

ADDITIONAL FROM NICARAGUA.

Letter from General Walker.

The letter we publish below from Nicaragua was received from Gen. WALKER by last steamer. We are informed that WALKER has been amply supplied within the last few weeks with various munitions of war, including most of the improved incendiary missiles used at Sebastopol, and some perfected shells, and that the blowing up of the 11th of April was by the employment of a destructive shot of American invention, and never heretofore used, and which were made in this city and supplied to Nicaragua by Gen. HENNINGSEN.

Extract from a letter from General Wm. Walker, President of Nicaragua, to a friend in New-York, dated,

VIRGIN BAY, Monday, Dec. 1, 1856. You will, doubtless, get full accounts of the late events here from the newspapers. I consider that our permanent power in Central America never has been on as firm a basis as now; nor do I know of one single month since I have been in Nicaragua wherein we have made as much progress towards final results as the month which has just ended.

I remain with regard, &c., WM. WALKER. To \*\*\*\*\* Esq., New-York.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT—LIEUT. FAYSSOUX'S ACCOUNT.

SAN JUAN, Monday, Nov. 24, 1856. To His Excellency Gen. Walker: At 4 o'clock yesterday evening, I left the port of San Juan to meet a sail that was in sight, standing down the coast. At 6 we were within four hundred yards of her. She having Costa Rican colors flying, commenced a fire on us with round shot, grape and musketry. We fought her at from one to four hundred yards. At 8 we blew her up; at 9 she sank; at 10 I had on board the Captain, with forty of his men—a great many of them badly burned and wounded; the rest perished. The name of the brig was the Once de Abril, Capt. ANTONIO VILLARRESTRA, crew 114 men and officers, guns 4, 9-lbs. calibre. The Captain states that he was running off, and intended to surrender, when she blew up. My men and officers behaved well—one killed, one seriously wounded, seven slightly. The vessel not injured. All the shot but 20 expended. I need instructions in regard to prisoners. Your obedient servant, C. J. FAYSSOUX, Lieut. "N. N."

REPORT OF THE CLERK OF THE WAR SCHOONER GRANADA, N. N.

On the afternoon of the 23d inst., a sail having been seen off San Juan harbor, the schooner of war Granada, Nicaragua Navy, of 75 tons burden, Lieut. C. J. FAYSSOUX commanding, made sail for her at 4 P. M., with the following crew on board: Lieut. C. J. F. soubx, Commanding; Lieut. J. T. Van Slyke; M. Mays, acting sailing master; J. W. Seannel, clerk; H. T. Hewitt, carpenter; Jos. Rugg, boatswain; Jos. Lowell, gunner; Thos. Hanson, sail-maker; Jas. Elliott, Steward; seamen—Wm. Anderson, Thomas Cleary, W. Montgomery, R. J. Downer, Jacob Sturtis, Dennis Shane, Thos. McGee, Thomas Snyder, Wm. Lucas, David Wilson, A. B. Cady, M. Pilkington, J. C. Dunkhouse; volunteers—Charles Fagan, Thomas Riley, Yeoman. At 5 1/2 o'clock in nearing her she hoisted the Costa Rican colors, and proved to be the brig Once de Abril, of Punta Arenas, 200 tons burden, carrying four nine-pounders, English brass Piston pieces, and 114 men, with supplies for the force that arrived at San Juan del Sur on the 7th inst. Keeping to the windward of her, and when about one mile distant, she drew up broadside. When we were 400 yards of her we rounded opposite to her, and at 6 P. M. she discharged her first shot, accompanied by a heavy shower of balls from Minié muskets. It was answered by us by carrying away her maintopmast tie with our first shot. We were enabled to work around her at leisure, and kept up a constant fire on her. She lost the use of two of her guns, which we dismantled, and most every shot took effect on some part of the vessel. At 4 P. M. she became so much disabled that she turned to run; and as her stern came quartering to us, one shot entered her magazine, and immediate explosion took place. We made sail for her to rescue whom we could, and Lieut. VAN SLYKE took the small boat along side the burning vessel. He brought off the Captain, ANTONIO VALDEIESTRA, with five of his men, and as they stepped upon our deck, the brig sank. The surface of water was one mass of heads and floating timbers, and Gen. WALKER never received such heartfelt cries for his cause as the poor fellows cried. "Viva WALKER," were the last words that escaped the lips of many; others were calling on him to save them. We saved 41 persons, one half of whom were frightfully burnt. The Granada received but little injury, the sails were pierced with musket balls and grape shot, they can be easily repaired. We reached San Juan at half past 9 o'clock P. M., on the morning of the 24th. The loss on our side was: killed—JAMES ELLIOTT; wounded—M. PHILKINGTON; dangerously—D. KANE; seriously—M. MAYS; slightly—Lieut. VAN SLYKE, Wm. G. LUCAS, R. J. DOWNER, THOMAS HANSON. The prisoners were sent on shore, and the wounded received medical attendance from Dr. FLINT, of San Juan, who exerted himself very much in alleviating their sufferings. W. SEAWELL, Clerk, Schooner Granada. SAN JUAN, Friday, Nov. 24, 1856.

COSTA-RICAN ACCOUNT OF THE ENGAGEMENT. VIRGIN BAY, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1856.

Gen. Don José McCaños, Rivas, Nicaragua.

On the 11th of this month Col. DON MANUEL CANES embarked on the Costa-Rican man-of-war, Eleventh of April, 4 officers, 1 sergeant, 1 bugleman, and 80 riflemen, under command of the commandant of the ship, DON ANTONIO VALEIESTRA, in which the undersigned served as second commandant. Besides the riflemen, there were on board 20 sailors, who were to work the ship, and the 4 brass pieces of artillery, (nine pounders) also embarked. On the 12th, at 4 o'clock in the morning, sail was made on the vessel—her destination, San Juan del Sur. Unfavorable winds and calms prevented her reaching in front of San Juan until the morning of the 23d, when the wind not permitting her to enter, the commandant ordered her to cruise in front of the port until the wind would permit him to do so. About 3 1/2 o'clock of the same day, we saw coming out of the port the Nicaraguan man-of-war San José, which, having made several tacks, approached us. The commandant of the Eleventh of April prepared immediately to attack her, which he commenced to do when the vessels were about 500 yards apart, at 6 o'clock P. M. Our ammunition of cannon was ball and grape, but the enemy had the great advantage of having red-hot shot and Congreve rockets. Our rifles shot conical ball, and although they did not fire as often as we, yet his shot had more effect, from the nature of the projectiles; the spirit of our soldiers was good, and after two hours fighting, although the vessel had received two balls, yet her crew worked with great coolness. About 5 1/2 o'clock we received in our magazine a red-hot shell which immediately set it on fire, we found it impossible to extinguish it. The enemy, who during the fight was tacking in various directions around our vessel, gave us time to put out the fire by retiring. A half an hour afterwards the fire was almost extinguished, but the vessel, on account of the water that had already entered her, commenced sinking by the head; at this time the enemy came up within 50 yards of us, offering us assistance, and, to that effect, sending us a boat; ours were lost, in this boat embarked the Comandante of the Eleventh of April the Padre and others badly wounded by fire and ball; five minutes afterwards the vessel went down by the head, the sails of the foremast carrying down people with her, she listing to starboard; all those who were able saved themselves by swimming. Amongst them the undersigned, who, together with the others, was taken on board the San José. On Monday, the 24th, we landed at San Juan, in number about 85; the wounded remained there under the care of a doctor named by the authorities of the place; the others, under guard, were sent to Virgin Bay, in number 29. The Commandant of the Eleventh of April, the Padre, Lieut. DON PEDRO MEXOS, remain in San Juan del Sur very badly burnt, and I, with one officer, the 1st sergeant and 25 soldiers are here. A captain of the force occupying Virgin Bay asked me if I wished to give you an account of what had passed. I immediately accepted the proposition with the hope that you should know our misfortune.

NOTE TO THE FOREGOING BY AN OFFICER IN NICARAGUA.

All the Costa Ricans taken prisoners were set at liberty the same morning they arrived from San Juan, foreigners only being kept prisoners. Those liberated were offered free passports to return to their own country or to join Gen. CANAS in Rivas, but they preferred remaining in our camp at Virgin Bay, and going to work for 25 cents per day. They well knew that they would surely be pressed for soldiers, should they again return to Costa Rica or go to join their General in Rivas, while with us they are protected and free.

The writer of the above letter is a German, his right name being ALBERT MAHTE. He is a Colonel in the Costa Rican service, and not Sergeant-Major, as he represents himself. He endeavored to persuade one of the liberated prisoners to carry his letters to Gen. CANAS, but could not. In his letter he endeavors to make the best story he can, but indulges in many misrepresentations, which cannot possibly be attributed to ignorance in an artillery officer, who is considered the most scientific man and the best soldier in the Costa Rican army. The Granada, not the San José, as he calls the vessel, and crew of twenty-three men, fairly thrashed and sunk the Eleventh of April, with her nine-pound British guns, her hundred muskets, her foreign gunners and all.

The Eleventh of April was fitted out especially to capture the Granada, but when they met Fassoux they caught a Tartar.

We find in the special correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune, further interesting details of the recent events that have occurred in Nicaragua. Writing on the 21st ult. from Virgin, the correspondent of the Picayune gives the following account of THE BATTLE OF MASAYA—THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

About 9 o'clock, A. M., Gen. WALKER arrived here aboard the steamer San Carlos, bringing with him

all those that were wounded at the battle of Masaya, a description of which I will first proceed to give you.

In my last I gave you the total number of troops that marched from Granada, but deduct the Second Infantry that were ordered to return, and you will see that the total force of the General was not over 800 men, and with this small force he determined to march on and attack the enemy, and reached the vicinity of Masaya about sundown.

When within about a mile of the city, he was attacked by a force of about 500 or 600 men in ambuscade; a sharp fire was immediately opened, and the battle began in earnest. The Rifles were ordered to advance and charge the enemy on each side of the road, which they did in gallant style, driving the enemy back at all points, and slaughtering them in large numbers, and as they were driven back the Artillery rapidly advanced and opened upon them a severe and galling fire of grape and canister.

The ambuscade was well planned, but the enemy cannot withstand the impetuosity of our troops, and the unerring aim of our rifles. We had, unfortunately, ten men killed, and about forty wounded, in this gallant effort to drive the enemy back. It is almost impossible to give a correct account of the loss of the enemy. They have a singular faculty of dragging their dead after them, and hiding them in the bushes; but when the men who were detailed to bury our troops arrived on the field in the morning, they counted over fifty bodies of the enemy lying on the road, and indications of many more having been dragged off.

The troops lay upon their arms during the night, on the outskirts of the city, awaiting for daylight to renew the attack. Several heavy showers fell during the night, and unfortunately damaged some of the larger guns. Several of the shell did not explode, owing to the fuse being also affected by the weather. This rendered the artillery during the latter part of the fight less effective than it would have been.

As soon as there was light enough to distinguish objects, our troops were again on the move, and immediately proceeded to take possession of the two small plazas without the loss of a single man, and forced their wagon to the main plaza, where the entire strength of the enemy was concentrated, and in order to prevent the enemy from attacking him in the rear or flanking him, the General ordered all the houses in the rear to be burnt, intending by this that if the enemy advanced, they should do so in open field, and not from behind adobe walls.

The superior force of the enemy induced them to attempt to surround our army, but their first attempt was so promptly met and defeated that they did not try again during the three days the battle lasted. Their first flanking movement was made by at least 500 men. They made a very determined attack, but were promptly met by a portion of the first rifles and part of the artillery. After several vain efforts, they were driven back with a loss of some 30 killed and wounded. Our loss in this attack was two killed and about eight wounded.

On the third day the enemy made a charge in a large body on a mortar battery, erected by order of General HENNINGSEN, and which was giving them great annoyance. They were resisted by only two companies of rifles, which poured into them such a well-directed volley that they broke in confusion and did not attempt another charge during the fight.

After arriving at the main plaza, General WALKER positively refused to allow his officers to lead their men in a charge on the Church which stands in the centre of the plaza, the enemy being in very strong force, and he not wishing to lose any more men; they being of more service to him than the possession of church or plaza, and feeling satisfied that the same ends might be accomplished by throwing them a few shells, which was done so effectively that the bodies of the enemy were strewn about in all directions.

Gen. WALKER, wishing to have the wounded well cared for, issued orders, about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, for the army to retire to Granada, which they did, arriving in Granada on the 19th, bringing back all their cannon, mortars, &c., ammunition, horses, mules, and all the sick and wounded—the enemy making no attempt to prevent the army from retiring. The enemy is supposed to have been at least 2,000 strong. They made three separate attacks upon our troops—the ambuscade, the first night; the attack in the rear, the second day, and the charge upon the mortar battery, the third; and I am informed that each of these attacks was made by a different set of men, under command of different officers. It has been positively ascertained that the enemy were reinforced by 500 Guatemalans the day after General WALKER reached Masaya.

Among the officers killed was Lieut. TYLER O. Gwyn, and a lieutenant of artillery, whose name I could not learn. Badly wounded: Capt. M. A. FRASER, (since died); Lieut. H. C. WEST, badly wounded in the leg; Col. SANDERS, in the hand and thigh; and others slightly.

Gen. WALKER has ordered all the wounded to Omatetepe Island, opposite Virgin Bay—distance about twelve miles—where they can be better attended.

DESTRUCTION OF GRANADA—WALKER'S POSITION AT RIVAS.

VIRGIN, Sunday, Nov. 23, 1856.

The steamer San Carlos arrived here this morning, full of passengers and baggage, from Granada, and brings the news of the total destruction of that town. Granada is among the things that were, for, by Gen. WALKER'S orders, every house has been burned or blown up. I regret that I did not go back in the steamer to witness it. It must have been a glorious sight to see such an immense conflagration. We could distinctly see the light on Saturday night, and the distance between the two places is at least sixty miles.

Among the many churches I visited during my stay in Granada, was the San Francisco, an exceedingly large and extensive building, with all its out-buildings complete, which were occupied by the 2d Infantry, and said to be 300 years old. Many portions of the carving and gilding were in a fine state of preservation. The interior arrangements were different from any church I have ever seen. There were no less than twelve to fifteen different altars in it, all decorated in superior style, and containing many figures of virgins and saints in good preservation. It must have been a grand sight to see that which has stood for generations fall, as if it were a thing of yesterday. I am told the sight was magnificent, but as I reflect over it, the regret has passed, and I am glad I did not witness the destruction.

Virgin is at present the head-quarters of the army. The position and occupation of this part of the Department of Rivas is of far more importance to Gen. WALKER than the occupation of both Granada and Masaya. It is all important to his army that the Transit Route should be kept open, and by the concentration of his army at this place he commands not only the Transit Route, but San Juan del Sur, St. George and Rivas. The latter place no doubt will be attacked in a short time, and occupied by Gen. WALKER, which will then give him the entire command of this Department, called, I believe, the Meridional Department of Nicaragua.

The steamer San Carlos returned to-day to Granada, and will return to-night or to-morrow morning with the steamer La Virgin, with the remainder of the inhabitants of that late town.

THE ENEMY SURROUNDING GRANADA—A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT AND THE ENEMY REPULSED—PROSPECT OF A STAMPEDE.

VIRGIN, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1856.

FRIEND PIC: I wrote to you under date of the 23d November, informing you of the total destruction of Granada. It appears, however, that on the 25th, and before the troops had destroyed all the town and removed all the stores and ordnance to the steamer, the enemy surrounded the town and took charge of the entire beach, cutting off all communication between it and the town. This did not seem, however, to deter the army in their work of destruction. They immediately drove the enemy from the town and continued to burn and destroy the remaining houses. The enemy, on being driven from the town, concentrated their forces on the beach and main road, driving the few soldiers from the remains of the Old Fort at the landing, and occupying it themselves, which was not done, however, without severe loss to themselves.

The steamer Virgin arrived from Granada last night, with the cheering news that his army had advanced to within three or four hundred yards of the beach, bringing everything with them. They could be distinctly seen from the steamer, and not only appeared to be in good spirits but were riding and walking about behind their barricade, as if no enemy was near.

The enemy attacked them the afternoon before, in the rear and in full force, and after a severe engagement, which lasted some two hours, were repulsed, with no doubt severe loss, as our troops came to the barricade and waved their flag in token of the enemy's defeat.

There are about two or three hundred of the enemy occupying the old fort, whose position I think is most critical, for as soon as our troops can turn a point in the road, they will be in range of the fort, and will then be able to drop a few shells in the midst of the greasers, which will no doubt create an immediate stampede among them.

It would be an easy matter for the troops to reach the beach, if it was not that they are bringing, not only all the stores, artillery, &c., but, also, all the horses and mules. They seem to be working their way along slow, but sure, and without loss. The steamer goes back, this morning, with General WALKER, and will, no doubt, soon return with all the troops, &c.

The loss of the enemy will, no doubt, be very severe, as they did not anticipate so determined a resistance, and will be finely caught in their own trap on the beach, and in the old fort. The steamer advanced near enough night before last to send them a shot or two, to their utter astonishment, as they did not know she was there until they received her salute.

Everything remains quiet here, and the fear of an attack on this place has entirely passed away.

LETTER OF THANKS FROM THE SURVIVORS OF THE COSTA RICAN BRIG'S CREW.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1856. I did not receive the following translation until within the last few minutes. It is a letter written to Captain FAYSSOUX, by the prisoners taken by him in the naval engagement, after their liberation. General WALKER having given them all passports, the consent of them having gone to Costa Rica. The letter speaks for itself:

TRANSLATION. VIRGIN BAY, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1856.

CAPT. C. FAYSSOUX, Nicaraguan Navy: Dear Sir—We offer the most sincere thanks to you for the great humanity you displayed towards us on the night of the 22d of this month, when we suffered shipwreck by the explosion of the Brig Eleventh of April, coming from Costa Rica, with the intention of attacking San Juan del Sur. We will have over a most grateful recollection of you and your Government, for the kind treatment we have received at your hands. You, and your Government, have saved our lives, and

lost, abandoned everything in order to save us, even forgetting your duty, only thinking of us as unfortunate beings needing succor. This is verified by your leaving things of much value, which were aboard our vessel, which any one but yourself would have removed. In short, we have been treated by you, your Government, by the General-in-Chief, and all the authorities, with such kindness that we cannot express our gratitude.

So, dear Sir, we hope that you will be pleased to offer to all your officers our humble thanks, and, in particular, to the illustrious General WALKER, for having had the goodness to set us at liberty, assuring you and the General that none of us, or our friends, when we relate to them these circumstances, will ever take up arms against our saviors.

In short, Sir, we hope that God will preserve your life to enjoy the reputation which all brave men deserve, and allow us to sign ourselves your faithful friends who kiss your hands and feet.

(Signed) GREGOR CHAVIS, and twenty-four others.

GUATEMALANS RETURNING HOME.

Dec. 3, 1856.—The following information has just been received from THOMAS TEMPLE, Esq., owner of the ship Flora, now lying at San Juan del Sur, just arrived from Tiger Island, in the Bay of Fonseca:

He says that the battalion of Guatemalans have but eighty men left; that they embarked in the Flying Arrow for Guatemala about the 20th November, sick of the war; that cholera and yellow fever had decimated them, and that WALKER'S army was more formidable than they had anticipated; that the Arrow went for dispatches, that there are two brigades in Realajo Harbor, manned with Chilenos, natives, &c., and one deserter from Gen. WALKER'S army, said to be an artilleryist; that the lower orders generally are opposed to fighting. The brig had ten pounders, but were old vessels, and of not much account. Provisions were plenty up the coast. That he got a clearance to San Juan, because they thought the Costa Ricans were in possession of it.

Yours, H. R.