

Additional from Nicaragua.

THE FIGHTS WITH THE COSTA RICANS FOR THE BARRICADES ON THE TRANSIT ROUTE—THE ATTACK ON MASSAYA BY GENERAL WALKER—RETIREAT TO GRANADA—BURNING OF GRANADA—WALKER'S MEN SURROUNDED BY THE CENTRAL AMERICANS—CRITICAL POSITION OF WALKER, &C., &C.

In addition to the Nicaraguan news we published yesterday, we take from the *New-York Herald* the following statement of a surgeon in WALKER'S army who arrived by the *Tennessee* :

"I was a volunteer surgeon in WALKER'S army, for five weeks previous to leaving for home. The first battle fought after I was in the army, was between 400 of WALKER'S troops under General HOBNSBY, and 700 Costa Ricans, on the transit route, between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Lux. It ended in the partial defeat of the Costa Ricans; they were driven from the first barricade, but succeeded in holding the second. WALKER'S loss was two killed and seven or eight wounded; that of the enemy must have been very much greater. HOBNSBY then retreated to Virgin Bay; leaving his force there, he proceeded with haste to Granada by the steamboat *Virgin* for reinforcements. WALKER himself came down with 200 riflemen, who constituted the most efficient part of his army. With these he marched out and met the Costa Ricans, and after a short and spirited battle succeeded in driving them from the second barricade. The Costa Ricans retreated one half of them to Costa Rica, the others to Rivas, where they fortified themselves. WALKER marched to San Juan, and the next day after the battle from thence to Virgin Bay; during the succeeding night he left for Granada, with his riflemen, leaving a battalion of infantry, under Col. JACQUES, to hold Virgin Bay and protect the transit route.

A few hours after arriving at Virgin Bay, WALKER marched from Granada to Massaya with 700 men, where he attacked 2,000 Guatemalans and Costa Ricans, and succeeded, after two days' fighting, in taking all the town except the main plaza. He made several unsuccessful attempts to take that, but finding himself unable to, he retreated to Granada, having lost about 20 killed and 40 wounded. This was I think on the 20th of November.

Soon after his arrival he gave orders, I know not from what cause, to burn the town of Granada. Two-thirds of the town was destroyed next day. On the second day, or the 22d, the rest of the town was destroyed except the main plaza and a Church situated on the road to the Lake of Nicaragua. On the third day he embarked his sick and wounded men, amounting to about 250; also, the women and children, and sent them to Ometepe Island, which is situated a short distance from Virgin Bay. On the fourth day, (Nov. 24,) the remainder of the army, which consisted of healthy men, and numbered about 350, with about 100 citizens, were attacked and surrounded by 2,500 of the combined Central Americans, consisting of Costa Ricans, Guatemalans, San Salvadorians, and some 29 Americans who deserted from Gen. WALKER. The American forces thus besieged are the *elite* of WALKER'S army.

They are under the command of Brigadier-General HENNINGSEN, the commander of artillery. Nothing has been heard from them since they were surrounded; they are entirely cut off from WALKER and his remaining forces. They are hemmed in, in every direction, by superior and constantly increasing forces. Seven cannons, being all WALKER'S artillery except one howitzer, is with them, and at least half of his ammunition—none of which does he at present appear to be able to save. A straight road leads from Granada to Lake Nicaragua, from which it is not far distant, and a wharf and old fort were situated on the shore of the lake at the end of said road. At the time the Central Americans attacked Granada, WALKER was in a steamboat on the lake, and twenty-nine men, called policemen, were on the wharf, having been left to guard some things placed there for shipment. The Central Americans attacked Granada by advancing between the lake and said city, thereby cutting off the retreat of the besieged, and preventing WALKER from succoring or communicating with them from the lake. The twenty-nine policemen on the wharf were thus, of course, cut off and suffered the first attack. Five hundred men advanced upon them and were driven back, time after time, with terrible loss. I was on the steamboat with WALKER at the time, and could see it all, though we could not communicate with or aid them. For two days did these twenty-nine men hold their own against such desperate odds, and would not have yielded then if there had not been a traitor among them. On the second day, one, a Cuban, I think, deserted and went over to the enemy, informing them of the number and condition of the twenty-eight, and showing how that an energetic and continued assault would at once take the place. The plan proved but too successful; the hold fellows were taken and every one of them massacred, except five, who threw themselves into the lake and attempted to swim to Gen. WALKER on the boat; four of them were shot or drowned; one only succeeded in reaching the steamboat. The Central Americans then destroyed not only the fort, but the wharf, the bungaloes, and everything that would facilitate the embarkation of troops, or disembarkation, or the landing of boats or vessels. There were two brass cannons—the one an eighteen-pounder, the other a nine-pounder. Both being unfit for service, had been carried down to the wharf for the purpose of shipping to the United States and selling there for old brass to obtain smaller guns with the proceeds. They were said to be worth seven hundred dollars apiece. The Central Americans took these pieces, mounted them and fired them, using six pound balls, against WALKER'S steamboat, which consequently is compelled to keep a mile and a half from the shore, though the guns are anything else but accurate; but WALKER fears stray shots.

On the 24th December, the day Gen. HENNINGSEN and his three hundred and fifty men were surrounded in Granada by the allied troops, the former destroyed the building around the main plaza, and fought their way down half a mile to a stone church in the direction of the lake and about four hundred yards from it. There they barricaded themselves and fortified the church, and were still holding out when I left. They had then been fighting eight days, surrounded by two thousand five hundred of the enemy, which number was constantly increased by reinforcements. The sixth day of the siege the allies made a grand assault, which lasted two hours. The Americans appeared to fight with great activity and courage, and after repulsing the enemy they mounted the barricades and waved the Nicaraguan flag to Gen. WALKER. It is supposed the loss of the enemy must have been very great. The exact condition of the Americans cannot be told; they must be suffering to some extent from cholera. The atmosphere is fearfully contaminated; the dead bodies can be smelled on board of WALKER'S steamboat. The only hope of the besieged is in their commander, Gen. HENNINGSEN, who is considered the ablest military officer in Central America; he is far superior to Gen. WALKER. HENNINGSEN is perfectly cool under every circumstance, in the hottest fight and in the most critical conditions; he is occasionally slow, but always sure; hence it is supposed he will ultimately succeed in saving the men, ammunition, and artillery. But he is in a desperate strait. If he succeeds in retreating to the wharf, there are no boats; the enemy prevent the approach of WALKER; there are no means of embarking the artillery or men; if boats could be brought to the shore, the Americans could not embark their artillery first, as nothing would be left to defend themselves, nor could they first embark themselves, as nothing would be left to defend the artillery with, which by all means should be prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy. Gen. WALKER leaves Granada and steams down to his head-quarters at Virgin Bay, almost every day. After remaining there an hour or two he returns to watch the operations at Granada. At the time I left, WALKER had 400 men at Virgin Bay, including the 100 recruits which had just arrived from California. We met reinforcements from the States on the San Juan River; the New-Yorkers at Castillo rapids, and those from New-Orleans about 20 miles below. It was stated there were 350 recruits in all. WALKER will have, if his recruits arrive, without counting the men at Granada, 800 men—with those at Granada, 1,000. If he has 500 he can take possession of Rivas and make that his head-quarters; and if he gets 500 recruits a month, may succeed in maintaining his position. WALKER appears to be in good spirits, or rather, you cannot tell anything about him, for he is always as cold as ice, not feeling the loss of his dearest friends; but from what I have seen of him I don't think he really is in good spirits. His officers are enthusiastic—at least some of them are. His men are not enthusiastic, but generally in good fighting spirits. Some are friendly and some hostile to him; but they all fight well, for they know it is a matter of life and death with them to succeed. Want of health is the greatest drawback to their efficiency.

All Nicaragua is against WALKER, and every power in Central America is equally hostile to him. If he rules in Nicaragua, he will not only have to conquer it, but all of the Central American States. They are all bitterly hostile to him, and he must conquer all of the States before he can rule one of them. He governs now just as much soil as the feet of his soldiers will cover, and no more. He cannot step beyond those lines without the danger of his life. WALKER says he will hold the Transit Route if he cannot hold another foot of the soil. It is only 12 miles in length, and he is determined to guard it. It was reported that 2,000 Costa Ricans were on their way from Costa Rica to join RIVAS against WALKER. WALKER'S Cuban body guard deserted him about two weeks before our sailing. There are only one or two Cubans left in his service now.

The Central Americans are fighting much more desperately than they did at first; there are a great many deserters among them, who do us more injury than all the natives put together. These deserters have drilled and disciplined the Central Americans, and lead them on in battle, furiously cursing the filibusters; they fight like mad men, for they know they will be executed if taken. There was one man, whom for convenience we will call H., as I forget his real

name; he came from the State Prison in California. WALKER, and asked him for a position in the army as a private, with the promise of advancement, if he merited it. WALKER told him, as he had come from the State Prison, that he (WALKER) could never employ more than a private out of him. He disappeared, and is now one of the chief officers among the enemy, who does the Americans more injury than five hundred the natives could, for he has drilled and disciplined them, stimulating them to great efforts in battle. He has even learned them to charge; they did charge right upon our bayonets at Massaya, with both infantry and cavalry.

WALKER'S men are terribly wroth at VANDERBILT, they believe he works against them, supplying the enemy with money and bribing the men to desert for every deserter who is taken has abundance of money in his pockets, while WALKER'S men have none.

WALKER'S dictatorship is destroying his success. He is too domineering and deceitful. Men go there and enlist for twelve months; when their time expires, he gives them a dismissal from the army, but will not give them a passport, so they cannot leave the country. There is nothing for them to do; they cannot starve, so they are compelled to join the army again for a mere subsistence. Though a volunteer surgeon, it was with great difficulty that I obtained a passport. Citizens of Nicaragua cannot even obtain them. I think an American might succeed in Nicaragua; but WALKER don't appear to be the man, though I sincerely hope he will succeed. Col. JACQUES is in command at Virgin Bay. The deaths there from cholera average four or five a day. There were three officers who came directly from WALKER'S army with me. Gen. HOBNSBY left for New-Orleans on a furlough of ninety days. He will endeavor to aid the cause of WALKER, send him recruits, and also get an operation performed upon his eyes. He cannot see well now.

Major RAYMON, who came by the *Tennessee*, and is now in this City, is on ninety days' furlough, and will probably go to Pennsylvania, and not return to the army again. He is one of WALKER'S best officers, and has been with him mostly all the time since he first set up in Nicaragua. Lieut. BLEMSH, who has gone to Ohio by New-Orleans, is on furlough and will return.

I am sorry not to be able to fulfill the dying request of a young man from Kentucky, ROBERT SUBBANK, aged only sixteen, and formerly of the military school in Kentucky. His parents are very respectable and wealthy. Inspired by a love of military glory, he ran away from home, but died ten days after his arrival in Nicaragua. Two days before his death he was in his first and only battle. He tried to give me the address of his parents, and wanted me to tell them where he died, but was too weak to make himself understood. He left a beautiful gold watch and chain with Major ORMSBY. I desire very much that this account may reach his parents."