

## THE NEWS FROM PANAMA.

Later from Costa Rica—Capture of Chris. Lilly, by the Costa Ricans—The Tehuantepec Route—Nicaragua Rumors, etc., etc.

The Panama R. R. Co's steamer *Columbus*, arrived at Panama on the 16th inst., bringing dates from Guatemala to the 28th of January; Salvador 1st, and Costa Rica 5th February.

We extract the following from the *Star and Herald*, which should be received with due allowance for the source.

The *Columbus* brought twenty one cabin and six deck passengers, besides twelve deserters from Walker's army, and a large freight, among which are 1,200 bags of coffee, 950 seroons of indigo and 1,500 hides.

We learn from Capt. Dow that a vessel of the allied squadron under command of Admiral North, had captured a schooner belonging to Chris. Lilly, whilst engaged in conveying supplies to Walker. The schooner had been taken into La Union, where Lilly and his partner, Yates, were kept prisoners of war. Lilly was in irons on board the vessel of the allies, and was to be sent to the city of Guatemala for trial.

The Salvadorian brig of war *Central American* struck on a shoal fifty miles west of La Union, and carried away her rudder whilst the *Columbus* was in that port. At the solicitation of Admiral North—and the authorities of the place, Capt. Dow proceeded to her relief, and conveyed the officers and men to La Union. The vessel was bound from Realejo to Punta Arenas, but being caught in a heavy gale endeavored to make La Union.

H. B. M.'s steamship of war *Esk* was anchored off San Jose de Guatemala on the 28th ult., and the British ship *Admiral Grenfield* was also there, about to sail for Shanghai.

The *Columbus* brings no reliable news from Walker's camp, later than that received by the steamer *Orizaba*. A report, however, was in circulation at Punta Arenas that Walker had seized the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, which is incorrect, as she had sailed for San Francisco from San Juan del Sur. It was also reported that Walker had been attacked, and had burned down the whole of Rivas, which must also be incorrect, as the latest news received from that place at Punta Arenas was to the 3d of February, the day the *Orizaba* sailed from San Juan. We presume this report has originated in the fact of Walker's having pulled down several of the streets of that city, and which has been exaggerated into destroying the whole place.

The news generally from the Central American Republics is unimportant. Our Guatemala correspondent informs us that the Cochiseal crop this year will be very short, not amounting to one-half what is considered an average yield.

The Guatemala Government has made a contract with a Mr. Woolridge to run a monthly line of sailing vessels between San Jose and the port of Tehuantepec for the sum of \$3,000 a year; the contract to last for two years, with the power of renewal. The distance is 341 miles and the price of passage money is fixed at \$32. The Tehuantepec route will be open (they think in Guatemala) in a very short time. The time for crossing is thirty-six hours and the fare \$25. A new map of Central America, containing over four thousand corrections and additions to Bailey's map, has been lately completed and will shortly be published.

From San Salvador we learn that the Central American Steamship Line is likely to aid much in developing the resources of the country, and is hailed with satisfaction by the people of the country. The country is now quiet—there has been a fusion of political parties, and were it not for the Walker question the prospects of the country would be very satisfactory. There is not much enthusiasm felt by the people in the Nicaragua question. A fear prevails, that when Walker is got rid of, internal dissensions between the States will tend to prevent a restoration of tranquility.

The extra of the *Boletin Oficial* of Costa Rica of Feb. 3d states, that the point of Trinidad on the San Juan river was occupied by 400 Costa Ricans well armed and provisioned.—Rumors were current that 180 filibusters with a small steamer and 18 small boats were about to make an attack on Trinidad.

On the 28th the report of cannons was heard at Serapique, proceeding from some place down the river. It was supposed to be the attack made by Don Francisco Alvarado and Capt. Spencer on the filibuster camp.

The road between Serapique and Trinidad was open and in the hands of the Costa Ricans, who used it to transport supplies and military stores. The latest accounts state that on the 29th, at 9 A. M., the smoke of a steamer, ascending the river from San Juan, was seen at Trinidad. A few shots were fired, and the steamer retired. Forces were being got ready to go down the river in search of her. From these accounts we can see nothing to lead to the inference that the Costa Ricans had destroyed any of the steamers, as reported by way of San Juan del Norte.

In the action of the 27th and 29th of January the Costa Rican loss was 60 killed and wounded.