

To permit this road to charge extra fare as an equivalent for loss of income from freight would be still more objectionable—this privilege applied to external traffic. It is not a privilege which can be taken away from a citizen without his consent, and it is not a privilege which can be taken away from a citizen without his consent, and it is not a privilege which can be taken away from a citizen without his consent...

While most of these roads have greatly benefited the State by increasing its commerce and facilitating inter-course between its cities and its ports, and its coastwise stockholders; some have sunk half, others their whole stock; some are struggling to protect first, others second-class bondholders.

It is, therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, that a tax on these roads—independent and unwise to tax any.

The great objects sought by our system of canals and railroads has been commerce, and the result has justified our anticipations and rewarded our efforts.

Yours, &c. HENRY FITZJUGH.

# NICARAGUA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ASPENWALL, March 9, 1857.

The arrival of the Tennessee from Greytown, and of the Sierra Nevada at Panama from San Juan del Sur, has brought further intelligence of the operations of the filibusters on either side of the lake. Among the passengers by the Tennessee was Col. Titus, and a number of deserters from the filibuster ranks on the San Juan River.

The statements in relation to the progress of the filibusters on the San Juan are conflicting; but I have sufficient reliable information to justify the following: About the time that the little steamer Bulwer was fitted up by Morgan's agents at Punta Arenas, to convey the recruits up the San Juan, a strong feeling of jealousy arose between the three leading officers, Col. Frank Anderson, Col. Lockridge and Col. George B. Hall, as to which of the three should have command, and Titus also considered he had an equal right to the position of commanding officer.

The first accounts of the capture of Sarapiquí enlarged upon it as a great victory. It seems that the Costa Ricans had suffered much from the yellow fever and cholera at Sarapiquí, so that their number at the time of the attack was much reduced. Finding that the force of the filibusters was much larger than their own, the Costa Ricans dismantled their canoes and threw them into the river at night, and retreated in a perfectly orderly manner, leaving behind them, instead of 3500 minie bullets, only a dozen or so of old English muskets, of no value whatever. Titus was then detailed to make the attack on Castillo, taking with him 300 men.

The only possible means of reaching Fort San Carlos, should they capture Castillo, is by the river, and as the Costa Ricans have possession of all the steamers above the rapids they have no possible means of going above that point—the only line in the year when a vessel drawing eighteen inches of water can ascend the rapids, being during the July freshet; but with San Carlos in their power, the filibusters are still 80 miles from Walker, across the lake, with no means of reaching him; and then to retain possession of the river will require at least a thousand men, which is more than double the number of Walker's entire force on the Irbimus; so far as I can learn, only seventy-five men came in the Sierra Nevada from San Francisco, six of whom concealed themselves in the hold of the vessel at San Juan del Sur, and did not come ashore.

of my resolve. I know that it is generally thought in Costa Rica that this campaign is a mere partisan, and that it is nearly closed. I have had a most interesting opportunity to see the troops from the coast dangers. I have been occupied not only in keeping up the long and exposed line of defenses, but I have also united and organized once more the already disbanded companies of Costa Ricans, and now they are again. If in Costa Rica they cannot be dissuaded from their error, it may will have to deplore by and by a bitter disappointment. If 500 men had been given to me in time, every thing would have been finished. I have no doubt but that the success of my operations will serve only to bring us new dangers, and make our defeat more shameful.

Your most obedient servant,  
JOSE J. MORRIS.

[No. III.]  
HEADQUARTERS, FORT SAN CARLOS, Feb. 8, 1857.

To His Excellency the MINISTER OF WAR: I have given you Excellency information, by way of Tortuga, of the last events. The steamer Virgin, conveying the same correspondence, returned last night. The exploration of the port of Tortuga has proved satisfactory. The steamer can go near enough to the village to embark troops, provisions, &c. After having been in the harbor for some days, I was informed of the repurchase of Jan. 26, which I acknowledge the receipt, the steamer port above Col. Don Manuel C. del Bogue and Capt. Spencer, and went on to Omepepe for wood. On their return to this fort, they were immediately arrested by their regulars. At 11 A.M. about this time they were taken ashore, and returned a short time after with the news that the allies had been attacked in St. George on the 4th, by Walker; that they repulsed him as far as Rivas, where he is surrounded with his whole force.

The arrival of the Sierra Nevada and the arrival of the Sierra Nevada at Panama from San Juan del Sur, has brought further intelligence of the operations of the filibusters on either side of the lake. Among the passengers by the Tennessee was Col. Titus, and a number of deserters from the filibuster ranks on the San Juan River.

Respecting the seizure of Punta de Castillo (Punta Arenas) by the late Excellency of the difficulties to which the English commodore (Erskine) has subjected us. It appears to me that the said gentleman is not at all uniform in his conduct, because at the same time he has invited the English to assist him in an attack on a party of vagabonds, he permits these vagabonds to organize practical expeditions.

I address a note to him to day, complaining respectfully to him, a copy of which I enclose to your Excellency. In regard to the expedition of Bogue and Spencer against the filibusters at San Juan del Norte, they were to take the 300 men from Trinidad for that purpose; but by chance they did not determine so, of which I am very glad, as it does not appear well to me to be obliged to fight from a fortified position for the sake of trying our fortune in a neutral Territory and of a difficult defense, running at the same time the risk of having our return cut off, and of finding perhaps an important position occupied.

Your Excellency suggests many things to me which I have already to receive positions of affairs; their resources and the distances between them will justify me in declaring impracticable and ruinous.

Your Excellency knows already that the attack on Punta de Castillo (Punta Arenas), without counting before the aid of the English and the assistance of the latter's galleons, would have been a very important one, dependent of that which regards our military post, is impossible.

[No. IV.]  
LETTER TO CAPT. ERKINE, OF H. B. M. SHIP ORION (REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION TO THE MINISTER OF WAR).  
HEADQUARTERS FORT SAN CARLOS, Feb. 3, 1857.  
TO THE CHIEF OFFICER OF HER BRITISH MAJESTY'S SQUADRON, PORT OF GREYTOWN—My Dear Sir: I have just learned with much surprise that the fortified post of Trinidad, at the junction of Sarapiquí and San Juan, has been attacked by a strong party of filibusters on a steamer fitted out at Greytown, and that they have been driven back with loss, doing no damage to the Costa Rican forces. I cannot but express my surprise that a band of pirates could have been fitted out at organized, unless the very eyes of her Majesty's Squadron, when the very eyes of her Majesty's Squadron, when the very eyes of her Majesty's Squadron, when the very eyes of her Majesty's Squadron...

# INVENTORY OF WALKER'S ARMY.

Gen. Walker has officially sent forth the following statement of his force:

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Original number enlisted—          | 527 |
| Deaths—                            | 279 |
| Discharged—                        | 27  |
| Total officers and men—            | 65  |
| Killed—                            | 181 |
| Total officers and men—            | 181 |
| Resigned—                          | 57  |
| Deaths—                            | 27  |
| Total officers and men—            | 206 |
| Dropped or omitted from the rolls— | 224 |
| Total officers and men—            | 234 |
| Deaths—                            | 27  |
| Total officers and men—            | 234 |
| Discharged—                        | 27  |
| Total officers and men—            | 234 |
| Deaths—                            | 27  |
| Total officers and men—            | 234 |

A letter dated March 7, says: "The Tennessee has not brought any filibusters. They must have found out that such a course here from New-York is not worth the trouble of bringing the vessel to this ship, in the service of the Tennessee, she has brought more than 100 men, and she has brought four hundred and fifty in the same time. Five hundred and forty, then, are all that have been under Lockridge's command. It is a number of which I am proud and which I have never perhaps treated five hundred killed, and we have three hundred and sixty-five men, his whole present force."

CHARACTER OF THE MEN. Most of the men attached to Col. Lockridge's command are men of drunken and dissolute habits. Whenever they come down the river the peace of Greytown is disturbed by them. Punta Arenas has no liquor for them; therefore Greytown always has the benefit of their presence. As they all wear frocks and knives, they are by no means agreeable visitors who knock. Human life is always at risk cheap in their own hands, but they do not care for the lives of their neighbors. Had their habits been different, they would undoubtedly have effected much more than they have upon the river; but their drunkenness and want of character have created constant imbecility. Little work is done by the filibusters, and few very dangerous neighbors. Had their habits been different, they would undoubtedly have effected much more than they have upon the river; but their drunkenness and want of character have created constant imbecility. Little work is done by the filibusters, and few very dangerous neighbors. Had their habits been different, they would undoubtedly have effected much more than they have upon the river; but their drunkenness and want of character have created constant imbecility. Little work is done by the filibusters, and few very dangerous neighbors.

NEW-TOWN FILIBUSTERS IN A SNAPE. Capt. Farman and Col. Hall came down on the 3d in the steamer with Col. Lockridge and Col. Titus Farman and Hall have been at Greytown ever since. Their conduct has been outrageous. On the first day they were in the streets in a state of intoxication. Farman with a club attempted to prevent any one from passing, and very soon there was a general melee in which three excellent gentlemen were engaged with Jamaica negroes and natives of the place. There were a few broken heads, but nothing more serious. The next day, however, a first-rate steamer, named a name, came out and struck himself into the straits, he was knocked down. Finding it would be difficult to restore quiet with any force at his command, he sent a request for the aid of the first-rate steamer, and he returned to restore order. The negroes were promptly sent, and remained at Greytown till all was quiet and everybody had gone to bed, when they returned on board their ship.

# HAVANA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, March 17, 1857.

In reference to General Serrano, whose name I mentioned in my last, in connection with the active operations of the slave-dealers, I have since ascertained that General Concha has found sufficient causes to remove Serrano from his post, previous to doing which he sent General Mazzaio to Trinidad to investigate the case. The evidences of his corrupt management were so strong that there was not a single loophole left by which an intimate friend might be saved. The negroes, how-ever, were not discovered. I have been informed by a reliable informant of all the facts, that the number exceeded 4,000, for each one of which he received three ounces, making in the aggregate the handsome sum of \$204,000, all in the very short space of six months! What can Serrano care for his removal from the command when he has made his fortune? With this sum he can buy crosses and distinctions sufficient to satisfy the most ambitious of a king.

The violation of the treaty is a serious question, one which should engage the attention of the English Government. One day the English Vice Consul at Trinidad went to complain to General Serrano that on a certain sugar estate belonging to Don Juan B. he would find 400 and odd "Bozales" just landed from an American brig. The Governor, who was perfectly well aware of the fact, pretending not to know anything, about it. Having privately sent orders to have the slaves taken to some other place, he returned to his office and told the English Consul, in a very angry tone, that he was deceived, and in order to convince him of his error, that he should accompany him on horse-back to the indicated spot, and personally examine the whole estate. The General took his "Wagon" roundabout way in the morning. When it was taken to the place, all vestiges of the negroes had disappeared. The Englishman was so put out at the way in which he had been duped, that he could hardly speak for rage. Gen. Serrano told him, "My dear Sir, this is the way you deceive yourselves, and accuse the Spanish Government unjustly of non-performance of the treaty. If I had not brought you here, and convinced you by ocular demonstration that there was no such thing as a slave, you would have accused the Government, informing them of the landing of 'Bozales.'" It is needless to say that the Englishman returned a chafed man. The whole truth has now leaked out—Serrano's friends being the first to publish the facts.

The rumormongering of high officials is still repeated, and gradually assumes a more direct and positive form. I would not like to say anything on the same, hoping for the credit of the individuals, and not for the sake of the Government, informing them that they are in fact the most successful slave-dealers, not even excepting the Cubans. We supply the men and vessels, they the means. Which are most deserving of punishment?

Senator Arguñin, the projector of the "great plan" of African immigration, has just returned from Madrid, where he was the object of much attention. He was widely received and entertained by the Queen and her family, who are surrounded only by the Spaniards. It was unnecessary, however, in getting his plan through. The reason is evident; these people are now enjoying the fruits of their service in the unwholy cause of serfdom, and though Senator Arguñin's project left a wide margin for the clandestine operations of slavers, he could not afford to pay so well as they do. The respectable houses who have been supplying us with Chinese were obliged to close their claims. Cuba is in as bad a state as when the arch-bishop, O'Donnell, governed it. In those times men were pretended to use devices to hide their evil acts, but spoke out boldly. Now, if you would believe their words, the officers of this Government might be looked upon as models of honesty. The facts, however, that will leak out in spite of all endeavors to the contrary, bespeak anything but a faithful compliance with the sacred stipulations of treaties.

Gottschalk and Adolphi Fink have returned from