General Martinez by his party, and of those conferred on General Jerez by President D. Patricio Rivas, they look upon them to save the republic and to organize, in virtue of the faculties conferred upon them, a provisional government until the supreme authorities of the republic should be regularly constituted.

Senor Rivas gave his sanction to this act because he had no other aspiration but to find a means of saving the republic, and the other party applauded his act. Thus the whole population submitted to the new government, without there being in the whole republic a single defection.

The Ministers of War and of the Interior, as likewise that of Finance, will present you a separate account of the labors of this administration, which, as it excited surprise by its novelty, caused also admiration on account of the firmness and circumspection in general, and in particular by the way it conducted the elections, so as to give for result the unity in the administrative march as well as the most admirably maintained public order. Above all, to this anomalous administration is due the re-establishment of the legal authority in the exercise of your august sovereignty.

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The government was actively employed in gathering the necessary data for the re-establishment of the tribunal of Commercial Consulate. It has been perceived that during the time the said tribunal was united in the Departments of the East and of the West very satisfactory results have been obtained for the better expedition of affairs both in the judicial and economical branches belonging to its resort. The government will indicate the modifications it judges necessary under the present circumstances, on account of the great losses suffered by the merchants in consequence of the war and the burning of Granada, and it wishes to direct your attention to this matter.

We are very much satisfied to be able to state that the most friendly and cordial relations continue to exist with the other States, and that with respect to the republic of Costa Rica nothing has been neglected to engage the government of that State to form of both republics one single nation; but unfortunately the deference shown by Nicaragua to that republic far from being answered to, its government made war upon us by taking possession of Castillo Viejo and blockading the fortress of San Carlos, whose garrison was summoned by it to surrender to Costa Rica. The government, acting according to international laws, accepted the war begun in so irregular a way by that republic, and has made preparations for the defence of the integrity of our territory, in particular on the Transit line, whose possession is laid claim to by the Costa Rican government. But, in spite of this difference, we have good reason to hope that all will be satisfactorily arranged by the re-establishing of legal order through your august installation. Of these incidents a regular record has been kept, which the Minister of the Corresponding Department will bring to your knowledge.

Honorable Representatives—*Permit us to address to you an observation upon a fact of vital interest. Nicaragua and the whole of Central America find themselves involved in the rapid political, commercial and social development of the maritime and industrial nations; and if Central America does not endeavor to advance with equal step, she is in danger of being effaced, as has been the case with California, without there remaining scarcely any traces of Central Americans, as there are no more of Mexicans in that auriferous region.*

The Minister of Foreign Relations will furnish you with the necessary information on the present situation, and the urgent necessity of promptly coming to a resolution as to whatever concerns the negotiations with the governments of Her British Majesty and the United States of North America, and the establishment of the Transit route.

We terminate with giving thanks to the Almighty, who deigned to lead the events to a satisfactory issue of our domestic dissensions, by placing the republic in the ordinary way of progress and prosperity. We congratulate you, in the name of the people who elected you to be their saviour, and we congratulate ourselves for having had the fortune to address you at the occasion of your installation as the Constituent Assembly.

GREGORIO JUAREZ,
ROSALIO CORTEZ.

MANAGUA, November 8, 1857.

## Personal Intelligence.

Robert J. Walker, the late Governor of Kansas, was born in 1801, and is therefore fifty-six years old. His native place was Northumberland, Pennsylvania. His father had served in the revolutionary war, and held several high offices in that State. Robert J. Walker graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, and was admitted to the bar at Pittsburg in 1821. He was a prominent actor in the campaign of 1824, in favor of Gen. Jackson as President. He moved to Mississippi in 1826, where he still continued a supporter of Gen. Jackson. He was elected Senator from that State in 1836. In 1845 he was appointed by President Polk Secretary of the Treasury. Since that time he has been a manager of the great Pacific Railroad scheme and numerous land and railroad speculations.

Charles Baring, Esq., of the firm of Baring Brothers, of the London House; Hon Elijah Ward, New York; Lieut. Col. Myers, U. S. A., Com. Salter, U. S. N., are in Washington.

Lieut. Edwin F. Gray, U. S. N., has resigned his commission.

Commodore Hiram Paulding, who has been so instrumental in arresting the progress of General Walker in Central America, is the son of the celebrated John Paulding, the Peekskill farmer, who was one of the three captors of Major Andre. Hiram was born in Westchester county, and early in life entered the navy, where he has gradually worked his way up through the grades of midshipman, lieutenant, commander and captain. He has ever been one of the most efficient and valued officers in the service; and government a short time since showed its appreciation of the fact by appointing him to the command of the home squadron, which he now holds.

Gov. H. S. Foote, late of California, it is said, designs settling permanently in Memphis.

The Navy Department have advices of the death of Purser A. J. Mitchell, U. S. N., at Erie, Pa., on the 23d instant.

Miss Matilda Heron, the actress, was married on Tuesday evening to Mr. Robert Stoepel, late conductor of the orchestra at Wallack's theatre. Mrs. Stoepel will reside a short time in this city, when she will start for Paris.

M'lle. Rachel, as we are informed by private letters, is recovering. She has resolved, however, to abandon the stage for ever, and intends to send her theatrical wardrobe and jewelry to the United States, to be sold. The value of the same is stated at $125,000.

### ARRIVALS.

At the Everett House—D. P. Smock, New York; R. G. Moulton, Manchester, Eng.; R. P. Remington, New York; S. P. Ruggles, Boston; J. C. Crosman, do.; Edwd. Lander and daughtr, Salem; W. O. Smith, Virginia; S. M. Noyes, Cuba; G. W. Bee, N. York; J. P. Howard, do.; Charles Forster, Jr., Baltimore; Paul A. Oliver, Fort Hamilton; G. H. Livermore, Massachusetts; P. C. Calhoun, Bridgeport; Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Boston; J. H. Sullivan, Keokuk; R. J. Peckham, Providence.

From Southampton and Havre in the steamship Arago—H E Drayton and lady, C J Clinch and lady; Mrs E E Cowdin, child and servant; A Heidelberger and lady, Capt J M Skillings, Mrs Fitzgerald, Master D Fitzgerald, Master H Fitzgerald, A C Denison, J D Howell, W Alling, Rev F Lachat, W Rigdon, J T Brown, J D Davis, M A Sorchan, P Ringel, F P Mansfield, H H Moody, W Brown, Miss A Rohner, H A Smith, Miss E Smith, J H Hixon, G N Dibaill, G Mitchell, Mrs Brown, Mrs Rouine, J Hess, G Lauer, C Gilindo, V Hadyes, M Sternheimer, H New and lady, Mrs Good, Mrs Bonean, Mr Paridis, E Longman, J Lombardi, C Toni, J Hess and lady, Mrs D Fischer, 4 children and servant; Mss J Bolle, Miss R Pocard, E Bouchertl, J Raffauf and lady, J Williams, lady and child, J Walks and lady, Miss M Drulacher, B Rappel, Miss M Jaquornot.—Total 67.

## PERSONAL.

HENNING PETER HENNINGSEN, FROM DUCHIES Schleswig-Holstein, immigrated to New Orleans, heard of in St. Louis, and afterwards in New York, is requested to communicate with his son Henning. Any information respecting the above named party will be thankfully received by H. F. Henningsen, care of Messrs. Janssen & Co., Cresswick, Colonie Victoria, Australia.

IF G. P. BROWN WILL CALL AT 278 FIRST AVENUE he will hear from M. E. S——m, of Philadelphia.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF NEW YORKERS IN 1818, or their heirs-at-law, viz: Francis A. Lawrence, Foster Swift, M. D.; Miss Elizabeth Staunton, Henry P. Harris, carpenter; George Faber, heir of Henry, dec'd, Henry Green, Dr. Samuel B. Marshall, Thomas Sly, David Mandeff, tailor; George R. Wright, Robert Whiteside, John F. Hart, tailor; Reuben Winchell, Lawrence Lancy, Hiram Clemence, Samuel Day, Anthony Godfrey, ship carpenter. For valuable information address box 2,814.

J. D.—CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON—GEO. CHRISTY & Woods. Address J. D., Broadway Post office.

M. B.—YOUR THREE LETTERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED, but sickness has prevented me from replying. Let me know what day next week I can see you. J. A. W.

MRS. CORDELIA S., FORMERLY OF NEW HAVEN, will confer a favor by sending her address to Mrs. Anna Hamilton, Broadway Post office, or state when and where an interview can be had.

MR. CHARLES GISBOURN, FROM LIVERPOOL BY the steamship Persia, will please call for a letter at the General Post office, New York.

PATTY—SHOULD YOU WISH TO MEET AGAIN YOUR old friend "Revolver, Irving House," address B. J. A., Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THERE IS A LETTER IN THE New York Post office for Margaret Moore, and also a letter for William Moore, plasterer, New York.

THE FRIENDS OR RELATIVES OF THE LATE NYE Hall, Esq., attorney at law, who may have old securities which were in his possession in his lifetime, belonging to a client of his, may find it to their interest to address L. L., box No. 2,107 Philadelphia Post office, Penn., giving a list of the same.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER WILL BE HAPPY TO SEE HIS firemen friends on New Year's day, at 108 Leonard street.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN FAMILY, to take charge of a boy about three years old. Address, stating terms, Watts, Herald office.

## SPORTING.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—A MATCH WILL COME OFF at the Mosquito Tavern, between Newark and New Jersey, on the old turnpike road, between Mr. Baker Sanford and Mr. Thomas Eton, for $50 a side, and after the match is over a splendid gold chain, weighing 60 pennyweights, will be shot for, in a sweepstakes open to all.

## DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—LADIES' TEETH CLEANED $1 ONLY, BOX of premium tooth paste included. Splendid artificial teeth, gumotype on gold, only $1 each. Wonderful reduction. Dr. MANSON'S "American Dental Institute," No. 289 West thirty second street, near Eighth avenue. Four premiums received.

## BILLIARDS.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARDS.—TWO SECOND-HAND TABles for sale or hire, low; a number of new ones can be put up at short notice. Billiard palace, 15 tables, Court and Remsen streets, Brooklyn. Standard rooms, 12 tables, 149 Fulton and 8 Ann streets. Try their angles.

## CLOTHING, &c.

$5,000 TO INVEST IN SECOND HAND CLOTHing.—Gentlemen wishing to convert clothing or other personal property into cash, can obtain fifty per cent more by calling or sending their address to JAMES MORONEY, 479½ Pearl street.

## POLITICAL.

1ST WARD.—AT A PRIMARY ELECTION, HELD AT the Buchanan House, No. 36 Greenwich street, on Wednesday evening, December 30, 1857, pursuant to a call of the democratic republican electors of the city and county of New York, published in the New York Herald and Daily News of the 26th of December, the following ticket received 746 votes, and was declared duly elected:—

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR THE YEAR 1858.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

William Wilson, M. Halpin,
Edward Noonan, Patrick Duffy,
Edward Burke,

YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Patrick Baldwin, Cornelius Curtain,
William Piggott, John Skehane,
Michael Doran,

WARD COMMITTEE.

Michael Curran, James Shields,
Patrick McGuire, Michael Sullivan
Michael Golding, James Doran,
Joseph Dumphy, John Brady,
Hugh O'Neill, Michael McCann,
John Roche, Edward Duffy,
Patrick McDonald, John Donnolly,
John Hogan, John D. O'Connor,
John Ryan, James Duffy,
P. Duffy, Patrick Burns,
E. Noonan, William Pickes.
Daniel Brophy, James Leary,
James Fitzgerald, Michael T Gibbons,
John Fay, Patrick Kearney,
Joseph Connor, James Burns.

DANIEL BROPHY, MICHAEL DORAN, JOHN HOGAN, } Inspectors.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1857.

2D WARD.—AT A PRIMARY ELECTION HELD, PURsuant to notice, at No. 3 Burling slip, on Wednesday evening, 30th inst., the following ticket was elected:—General Committee—Daniel Mahen, Wm. H. Bulteel, Levi De Long, James Neary, Patrick Mahon. Young Men's Committee—Arthur Keating, James Hellin, L. Keagan, Thomas Smith, Bernard Meyers.

DANIEL H. McDONALD, JOHN K. WALSH, WM. FIELDS, } Inspectors.

4TH WARD.—DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION.—We, the undersigned Inspectors of Election held at 46 New Bowery, on Wednesday evening, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock. The following ticket received 464 votes:—

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

John Kearney, James Langdon, James White.
Daniel Donovan, William Cleary.

YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.

James Donavan, John Tagen, John Lawler,
John Roach, Eugene Sullivan.

WARD COMMITTEE.

John Haley, Samuel Phillips, Francis Sheridan,
Jeremiah Donovan, Henry Purcell, Joseph Hogan,
Lafayette McDonald, Richard Rathgen, John Logan,
Thomas Coman, James Barr, James Corriston,
Timothy Sullivan, Geo. F. Stringer, Jere'h J. Hanifin,
Thomas Hogan, Thos. C eary, James Courtney,
Simeon McGrath, Rich'd B. Holland, George Horton,
Edward Lee, Maurice Kane, Wm. Fairgrine,
Francis Johnson, William Cook, James Dunphy,
William Vail, John Warner, James Ragan,
James Rohan, Frederick Berle, Rob't Callender,
Wm. Kennedey, Jacob Kirchoff, Thomas Eagan,
Jno. Murphy, John Walker, Stephen Lynch,
Corn'l's Haggerty, John Cusick, Gerald Gaffney,
Wm. Kirk, William White, Wm. Maguire,
Joseph Mather, John McDonald, John Ryan,
Owen Haley, Hugh Humphrey,

The ticket headed John Casey received 51 votes.

PATRICK DOUGHERTY, JAMES LANGDON, JAMES DONAVAN, } Inspectors.

11TH WARD.—AT A PRIMARY ELECTION HELD AT the Union Market long room, the whole number of votes cast was 791, of which the ticket headed Hiram Engle received 481 votes, and the ticket headed John Mosher received 316 votes. The majority for the Engle ticket was 165 votes.

PETER TRACY, CHAS. T. LEVINESS, ALEX. ROSS, } Inspectors.

WITNESS—Peter Bowe, John Wright, David Hogg, Francis Clark.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Hiram Engle, Peter McKnight,
David Hogg, Owen Keenan,
Charles T. Leviness.

YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Jeremiah Feoure, James Hughs,
John Anderson, Jr., John Wright,
Hugh Keenan.

14TH WARD.—AT A PRIMARY ELECTION, HELD at Captain Corcoran's, No. 42 Prince street, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 30, 1857, between the hours of 4 and 8 P. M., the following ticket having received the highest number of votes was declared duly elected:—

FOURTEENTH WARD REGULAR NOMINATION—NO DICTATION.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Hugh O'Brien, James Carty, John Cavanagh,
Edward S. Malloy, James Kehoe.

YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Patrick Dwyer, Matthew Daly, Wm. Cunningham,
John Fogarty, Thomas O'Conner.

WARD COMMITTEE.

Edward Cavanagh, John Rooney, John Carney,
Thomas Blake, James Lynch, James Reilly,
John Whitmore, Patrick Barnes, Henry McDonald,
Peter McDermott, Thomas Barry, John Caulkin,
Michael Smith, Joseph Hutton, George Lee,
Nicholas Mooney, Daniel McManus, Daniel Callaghan,
Patrick Fox, Thomas Hassel, John Berry,
James Smith, Joseph Haggerty, Stephen Boyle,
John Jones, Patrick Rogers, Edward Kenny,
Edward Devin, Andrew Dorian, Thomas Lynch,
William Meehan, Patrick McCormick, John Loughlin,
Owen Gallagher, William Bergan, Patrick McVey,
Patrick Begg, Francis Gilmore, Sr.

JOHN O'BRIEN, THOMAS SMITH, THOMAS J. COREY, } Inspectors.

14TH WARD.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, THE REGUlar inspectors appointed to conduct the primary election held on Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1857, at 42 Prince street, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. of that day, do hereby certify that the following ticket was duly elected:—

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

James Lynch, Hugh O'Brien,
Michael Smith, John McDonald,
James Hays.

YOUNG MEN'S COMMITTEE.

John Murphy, William Cunningham,
Matthew Daley, Henry R. Boome,
Henry McDonald.

HUGH O'BRIEN, HENRY McDONALD, THOMAS SMITH, } Inspectors.

15TH WARD.—AT A PRIMARY ELECTION HELD ON Wednesday evening, the 30th inst., at No. 211 Mercer street, the following ticket received 463 majority of all the votes polled:—

OLD MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.

James M. Baldwin, T. W. McMahon, John Smith,
Stephen D. Deleye, Archibald Wilson.

YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Gouven'r Tillotson, Thomas C. Clark, Peter Cogan,
Edward Bonnell, Manus McNulty.

WARD COMMITTEE.

Andrew Kehler, Michael McBride, Elijah Fisher,
Edward Samon, Luke Dempsey, Daniel Jenkinson,
John P. Gaw, W. R. Jones, Peter Cogan,
Patrick McGowan, Matthew Halligan, Augustus Munter,
Martin Eagan, James M. Baldwin, John Hanagan,
Archibald Wilson, Patrick McCarthy, Owen Sammon,
Charles Walters, John Shannon, G. A. Valentine,
Patrick Murphy, Henry Quillen, Joseph Racey,
Manus McNulty, Thos. C. Clark, Wm. Fogarty,
Edward Brown, Patrick Kevlin, Robert Grace,
Michael McCarthy, Stephen D. Deleye, Moses Shield,
Wm. Ford, T. W. McMahon, John Kenny,
Hugh O'Hare, James O'Neill, John Lee,
Charles Stafford, Edward Bonnell, Matthew Glynan,
Peter Duffy, G. Tillotson, Thomas McCawley,
John Smith, John M. Rich, John McCawley,
James Quary,

Power to fill vacancies

PATRICK MURPHY, PETER COGAN, HUGH O'HARE, } Inspectors.

19TH WARD.—AT A PRIMARY ELECTION HELD AT the Four Mile House, pursuant to a call published in the "Sunday Atlas" of December 27, the democrats assembled organized at 4 P. M., December 30, by electing William McSpedon chairman of the meeting. On motion, the chair appointed Dennis Flynn, James Leary and E. W. Fitzgerald as inspectors of Election. At half past four o'clock P. M. the poll was opened and remained open until eight o'clock. The whole number of votes polled was ..... 820

Of which the ticket headed Wm. McSpedon received ..... 799
" " " T. Farley " .....