

EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY:

FRIDAY.....May 1, 1857.

SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The *Intelligencer*, in noticing the honors being paid to the Hon. Senator Brown, of Mississippi, pays that distinguished gentleman, and so useful legislators, well-merited compliments, as follows:

"The papers of Mississippi bring to us interesting accounts of a public banquet given on the 15th ultimo at Jackson, the seat of government, to the Hon. Albert G. Brown, and which, it is pleasant to note, was participated in by the citizens of that capital, irrespective of ancient political divisions or present party affinities. And to none among his associates in the Senate of the United States could such a spontaneous tribute of general confidence and regard have been paid with greater propriety by his constituents; for none, we are sure, has brought to the discharge of his public duties a greater fidelity, or worn with more becoming dignity 'the Senatorial toga,' to which allusion is made in the toast commemorative of the political career and public services of the distinguished guest. The citizens of Jackson, in paying a compliment so well deserved, have manifested that generous appreciation and approval which form the highest reward of a public servant."

The *Union*, in an elaborate and vigorous article, duly enforces the supremacy of the law.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

THE END ON'T!—The news by the Illinois, at New York, tells of the closing scenes of filibustering in Nicaragua. The details brought by her would fill pages of the *Star*; so we must be content to present the reader with results as we can cull them from the mass of information spread before us. The *New York Times* says:

"The accounts received by the Illinois are deeply interesting. It appears that the victories obtained by Walker on the 5th, and again on the 16th of March, were purely imaginative. A fight did take place on the 16th, but it was Walker who was defeated, and he was compelled to return to Rivas, out of which he had ventured to attack San George, with a loss of 150 men. The great slaughter committed among the Costa Ricans was also a pure fabrication—they lost only two men killed and some sixty wounded. After this event, the allies drew their lines closer and closer around Rivas, until at length, on the 13th of April, the date to which our advices extend, the filibusters were shut up in two houses, without provisions, and almost without hope of escape. The policy pursued by Gen. Mora throughout the whole campaign is still preserved. He refrains from attacking, but leaves disease, privation and suffering to perform the work of death in the ranks of his enemies."

President Rivas has not been assassinated, as alleged by the arrival that brought the bogus news of the bogus (Walker's) victory of the 16th.

The allies have entire possession of San Juan del Sur. In their efforts to keep it and to keep open its communication with the town of Rivas, the following disasters occurred to the filibusters:

"Gen. Sanders, in his efforts to relieve Caycee, was cut off from Rivas about the 3d of March—25 men found dead on the field, and a large number badly wounded, as well as his horses, wagons, &c., which he was taking down to San Juan del Sur, to bring up supplies. The loss of the allies was one captain and two privates killed, and one ensign and 15 privates wounded, the names of whom are published."

"The 20 men brought down by the Sierra Nevada on the 5th of March, were attacked by 300 of the allies, one-half of them killed and the rest dispersed. Caycee escaped, having taken another route. The loss of the allies on this occasion was only three or four wounded—none killed."

It is subsequently announced from Costa Rica that Caycee had reached there, as a deserter!

Of subsequent operations at and around Walker's headquarters—Rivas—the commander-in-chief of the allies writes:

HEADQUARTERS, FOUR CORNERS, }

Wednesday, April 1, 1857. }

I have kept your Excellency informed of my operations since I took chief command of the army. I have but little to add, but nevertheless, you will find it interesting.

The siege of Rivas is more complete than could have been expected, with the small force at my disposal. The good selection of the posts, and the service of my scouting parties, have contributed much towards the success of the siege. A 24-pounder that I have planted has done much damage to the city, and dispirited the enemy.

Day after to-morrow, at latest, I shall place in battery at the post of the Puebla, occupied by General Xatruch, another gun of equal calibre, brought by my orders from the fort of San Carlos, which will cross its fires with that at my headquarters, and which will completely destroy or dislodge the filibusters. Walker and his forces are reduced to feed on mule meat and dogs, seasoned with sugar in default of salt, and of this they have a most miserable ration. Those pushed by hunger, who go out to hunt for plantains, are driven in by my troops, without their having effected their object. Every night I send in little guerrilla parties from each one of my posts, who advance to the entrenchments of the Plaza, thus obliging the filibusters to be constantly on the alert in the night, so that they have no time to rest. This course, united to the certainty they feel that they are now completely hemmed in, produced a desertion among them of about five each day to my headquarters. I calculate that triple that number daily take the road to Costa Rica. The filibusters have arrived at such extreme pusillanimity, that one of their deserters of yesterday returned from my camp to his old quarters in the plaza—which are the same that Gen. Saizar occupied when we were in Rivas last year—distributed some of the proclamations of your Excellency, and taking a rifle, returned freely to my camp.

Since yesterday fourteen deserters from the enemy have come into my camp.

I am assured that a division of Guatemalians will be soon in Granada. I shall send the steamer San Carlos for them to-morrow.

Every probability is in favor of our early triumph.

I am your Excellency's obedient servant,
To the President. JUAN J. MORA.

The *Album Semanal* says that Gen. Jerez has taken possession of San Juan del Sur—so of course Walker can get no more assistance from California, either in men or provisions.

From the 2th to the 27th of March, there arrived at Liberia, in Costa Rica, eighty-six deserters from Walker. They declare that the balls of the Allies' cannon cross the intrenchments, and begin to cause considerable damage. They confirm the account that Walker has 600 men very strongly fortified in Rivas. A great portion of these are sick or wounded, or rendered incapable of duty from the *niguas*, (a small insect that gets into the flesh, generally in the feet, deposits its eggs, and finally causes the loss of the member, if not taken out.) They had been many days nearly starved. There were 125 deserters from Walker in Punta Arenas de Costa Rica and San Jose.

At Greytown, Morgan and Garrison were being denounced for having "sold" Walker and his cause to the enemy, for a consideration. They had directed their agent, Scott, to turn their power on the Isthmus in favor of the allies, and to clear the river of filibusters as speedily and summarily as possible—so they go!

Of the state of affairs on the San Juan river, after the retreat and dispersion of Lockridge's force, the *New York Tribune* says:

"On the 12th of April, some days after the departure of the Tennessee from Greytown, a Costa Rican force from Castillo, commanded by Colonel Canty, an Englishman, made its appearance there in the steamer Charles Morgan. The filibusters had already given their arms to the Mayor of Greytown on an assurance of being sent home. On Colonel Canty's appearance, Scott, the agent of the Transit Companies, both old and new, and a chief leader in the whole Nicaraguan mischief, was summoned on board one of the British frigates to meet the commander of the Costa Rican troops, where an arrangement was made for Scott's personal safety and the protection of his (we suppose private) property, on condition of giving up Punta Arenas to the Costa Ricans, who took possession of the steamer *Rescue*, and of a number of guns and a quantity of ammunition.

Col. Canty, having thus taken possession, declared the river open, and communication with the interior had once more been re-established. Lockridge still remains at Greytown, intending, perhaps, to go into partnership with Kinney."

At the very latest dates Walker's force in Rivas had been reduced to 150 fighting men, shut up in two houses that had been surrounded by a ditch cut by the enemy, who were then placing in position an additional 24-pounder that was expected to enfilade them. Their stock of provisions was reduced to two mules. For some days they had lived wholly on mule meat, seasoned with sugar for want of salt. General Mora was of opinion that after the 20th ult. Walker would be without an ounce of any thing eatable for his troops, save the hides of the mules they had previously consumed.