THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6327. SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1853. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND HAND UPRIGHT PIANO; a handsome and powerful instrument. For sale low. Apply at 31 Gold street.

MUSICAL.—AN ACCOMPLISHED PERFORMER UPON the fife and flute can find acceptable employment by the week. Apply at 246 Bleecker street, on Monday, the 19th inst., from 11 till 3 o'clock.

PIANOS.—L. J. DESCOMBES, 522 BROADWAY, OPPOsite St. Nicholas Hotel, the only depot of Erard's and Pleyel's pianos. These magnificent instruments are manufactured expressly for exportation and warranted. American pianos of the best makers, for sale, hire or exchange.

PIANOFORTE PURCHASER!—IF YOU ARE NOT A good judge you can have the advantage of my experience of twenty years, as a dealer and teacher in the selection. At home at 12 o'clock daily. Or line attended to punctually. R. M. GORDON, Professor of the Pianoforte, No. 575 Broadway. Fee, $.

"SCENES FROM THE OPERA AT FIVE POINTS." New musical book for the Christmas holidays.—Ready this day, the new and entirely original work, entitled "Scenes from the Opera at the Five Points," composed by G. Henry Curtis, containing the beautiful stories of Little Katy, Maggie, and others. This musical work will be produced at the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21, for the benefit of Mr. Pease's House of Industry. A handsome work for the juveniles, with engraving of the Five Points House of Industry on the title page. Price 25 cents. Published and for sale this day, by HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway, the great piano and music establishment.

TO THE MUSICAL WORLD—CHRISTMAS GIFT.—THE most splendid and worthful self playing musical instrument, suitable for a Christmas present, is exhibited at 17 Chrystie street, where it can be seen and heard daily from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LADIES WHO ARE WELL EDUCATED, AND possess the other necessary requisitions for the theatrical profession.—Mr. ST. LUKE, the former leader and director of music at the Broadway theatre, will receive a few pupils during the winter months, for finishing lessons in singing, and the other necessary acquirements for the stage. Mr. St. Luke will receive personal applications at his residence, 122 Waverley place, daily, from 9 till 11 A. M.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

RICH HOLIDAY GIFTS.—FINE GOLD AND SILVER watches, diamond and other jewelry; also, sterling silver ware, of latest patterns. The subscriber would call the attention of purchasers to the large and elegant assortment of goods in his line, which he offers for sale at much less than usual prices, affording persons desirous of making presentations of choice holiday gifts an unequalled stock to select from. Among the many articles of bijouterie will be found the following, which he offers wholesale and retail:—Julius Jurgensen watches, warranted perfect time keepers, from $150 to 250; Cooper watches, duplex and levers, from $125 to 275; independent second and common seconds watches, for timing horses, $125 to 250. Chronometers—Splendid pocket chronometers, perfect time keepers, $125 to 250; eight-day watches, which run eight days with once winding, $140 to 155; enamel watches for ladies, some in hunting cases, $35 to 100; diamond watches for ladies, some in magic cases, $45 to 200; magic watches, which change into three different watches, $100 to 175; watches which wind and turn the hands without a key, $35 to 140. All kinds of watches at very low prices:—Fine gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled, $25; fine gold detached levers, $30; gold enamelled watches for ladies, $35; gold English patent levers, $35; gold English patent levers, hunting cases, $58; silver patent levers, as low as $15; silver detached levers, $14; ladies' gold sets earrings, pins, and bracelets, $15 to 75; earrings, $3 to 25; pins $2 to 25; bracelets, $5 to 80; gold lockets, one, two, and four glasses, $3 to 25; gold guard chains, $10 to 50; gold chatelaine chains, $10 to 110; gold vest chains, $8 to 85; gold fob chains, $6 to 25; fine gold wedding rings, $2 50 to 7; gold guard keys, $1 to 5; gold fob keys, $2 to 6; gold fob seals, $3 to 12; gold thimbles, $2 50 to 5; gold pencils, $1 25 to 7; gold pens and pencils, $3 15 to $16; diamond rings, $7 to 250; diamond earrings, $100 to 300 diamond pins, $35 to 300; gold crosses $2 to 12; gold finger rings, with stones, $2 to 15, gold sleeve buttons, per set, $2 50 to $12; gold studs, per set, $150 to 10; gold spectacles, per pair, $5 to 9; gold eye glasses, $1 75 to 6; silver teaspoons, per set, $5 to 9; silver tablespoons, per set, $12 to 21; silver table forks, per set, $13 to 23; silver cups, for children $5 to 15; silver napkin rings, each $1 50 to 3 50; gold armlets for children, per pair, $2 50 to 6; plain gold rings, 75c. to $3; chased gold rings, $1 to 5; silver thimbles, silver tops, 37c.; gold scarf pins $1 to 7.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer, wholesale and retail, 11 Wall street, second floor, near Broadway.

THE BALL SEASON.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ROman Catholic Benevolent Association, Second Chapter, to be held at the City Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday evening, January 4, 1854 "Tickets, one dollar," to be had of Edward Dunigan & Brother, 151 Fulton street, and of Thomas Willis, 463 Eighth avenue or at the door on the evening of the ball. JOHN S. SCULLY, President.
D. J. CONLEY, Rec. Secretary.

SIXTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE EMMET M. B. AND B Society will take place at the City Assembly Rooms, 419 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 28, 1853. The proceeds to be appropriated to the Catholic Half-Orphan Asylum. MATTHEW MAGINNES, Chairman.
JOHN FLEMING, Secretary.
Manahan's Cotillon Band is engaged for the occasion. The floor will be under the direction of Mr. C. Wright.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE DUFFY GUARD will be held at Niblo's, on Tuesday evening, January 3, 1854. Sheiton's celebrated Brass Band has been engaged. Floor Managers—A. Mason T. Coady, J. Huff, T. C. Burns, and J. Vandyke. Tickets, two dollars; to be had of the committee, or at the following places:—Wilson's Hotel, 127 Liberty street; McCay & Earle, 25 Greenwich street.
CAPT. WM. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL BALL IN AID OF the New York Fire Department Fund will take place at Niblo's, on Monday evening, January 23, 1854. Tickets to be procured of the Committee.

FANCY ARTICLES.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS—A. P. JARVIS & CO., NO. 74 Canal street, have just received and will open on Wednesday, December 21, a large and splendid assortment of wreaths and bouquets of the newest styles. Having made arrangements with Mr. Clarke, (for several years engaged with E. B. Strange & Brothers, Pack place,) to superintend the flower department, A. P. J. & Co feel confident that her taste and skill in arranging flowers, cannot fail of giving satisfaction to all who may entrust her with their orders, and that their increased facilities for conducting this branch of their business will enable them to offer a stock of head dresses, which for beauty and variety cannot be surpassed by any establishment in the city. Sets of bridal flowers arranged to order on the shortest notice.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—ON MONDAY, 19TH INST and during the ensuing week, THOMPSON & SON will display the most extensive assortment in the city of small fancy articles for dressing Christmas trees, and presents for children, fancy boxes, sacs, somets, &c., filled with choice confectionery, 259 Broadway.

RICH PARIS FEATHERS, JUST LANDED.—100 DOZ. black ostrich tips, 100 doz super do., 100 doz. colored do., 250 doz. black and colored Plume de Coques; 100 doz. plain and fancy Marabout plumes. Also, a large stock of ladies' and misses' beaver and felt bonnets, which will be sold low for cash, by J. H. ROMER, 64 and 66 John street, corner of William.

INSTRUCTION.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOKKEEPING.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily during the week. Citizens and strangers are invited to call at this splendid academy and obtain circulars. Ladies or gentlemen may receive private instruction at hours suiting their convenience. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, 362 Broadway.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROF. D. LACROIX, NO. 289 Broadway, continues to receive new pupils for thorough instruction in the French language, imparting to them, in the shortest period of time, the ability to speak it with fluency and correctness. Apply before 11 A. M., or after 6 P. M.

MORE NEW CLASSES—BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, 361 Broome street, between Broadway and the Bowery.—The pupils of the present season are making most rapid progress, beyond all precedent. In one course of lessons are taught the polka, polka mazourka, schottische, polka redowa, waltzes and quadrilles. The ladies' afternoon class on Tuesdays and Fridays, from three till six o'clock. Gentlemen's class Tuesdays and Fridays, from seven till eleven P. M. Mrs. Brookes' evening class for ladies exclusively, Wednesday and Saturday, from seven till nine o'clock. Application for either class or private lessons received at all hours.

PUBLICATIONS.

ELECTION FOR ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—THE firemen will find a full return of votes cast by each company at the recent election for engineers in this day's (Sunday's) "Mercury" besides various other matters of interest to them in particular, and the public in general. Be sure to get it.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE CITIZEN, TO BE CONducted by John Mitchel, assisted by Thomas Francis Meagher, will be published on Saturday, January 7th. Terms—Three dollars per annum, or six cents the single copy payable invariably in advance. All communications to be addressed to JOHN MITCHEL, Citizen office, No, 3 Spruce street, New York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL capital, to engage with the advertiser in the hat and cap business, already established. For particulars inquire at or address, prepaid, Hatter, at the Metropolitan Post office, 152 Ninth street, opposite the American Bible House.

$2,500.—A PARTNER WANTED, IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business in this city. To an enterprising party, with the above amount, an opportunity to realize at least $5,000 per annum offers, in a permanent and perfectly safe business. Address I. Atterson, Herald office, with real name, &c.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CASH CAPITAL, to travel in the Southern States with important machinery suited to the wants of the South, yielding a large per cent to parties operating. References required. See S. ELLIOTT, Agent, 343 Broadway, third story.

PARTNER IN A HOTEL.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man, with a cash capital of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, can obtain an interest in a first class hotel by addressing Hotel, Union square Post Office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $5,000 to $8,000, to enlarge a lucrative business, well established. Please address J. M. C., Herald office, with real signature, stating where an interview may be had, which will be held confidential.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

PORTRAITS PAINTED FROM DAGUERREOTYPES.—Persons having daguerreotypes of deceased or absent friends, can see them magnified to the size of life by a powerful Drummond light apparatus, on exhibition free at Mr. Ransom's rooms, New York University, every day, from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

PARIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA OF SEVRES AND OTHERS, MANOURY IMpasse, Sandrier No. 1.
CHOCOLATE AND TEA WAREHOUSE, MASSON. By appointment to several courts, No. 23 Rue Richelieu. Prize medal to London exhibition.
FASHIONS AND ARTICLES DE COUR. ALEXANDRINE, Rue d'Antin, No. 14.
HANDERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN. LOUIS CHAPSON, Furnisher of the Court, à la Sublime Porte, Rue de la Paix, No. 11.
NATURAL OX MARROW AND POMATUM. JEAN DRON, Rue de la Feuillade, No. 2.
PIANOS DROITS WITH EXPRESSIVE PEDALS. MONTAL, Boulevar and Montmartre, No. 5. Honored with nine models and the Cross of Legion of Honor.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Our Nicaragua Correspondence.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, Nov. 28, 1853.

Affairs in Costa Rica—Her Difficulties with Nicaragua and their Settlement—Imports of San Salvador—Annual Fair of San Miguel—Parentage of the Aztec Children—A few more left for Barnum—Guatemala and Honduras—Birth Day Feats of Carrera—Scheme for the Division of Honduras—Policy of England—Carrera's Character.

In closing my letter of yesterday I promised, should the mails arrive from the other States, to condense for you their items of interest, and write you again per this steamer.

From Costa Rica there is nothing new; she still continues progressing, and is far in advance of her sister States. The commissioners for the arrangement with her of her boundary difficulty with this State, have long since been appointed by this government, and she has signified her great willingness to receive them. They are Don Dionisio Chamorro, the director's brother and M. Lejaca. The latter has been expected daily from the United States, and, not arriving per last steamer, Mr. Chamorro will await him no longer, but proceed immediately to San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, with full powers to meet the commissioners of that republic. What the ultimatum may be which Nicaragua may propose, I am not able as yet to give you. Both States are most anxious to settle and terminate their frontier quarrels Costa Rica has boundary difficulties on the north and south, respectively with Nicaragua and New Granada; and Nicaragua on south and north with Costa Rica and Mosquito.

From Salvador, I find that the official returns make the imports into that State, through the port of La Union, during the year ending September 30th, amount to $352,000. Much loss is anticipated to the State from the ravages of a caterpillar, called here the "langosta," on the indigo plant, which is the great staple of the country, and considered in our and the European markets as inferior to none, unless the *flor*, of Caraccas.

The annual fair is now holding in San Miguel, and an unusual number of merchants from abroad and from all parts of Central America are flocking to it. San Miguel is the Leipzig of the Isthmus. Orders are here given, and contracts made from various and distant markets. The immense advantage to Salvador produced by this commercial interchange is too evident to require comment.

The editor of a San Salvador paper is indignant at the imposition practised on the American and European public by the Liliputian Aztec children. He calls the entire story of their origin, &c., a sheer and shallow fabrication, and gives the credit of the maternity of these monstrosities to a mulatto woman, of San Miguel, winding up a long article on the subject, by remarking that their prollific mother has "a few more left."

From Honduras we learn that Gen. Cabanas, the President, had withdrawn his army from the frontier, and was at Las Piedras, a few miles from Comayagua, the capital, where his head quarters now are. The Honduras troops were being paid with copper money, coined by a government mint at Sequzigalpa. The peace commissioner from the States of Nicaragua and Salvador, were about convening, for the purpose of restoring tranquility to Guatemala and Honduras, at a small town called Santa Anna. Nothing of advantage, I imagine, will result from this arbitration; as it will be impossible to please or satisfy both parties and all who know the Spanish character know how slow, how unwilling they are to make concessions, the one to the other. There is no question but that England is covertly aiding the Guatemaltecos in their war with Honduras, if it be only by conveying in her vessels their troops and munitions of war from point to point along the coast.

In Guatamala, the President, Gen. Carrera's birth day had been celebrated throughout the State, with every demonstration of joy, evincing beyond all doubt the great popularity of the chief magistrate. Gen. Guardiola, a name of terror in Honduras, had been recalled by Gen. Carrera, and is to proceed to Chiquimula, there to organize a large force with which to attack Honduras. The news of paramount interest to the United States from Guatemala, is that a plan is on foot to divide Honduras between the States of Guatemala and Salvador. England will unquestionably favor such a partition; indeed, would do anything to show to the other States of the *ci-devant* confederacy the fallacy of a Central American State cultivating, as Honduras has done, liberal principles. Shall we look tamely on while this sovereign State—this owner of Tigre Island, of the Bay Islands—this State, which has made itself chiefly offensive by attempting to follow in our footsteps, and even in her decadence prays for a confederacy—that bundle of rods which England could never break—is being dismembered? I sincerely trust not.

An influential writer of San Salvador, in an article on the confederacy of the States, thus takes occasion to speak of Gen. Carrera:—

"To him is due the Union of factions, the conciliation of the masses, and opposition with vigor and efficiency to the powerful and deep rooted prejudices of that party whose rule was terror. He gave liberty to all; the clergy he re established in their ancient rights; he was a shield to the defenceless; and rescued the State's best and greatest interests from out of the labyrinth of contradiction in which they had become lost. In a word, from his proclamation in 1839, may be dated the dawning of wealth, liberty, morality, and enlightenment of Guatemala."

Such is the opinion of one, who confesses himself the political opponent, and who writes from another State, of the present Chief Magistrate of Guatemala, and the opponent of General Cabanas of Honduras, in the present conflict. Carrera is no longer "the poor, ignorant Indian boy" Stephen's thought him, when, in 1840, thirteen years ago, he, in search of a government, saw him at the bull fight in his capital. Younger than any of his ministers, he rules them all, as he does his State, with a rod of iron, and the sun burned child of the mountains of Amatitlan has become the law-giver of his country! Like Henry, of France, he may well say "*Letat! C'ést moi!*"

Whatever he has done, seems to have resulted in good to his country. Bold as an eagle, and as wary too, he tolerates no insult, nor encroachment, and, with the astuteness of his race, guesses all the motives of his counsellors. Such is the President of Guatemala. Fifteen years ago, he roamed a savage over the forests of his now sovereignty. A mere boy, he made his Indian hordes tremble at his nod. They followed where he led, and he led them, as the writer from whom I quoted the above remarks, to the enjoyment of cultivated liberty. Illiterate, he has become more than the equal of those whom learning had made greater, and he now sits in power and in pride in the old viceroyalty of Castile—in the syren city of the Alvarados and the Cordoras.

RANCHERO.

NICARAGUA, Nov. 27, 1853.

Further Account of the Leon Conspiracy—Reasons of the Conspiracy—Government of President Chamorro—State of the Import Trade—The Officials and the Transit Company—Government Interference—Natives and Foreigners—Expenditure of American Capital—Important Decree of the Nicaragua Government.

Since the last two days, the public mind has been in a considerable excitement in consequence of the arrest of some of the principal men of Leon, Chinandega, Realejo and Granada, who are said to be the ringleaders of a revolution for the object of overthrowing the present government of Gen. Don Fruto Chamorro. Francisco Castellon, late Minister of Nicaragua to England, and Guerrero, pointed out as the head conspirators, are still at large; but quite a number of other well known citizens have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy against the State, with intention to murder the principal officers of the government. The trial, the President says in his publication, will be private, and the proofs are deposited in the secret archives of the government.

I am informed that the revolutionary party give as a reason for their opposition that Don Fruto Chamorro is trying, by a *coup de main, à la Napoleon*, to put the constitution aside, and govern as it appears convenient to him, or, as he says in his proclamation, "to preserve order by any means, and to be led by the constitution as he understands it." How far he has succeeded in this, you will perceive by knowing that the Senate and Assembly have been dismissed, giving him faculties to act for them. It appears impossible, but it is so.

In consequence of this faculty, about three weeks ago a decree appeared, raising the import duties from twenty-eight to forty per cent, to come in force within three days after publication. This decree of course has created a great deal of dissatisfaction, as many—principally the smaller—importers have a great quantity of goods in San Juan del Norte and on the way—some of it sold already to arrive—which now has to pay twelve per cent more duties, creating undoubtedly a legion of difficulties and lawsuits.

It is said that this decree has been given as a compromise to the large importers in Granada, who, with their help, have carried the election of Don Fruto Chamorro, and have promised their pecuniary assistance to carry through his ideas and plans. Many of the smaller importers are now already compelled to countermand their orders, being unable, with their small capitals, to invest such large amounts in duties. In this way the import business is monopolized by a few houses in Granada, friends of the present government, increase of duties and contraband decrease of imports, revenue, and commerce, that are the effects of this decree.

But it seems as if the government is not satisfied with creating dissatisfaction amongst the natives of Nicaragua, but endeavors to annoy and molest Americans living on the transit road by petty annoyances, not even respecting the right of the charter given to the Accessory Transit Company. The Commandant, who had Mr. Greer, an American citizen at Virgin Bay, shot, was sent back to his office after a sham trial. The declarations of different witnesses were afterwards sent up to our Minister, Major Borland, who I hope will not fail to lay the subject before the United States government, that in this way American citizens may be safe against outrages abroad. "But there is little hope," said an American to me in Virgin Bay. If it was a Hungarian or Dutchman, who goes to Europe to revolutionize it, or, for the sake of giving a great dinner to a captain who made a show of his authority, of course all the papers would be full of it; but let an American born citizen be shot down like a dog, no more will be said about it. I wish I was an Englishman," was his conclusion; "as Englishmen will be protected."

The government is always talking about breaking up the grant to the Accessory Transit Company, saying that they failed to comply with the conditions of it, but never saying wherein they failed. It says—and of course the natives say the same—that the company has not paid what was due to them. I am well informed that the government of Nicaragua has received from the Accessory Transit Company $38,000, and that even in the month of September, of this year, a draft of $8,000 from the government was promptly paid by the company. But, unfortunately, this belongs to the secret archives of the government. Still the government continues to annoy the company with burdens, contrary to the conditions of the grant. The lake steamers have to stop at San Carlos at night, and cannot pass before morning. They have put a toll upon the road, which belongs to the company and not to the government, on the mules that pass said road with passengers and baggage. They have refused to allow soldiers to go down as guard for the specie train, unless the company would make a present to the commandant of fifty dollars each time, besides the payment of the soldiers. The authorities have tried to stop the building of a wharf to land passengers in San Juan. On what grounds these orders are to be justified, nobody knows; and I fear that they will increase and be more and more intolerable, until the United States government will direct its attention to it.

The question between the government of Nicaragua and the company would have been settled long ago, if the government had sent the right man, but it never has yet sent a native of Nicaragua, a man who loves his own country. First they send a Spaniard, Mr. Marcoleta; next an Englishman, Mr. Manning; and now they have sent a gentleman, a native and citizen of Nueva Granada, Mr. Tejada.

Many natives here criticise much this way of acting on the part of the government, but unfortunately we have only one newspaper here, and that is the official organ of the government, and does not receive articles which do not suit it exactly.

With the exception of the people of the jurisdiction of Rivas, most all the inhabitants have an unfriendly feeling against foreigners, and principally against the company, saying that the existence of this company is an injury to the country.

To give you an idea of what they call an injury, I only have to say, that it appears to me quite an item to the population of 250,000 inhabitants of Nicaragua, when the company pays monthly some $30,000 directly to mule owners, workmen on the road, woodcutters, &c., not to account for the amount of money spent by the employees of the company; besides an average of at least $50,000 monthly which are expended by the 2,500 or 3,000 passengers crossing the Isthmus. All this together seems to me quite a large amount of money imported indirectly to the country, not accounting for the money paid by the company directly into the treasury of the State.

The Transit Company enriches this country yearly to the amount of one million of dollars, making as small a calculation as possible.

Still the country has inexhaustible riches in its mineral and agricultural wealth, and nothing can but the indifference and want of enterprise of the Nicaraguans is the reason that they are slumbering yet.

What a beautiful, rich, and happy country this would be, with a strong and free government, some hundred thousand Americans as inhabitants, and the abolition of Roman hierarchy and the payment of the tenth to the Catholic Church. D. C.

P. S.—I have just seen an order given by the Supreme government to stop all the work on the transit road, and also on the wharves of the company, until the question about the ten per cent profits due to the government of Nicaragua is settled.

Our Honduras Correspondence.

BELIZE, HONDURAS, Nov. 13, 1853.

The Loss of the Schooner Scranton, and Consequent Rise in the Price of Flour—The Governor and his Conduct—A new Weekly Paper—The Mahogany and Drug Trade—The Schooner George B. Matthews—An Account of her Capture, and the Manner in which she Escaped with her Captors, &c., &c., &c.

In my last I informed you of the loss of one of our New Orleans traders, and that the schooner Scranton, from New Orleans bound to this port with pork and flour, had run ashore, and was then in this harbor, and had been condemned. I have now to add, the cargo of the Scranton was badly damaged, and sold at auction. The loss of these two vessels, and of their cargoes, has been seriously felt here, flour rose to thirty and thirty-five dollars, and finally could not be had at that; the report says that even the Governor himself was reduced to corn fodder. His private secretary, Mr. Frederic Augustus Gofe, has left for his other appointment; and Mr. Wodehouse, (the Governor,) is to leave in this or the next packet. He has not been here half the time of his appointment. He is, by Royal proclamation, one of the Judges of our highest court; and, in the absence of the Chief Justice, (as was then the case,) he was obliged to preside at the Supreme Court, at which murder, piracy, burglary, rape, &c., are tried. Yet, in order to cater to the prejudices which exist in the minds of English statesmen against slavery, he caused the arrest of two persons who had been trading on the Yucatan coast, and who had taken Indians from Yucatan to a fishing smack, at the Island of Contoy, (of filibuster notoriety,) as passengers, and—strange to say—searched their persons and seized their effects, among which were their letters and money; had them locked in a cell among felons and murderers, until he found time to take on himself the functions of police magistrate, when he, in person, in the jail and in private, examined and committed them without allowing them a public examination or counsel, and actually threatened the best, and in fact the only lawyer in the place, because he made out a protest for them. This is not all. To make their conviction sure, he secured his services as prosecutor for the crown.

Mr. Daly, who was Queen Victoria's Consul at Dimas—on the Mosquito coast—and who rejoiced in the cognomen of "King Frederic's Collector" of that port, who was also the agent and police magistrate for his Mosquito Majesty, and who saved his life by escaping into the bush when the Spaniards attacked and sacked that place in July last, has started a new weekly paper here. It has about one quarter of the reading on one page of the HERALD, and is at the moderate price of eight dollars per annum in advance.

Mr. Krause, keeper of the only eating house in Belize, died suddenly, while sitting in his chair, in October. The health of Belize is unusually good; we have had much rain, but have fine weather now. Our town is all bustle and activity, all are preparing for the holidays. Mahogany and logwood are very high, and as the prospects are that they will keep up, we shall have prosperous times this Christmas. In fact, wages already have advanced, and will continue to advance, as all the cutters are anxious to push mahogany-cutting while it pays. Cochineal, indigo and sarsaparilla are also very high; the competition for these articles among the merchants here is very great, and prices paid leave no margin for a profit when exported. They, however, serve as a remittance, in place of silver, which is getting very scarce.

The sloop Seadrep and schooners Gazelle and George B. Matthews, of this port, from New Orleans with provisions, which we supposed were lost, all arrived safe. The Matthews, on her passage up, called at the Island of Cozumel for fruit, where she was seized and condemned by the authorities of that island for smuggling. Her cargo of mahogany was landed and hauled up on the beach until the Guarda Costa, a small Mexican schooner, came and ordered her and crew around to Sisal, near Merida. Her cargo was again put on board, a guard of thirteen men, their officers, an Alcalde, the Commandanta and their witnesses, all armed, were also put on board and the vessel started for Sisal. On passing Cape Conti they encountered a heavy storm, which made the schooner rather uncomfortable, and the soldiers became so seasick they nearly all went below, when the captain and crew secured them, and in three days landed them on the levee at New Orleans. Captain Noble says they were the most miserable, chop fallen fellows he ever saw, twenty-one of them having allowed themselves to be carried away by six sailors. When the fact became known, the vessel attracted the attention of the idlers on the levee, and it was with difficulty they were saved from violence. What became of them, or how they got back to Yucatan, has not transpired here. The owner of the Matthews here, when he heard of the seizure of the vessel at Cozumel, chartered the Gazelle and went to get her clear. She left, before he arrived; he followed her to Sisal, and at last accounts was waiting her arrival there. The bark Cadet, from your port, arrived here on the 24 of November, bringing us New York dates to October 12. Her captain and consignees are highly pleased with her sailing qualities, and say she can, and shall, beat all vessels in the trade. She is now discharging and will load with mahogany, and sail for New York the last of this month.

The late outbreak in Yucatan has been quelled for the time, but a wide-spread dissatisfaction exists among the people and will soon manifest itself again. The difficulties have not, as anticipated, been settled between Guatamala and Honduras. There are no news to give you from those States or from the Musquito shore. Large sums of specie are expected down in the packets for Christmas. Our provision market is quiet, some articles are yet in demand and would pay well, but as we expect some six vessels before the holliday, I will not mention them. TRAVELLER.

American Steamtug on the Yang-tze-kiang.

[From the Friend of China, Sept. 17.]

The steamer Confucius, of and from New York, commanded by Mr. Dearborn, formerly master of the opium clipper Autelope, arrived in Victoria harbor early yesterday morning, and before many people were about again left for Canton. In our last issue we furnished our readers with some particulars of this vessel, intended by her owners, parties in America interested in the China trade, as a tug on the Yang-tze-kiang, towards which she proceeds shortly (on Sunday we are told.) In a note to the extract from the Cape paper, in which it was stated that the Confucius' average speed was eighteen knots, we gave expression to a doubt whether her performance would show the half of such a rate, and we find, on inquiry of Captain Dearborn, that such a speed as eighteen knots an hour is only attained when she is in light trim and burning anthracite coal. Her passage up the China sea has been somewhat retarded, it is asserted, by the bad quality of the coals used, and the depth to which she was loaded with them. We can, however, of ourselves, testify to the Confucius being a faster boat than any other now in China, from the celerity with which she made the run from the harbor to the Throat gates, a distance which we have never before seen done much under forty minutes, but performed by the Confucius in apparently little more than half that time, *malgre* the bad coals, and so quietly did her double bucket wood paddles revolve that her departure could hardly be noticed. The note to which we have referred was calculated to prove of injustice to the Confucius, and we therefore hasten to say all we know of her actual performance with a view to the removal of any erroneous impression.

HORRID MURDER IN CLAY VILLAGE, KY.—On Saturday last a shocking murder was perpetrated at Clay Village, in which a young man of respectable connections, beloved and respected by his friends and acquaintances, was hurried into eternity. The murdered man's name is George Gill, stepson of John Lee. The murderer's name is Logan Harris. The facts, as far as we can gather them, are about these:—The parties had some dispute about a trifling bet on Friday evening; on Saturday morning they met in Clay Village, and Harris accosted Gill, and some words passed about the dispute of the previous evening, when Harris told Gill that he would shoot him; Gill remarked that he was not afraid—that he (Harris,) was a coward. Harris, after ascertaining from Gill that he would remain in town for an hour or two, immediately returned into the country, two or three miles, borrowed a double barrelled shot gun, and returned to Clay Village.

Gill was standing on a platform before a store, about four feet above the level of the street, Harris, presenting his gun at Gill, asked him if he still called him a coward. Gill, who had both hands in his overcoat pockets, replied that his "remarks were before him." Harris lowered his gun, moved to one side a few steps, and again aimed his gun at Gill, and repeated the question; Gill made the same reply. Harris then discharged one barrel, and Gill fell—the shot or slugs striking him in the side, between the hip and the ribs, and ranging upwards; Harris immediately approached Gill, presented the gun close to his head, attempted to discharge the second barrel, but the gun snapped; he then clubbed the gun and struck Gill over the head several times, until the gun broke off at the breach; he then took the barrels by the muzzle and was about repeating the blows, when he was seized, and the barrels taken from him.

It appears that Gill, while Harris had gone off for the gun, had been furnished a rev lver, and that after Harris commenced beating him over the head with the gun he attempted to use it, but Harris took it away from him.

Harris then, with the revolver, dared any one to attempt to arrest him, and started off. He was followed, but would not permit himself to be arrested for some time; indeed, not until a rifle was presented, and he was informed that if he did not throw down the pistol and surrender, he would be shot down where he stood. He threw down the pistol, and was taken and brought to town and placed in jail. Gill died about 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

The above are the principal incidents of the murder. The murderer was to have his examining trial yesterday; but the hour appointed was subsequent to our going to press. We will give a report of the examination in our next.—*Shelby News, Dec. 7.*

CLOSING OF THE CANALS AND RIVER.—We learn that it is the intention of the Canal Commissioners to suspend navigation on the canals in this State on Tuesday next, the 20th inst. They have been open since the 20th of April, a period of eight months, and by the following table it will be seen they have remained open later in the season this year than they have for the ten years previous:—

	Closed.		Closed.
1843	December 1	1848	December 8
1844	November 26	1849	" 5
1845	" 29	1850	" 5
1846	" 25	1851	" 5
1847	December 1	1852	" 16

The following figures show the number of loaded and light boats weighed the past season at the Albany Weigh Lock, together with the total weight, comprising cargoes, in comparison with those of last year. It may be proper to state that no boats were weighed parts of the months of April, May, June, September, October, and November, on account of the high water in the Hudson—the flood causing the water to set back on the frame and cradle of the scales:—

	No. Loaded Boats.	Total Weight.	No. Light Boats.
1853	4,587	488,025,944	605
1852	4,500	416,583,727	516
Increase	87	71,442,217	89

In reference to the closing of the Hudson river the Albany *Journal* of the 16th inst. says:—"The steamer Hendrik Hudson reached here at an early hour this morning with a large cargo of merchandise and a goodly number of passengers. The steamtug Oswego is now on her way up the river with a large number of boats fully laden in tow. The Commerce and Oswego will leave here to morrow, taking with them all the boats now being laden for New York. This will be their last trip, and may be the last down tow of this season. The weather continues mild and pleasant, more resembling spring than a winter month.

Several tabular statements have been published, giving the dates of the closing of the river at Albany for the last ten years, which are erroneous. The following is considered as correct, and shows the time the river opened again, giving the number of days of its close:—

River Closed.	River Opened.	Days Closed.
1843 December 9	March 14, 1844	95 days.
1844 " 11	February 24, 1845	74 "
1845 " 4	March 15, 1846	100 "
1846 " 15	April 6, 1847	112 "
1847 " 24	March 22, 1848	89 "
1848 " 27	March 19, 1849	82 "
1849 " 25	March 9, 1850	73 "
1850 " 17	February 25, 1851	69 "
1851 " 13	March 28, 1852	105 "
1852 " 22	March 21, 1853	91 "

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. G. Rathburn, Auburn; W. Billings, Pittsburg, and J. H. Bishop, Meriden, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Cooper House.

DEPARTURES.

For Savannah, in the steamship Augusta—Mrs Wm Wright, Francis T Walker, Henry Walker, Miss Jane M Champion, Miss Eliza C Lascombe, Herny E Dibble, Miss Hunt, Mr E A Yale, Nelson J Neal, Mr E H Hollister, Stephen Beers, Samuel Hall, George E Hall, Miss O M Nelson, J N Loomis, A S Peters, J C Wait and lady, Miss L M Dibble, Miss Parsons, Mr A Broadnax, U S A, John Pettie, James H Berrien, Mr George Mercer, W B Torry, James Torry, Joseph Harrod, J N Merwin, J N Beach, Wm J Townsend, Mrs J N Beach, H S W Randolph, Mr M King, Floyd King, J Conoshaven, Mrs Ann Stevens and three children, Miss Drisco, Mr D Stevens, and fifty-two in the steerage.

For Charleston, in the steamship James Adger—A Coubro, Thomas Stamps and lady, J W Gilbert, Richard C Capers, J H Parker, Mrs Charles Marcks and five friends, George A Hurlburt, Mrs Beebe, Miss Flemming, Calvin Baker, Stephen Upson, Daniel S Grice, Mrs J Dickinson and family, Miss H H Simmons, Miss Mary G Armstrong, H K Harral and lady and servant, Mr James Harral, Robt Campbell, F A Gerrish, A F Gerrish, C H Peck and lady, Mrs Thompson, Mrs W A Murdock, C Gilbert, H M Lea, L Hersperenash and nephew, Mrs Wm R Prince and son, Miss S Prince, Robert W Cliffe and lady.

For Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond in the steamship Jamestown—P Van Cortland, J K Karveys, R B Jones, G H Darborn, G Hart, W H Rutan, Miss H Graham, Mrs Nelson, D Kepum, J T Conklin, Geo Maggatt, Miss Maggatt, N E Monroe, F F Gardner, Dr McSatt, F D Curtis, Robert Disney, C H Watson, Dr M Sevden and lady, D A Berry, G E Banta, Mrs R A Austin and child, T W Fairo, Mrs Simpson, Henry M Krewey, John A Moore, John E Crane, John Shea, James Prince, John J Sinclair, W C McCraner, Mrs M Ward, C H McTball, and one hundred and fifty-three passengers in the steerage.

The Fog of Yesterday--Collisions in the East River.

A very dense fog rested yesterday upon the city, rendering the navigation of the rivers and bay dangerous and difficult. From morning till night, and, in fact, all night long, the ferry bells went ding dong—the guide for the boats crossing and recrossing.

There was one collision between the Staten Island ferry boat and the steamer Eagle, from Keyport. The steamer Sylph, of the ferry, struck the Eagle at about half-past nine o'clock in the morning, about midships, or just abaft the wheel on the starboard side, cutting her down to the water's edge. The Eagle was so much injured that she immediately sunk forward of the wheel house. As may be well imagined, the greatest consternation prevailed among the passengers on the sinking boat. There was hurrying to and fro, and loud calls for help from men, women, and children. Most miraculously, however, every soul was safely received on board the Sylph before the Eagle filled with water. The Sylph herself was much damaged, but not so much as to render her unfit for her duties on the ferry. The Eagle during the day was towed over to the Jersey flats, about one mile north of the lighthouse, where she now lies, waiting for repairs. She had on board at the time of the collision a considerable quantity of truck and market produce, which was much damaged. The Sylph landed the passengers of the Eagle at pier No. 1 East river.

Besides this, there was another collision between two of the ferry boats on the South ferry line and the Hamilton line.

The Transit of the South ferry, and the Montauk of the Hamilton, were passing each other at about ten o'clock yesterday morning, near the South ferry dock, when the collision took place between them.

The Montauk struck the Transit midships and smashed in her guard rail, and tore up the seats of the forward ladies' cabin for several feet, making a fear