

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.**WALKER STILL UNCONQUERED.****He Proposes to Carry] the War into
Costa Rica.****Rumored Capture of the Steamship Sierra Nevada
by the Enemy.****PROCLAMATION FROM PRESIDENT MORA.****Arms and Ammunition Sent to Walker by
the Steamship Company.****Letter from Live-Oak George to Gen.
Henningesen.****High-handed Interference of the British.****AN EXCITING SCENE.**

We mentioned in the *Times* of yesterday morning, that intelligence was reported to have reached this City by the steamer *Cahawba*, several days later from the camp of General WALKER. We have since received confirmation of this report, together with intelligence of considerable interest from our Special Correspondent in Nicaragua. His dispatches being intrusted to private hands, were not delivered to us until yesterday afternoon.

Mr. E. N. STAGERS, U. S. Mail Agent at San Francisco, who left Greytown on the 22d of January, informs us that advices had been received there from Gen. WALKER to the 17th of that month,—which is eight or ten days later than previous advices.

He states that the report, which reached here some days since by telegraph from New-Orleans, and was noticed in the *Times* of the 2d inst., that Greytown was in possession of the Costa Ricans, was utterly untrue. He was himself there for some time, and everything was perfectly quiet.

Fifty-one men who had served under WALKER and been discharged upon the expiration of their time, had found their way to Greytown and reported that WALKER's position at Rivas had been undisturbed,—and that he had from 450 to 500 effective men under his immediate command.

Captain SCOTT was at San Juan with two hundred and fifteen men, fitting out a steambot with four pieces of artillery, for the purpose of recapturing the boats from the Costa Ricans. Four hundred men were expected from New-Orleans, and ninety-two from California in the steamer *Sierra Nevada*.

A quarrel is reported to have arisen between the Guatemalans and Costa Ricans, which may injure the *entente cordiale* of the Allies, and impede their future operations.

The letter from our special correspondent, which we publish below, furnishes most interesting details of the very latest news.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, (NICARAGUA.)
Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1857—10 P. M.

The steamship *Granada* having arrived an hour or two ago—one day sooner than was expected—I have but a short time in which to prepare an account of what has transpired since my letter by the *James Adger*.

Since then there has been no material change in the position of the contending parties in Central America, concerning which we have any certain information. There have been, however, rumors of most important results almost every day. The last, being the most important, may be named first. It was brought down last evening, by four Costa Ricans, in a bongo, and as those on board the *Granada* have the same news, it is perhaps entitled to some credit.

It is said that the *Sierra Nevada* has been taken by the Costa Ricans. She had not been heard of since her departure from San Juan del Sur, and as it was known that the Costa Ricans were at San Juan del Sur in large numbers, and as two Chilian men-of-war were supposed to be on their way to blockade that port, it is thought she has been seized.

On the other hand there is a rumor that she has been taken by Gen. WALKER, for the purpose of conveying troops to Costa Rica, with a view to attacking San José, and thereby "carrying the war into Africa." Both, however, are rumors, and the latter has been in circulation long enough to have been confirmed by official news had it been true. The friends of WALKER here, not having heard from him, conceived the idea that he had chosen to march into Costa Rica, instead of proceeding to attempt to retake the Transit. And, observing such to be his course, they arrived at the conclusion that he must have taken the *Sierra Nevada* to convey his troops.

Again—four days ago—some Costa Ricans, who came down, stated that Gen. WALKER had been forced to leave Rivas with all his force, and take position at San George, where he was surrounded by the allied forces, and being nearly out of provisions, had offered to capitulate. Following this comes the following:

PROCLAMATION.

The President of the Republic to all the Costa Ricans:

COMPATRIOTS: The main artery of Filibusterism is divided forever. The sword of Costa Rica has severed it.

In twenty days of campaigning, traversing deserts covered with vipers; densest forests, morasses and detestable swamps, and large vines, our way has been marked with the steps of conquerors, taking possession of La Trinidad, Castillo Viejo, the fort San Carlos, 9 steamers and other crafts, 10 cannons, 3 howitzers, 500 rifles, and multitudes of swords, ammunition of war, and more than 100 enemies, who have generously been set at liberty. In the warfare of the river San Juan and the Great Lake, the sunbeams shine on no other flag but that of Costa Rica—and this has been conquered without a shot, without a drop of blood—and on what did we depend? Logs roughly dug out, or badly united by vines, was our fleet with which we had to take the enemy's steamers and forts; damp muskets, which scarcely could have been discharged on account of suffering contending rains, were our only arms; scarcity of provisions, and everything of first necessity;—but there was valor, obstinance, patriotism, the Costa Rican Union, the resolution of victory or death; and Providence has blessed our soldiers, carrying them from victory to victory, masters of the river and Great Lake, which places us in communication with our allies. WALKER being reduced to Rivas and its suburbs, will be compressed, attacked and surrounded, if it is necessary, with the rest of the city, where he is locked in.

I have offered pardon to all who have blindly followed his cause, if they abandon him. We know how to conquer and how to pardon, but will this be the end of all?

No, compatriots—the work which we have commenced must be finished. It is indispensable that we should not rest exposed to the return of a new WALKER to disturb our peace, or to make us slaves. It is necessary that such obstacles as we have overcome—so many sacrifices as we have made—shall not be fruitless; and for this it is necessary to continue.

It is indispensable that over the same river we construct with our own hands a dam that shall check for to-day and the future this usurping torrent. We obtain nothing with the acquisition of a precarious peace.

Let us then conquer a solid peace—durable, honorable and fruitful for Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and the people of Central America.

Costa Ricans: I depend on you for everything. With your help and the Divine protection, nothing will make us recede. Let us implore Providence to aid us, and at the cry, "Viva Costa Rica!" we will march forward always united, with a faith and constancy in the future.

JUAN R. MORA.

There are other proclamations to the effect that the enemy (General WALKER) is hemmed in and cannot hold out much longer; but I have not time to translate other than the following letters, which appear in the *San Jose Boletín Oficial*, Jan. 14, 1857. And I cannot send you the originals, as there is but one copy of each in the town. These letters were seized when the steamer *Virgin* was taken, and they are very interesting.

The first is from

MORGAN TO WALKER.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1857.

We have shipped on board the bark, the *Governor Hubbard*, which sails to-day for Punta Arenas, of Nicaragua, the following: Nine cases with two portable cannons, two chains for the same, six *aparejos*—

pack saddles, six boxes of ammunition, and 17 boxes with 200 bomb shells.

These articles are consigned to Mr. J. N. SCOTT, of Punta Arenas, with instructions to forward them to you to Grenada without delay.

The *Governor Hubbard* carries likewise for Gen. HENNINGSEN, and consigned to J. N. SCOTT, Punta Arenas, marked C. F. H., 100 boxes with 100,000 cartridges; do., 300 powder flasks of powder, containing one pound each; do., 20 boxes, containing 400 rifles, which are also consigned to Mr. SCOTT.

Hoping that these articles will arrive safely, and be very useful, we are yours, &c.,

CHARLES MORGAN & SON.

To General WILLIAM WALKER, President of Nicaragua.

P. S.—We sent you, also, a file of newspapers.

The following is a letter said to be written by GEO. LAW to General HENNINGSEN, actual Commander-in-Chief of the filibustering troops in Nicaragua, under the Presidency of WALKER:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1856.

Charles Frederick Henningesen:

ESTERRED STE. I have sent, on board the bark *General Hubbard*, which sails to-day or to-morrow for San Juan, 20 cases, with 20 Minnie rifles each, and bayonets for the same, which makes 400 Minnie rifles with bayonets. I have, also, shipped one hundred cases of cartridges for common guns, containing a thousand cartridges each—which are together, 100,000 cartridges. Also, a case with 200 powder flasks for rifles. The cases are marked C. F. H. The 38,000 Minnie balls have not been received. In case this bark does not take them, the *Texas* will take them her next trip.

I think that our Government is now quiet, but the last notices are a little doubtful; however, we think the road will be clear to-morrow.

There is a great deal said about matters in Nicaragua, and Gen. WALKER. We hope that the General will not contest any of those publications, because they will not have any bad effect. The people here understand the way of those attacks and whence they come. It would not do to see the General in a discussion with newspapers, for whatever he may say would be treating them (who have here attacked him) with a degree of importance.

Very respectfully, (No Signature.)

Scott to Walker.

PUNTA ARENAS, Dec. 19, 1856.

SIR: The bark *Gov. Hubbard* arrived on the 16th, but on account of heavy winds could not enter until the 16th, (should be 25th.) She had a very short passage of 16 days. I received by her merchandise marked W., and others for Gen. HENNINGSEN. I will take the first opportunity to send a steamer to carry these goods, but on account of the obscurity of the night, the steamer could not go before morning. Have given orders to the captain that he does not lose time in getting them in the *Virgin* or San Carlos, and thus you will receive them before the passengers. I have engaged all the disposable men to cut wood on the *Toro*. I have a list for the steamer in case she does not meet you at *Virgin* or at the Island.

The bark is loaded with coal, and lumber to dam the river Colorado, and some few merchandise for Greytown. The English Fleet is still here, and the river is very high. It rains day and night.

Please accept these papers, of the 30th November, which I have received by the bark.

I am your obedient servant,

G. N. SCOTT, Agent.

The recruits at Punta Arenas are in tolerable spirits notwithstanding what has occurred. A number of their men have deserted; and the British fleet has interfered with them in such manner as to cause them some uneasiness. The following are the particulars:

THE BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

On the morning of the 16th of January, while some were engaged in building carriages for the cannon; others in getting the steamboat in readiness; others cooking and the remainder either cleaning their arms or lying at their ease upon the lumber stored between Capt. SCOTT'S buildings and Mr. CRAIG'S Sporting Hall, a boat was lowered from Her Majesty's ship *Cossack*, bearing the Cross of St. George astern, and soon afterwards she was filled with men. The flag attracted the attention of those on Punta Arenas, and an impression prevailed that there was something unusual about to occur.

The boat was watched carefully; and she was soon seen moving towards the quarters of WALKER'S men, with an officer at the helm. A few minutes brought her to the quarters, and the officer stepping ashore, inquired for the officer in command. Col. LOCKRIDGE met him, and was informed that he (the British officer) had landed in consequence of having received an order from his superior officer to inform all who were stationed at Punta Arenas, that if they desired those who had a right to it should have the protection of Her Majesty's flag, to leave where they were and go wherever they pleased.

For the purpose of informing the men of his business, Capt. COCKBURN (who held the Commodore's order) asked that the men should be formed into line, that he might read the communication to them. The camp was alive with interest, although none but Col. LOCKRIDGE knew the nature of Capt. COCKBURN'S business. They left their different positions, and were even then unable to gain any satisfactory information.

After a few moments' consideration, Col. LOCKRIDGE asked one hour's time, in which to decide upon what course he would pursue, and it was granted. The Colonel then went in search of other officers, and while in consultation with them, Her Majesty's officers and sailors talked with the "emigrants," informing them of the privations and dangers they would have to encounter if they attempted to proceed up the San Juan River, and of the numbers, position and determination of the allied army.

The hour's time expired, and Col. LOCKRIDGE, having required longer time to get his fellow-officers together than he had anticipated, was not ready to give a decision. Capt. COCKBURN said he had waited the time, and could wait no longer. The Colonel asked an extension of ten minutes, which was refused. The Colonel then said he would allow Capt. COCKBURN to read his communication to the men, and take all who had a right to claim British protection. At the same time protesting against his doing so, and giving him to understand that it was only because of the presence of the British fleet in the harbor that he was allowed to proceed. The emigrants were then paraded on the beach, and Capt. COCKBURN, taking his stand in front of the line, read the following:

OFFER OF BRITISH PROTECTION.

By John. Elphinston Erskine, Esq., Captain of Her Majesty's Ship *Orion*, and Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels Employed on the Coasts of Central America.

Representation having been made to me that there are at present at Punta Arenas, among a body of armed men landed from the American steamer *Texas*, (which had been represented to me as emigrants waiting an opportunity to proceed to their destination, but whom Mr. JOSEPH N. SCOTT has since stated to the United States Commercial Agent, he has employed to protect his property, and who have not been recognized as citizens of the United States,) several British subjects who are detained, and forced to bear arms against their will; you will proceed to the place where these men are at present quartered; and having ascertained who is the officer commanding the party, you will require from him a list of all the men under his nominal command, and in the event of your obtaining such a list, you will call the men together and read to them this my order to you to be well founded, you will acquaint the officer commanding that these men must be permitted to withdraw from their present position; and you will (in the event of his acquiescence) either give these men a passage to Greytown, or take them on board Her Majesty's ship under your command, to await my decision as to their disposal, as they may desire. In the event of the aforesaid officer resisting such a course as I have pointed out, you will inform him that in the first place no person whatever under his command will be permitted to leave their present position to proceed up the river or elsewhere,

until my demands shall be complied with; and, secondly, that I will adopt such measures to enforce the rights of British subjects as I may think best adapted to the purpose.

Given on board the *Orion* off Greytown, this 16th day of January, 1857.

(Signed)

JOHN E. ERSKINE.

To JAMES H. COCKBURN, Esq., Captain of the Her Majesty's ship *Cossack*.

P. S.—The number of men at Punta Arenas composing the party in question, was stated to be about 175, of whom 150 or thereabouts, are fit for duty, the remainder being sick.

You can imagine the feeling the reading of the above created. Ten men stepped from the line and claimed protection. Many were indignant at such interference, and others did not very well know how to regard it. The right of those who claimed it to British protection appearing sufficient to Capt. COCKBURN, the men were moved down to the boat, and the others were further informed of the perils that awaited them, should they remain in their present position.

Not knowing what the effect of the statements of the English to the men might be, Gen. WHEAT—a volunteer, and well known in New-York—mounted the deck of a craft, lying near by, and addressed the "emigrants."

As soon as he had reached a position where he could be heard, the General called upon them to remember that they were Americans, and to do nothing to sully that name. Although they were but a handful, with the guns of a British fleet pointed towards them, they must stand firm and unyielding—preferring death to dishonor. The conduct of the British was an outrage upon the rights of American citizens, and one which was in perfect keeping with the conduct of the English whenever an opportunity of insulting Americans offered itself. Under the plea of seeking for British subjects they had again and again asserted "the right of search," and when accident gave them the power they detained and searched American vessels on the high seas. Their act that day was similar in character; but although the men thus insulted and outraged were not in a position to resent it successfully, they must not forget that when the same enemy came upon New-Orleans, crying "Creole women and booty," a mere handful of hardy yeomanry, under ANDREW JACKSON, sent the British lion howling back to his lair, with his tail between his legs. [Cheers.] What a few Americans did then they could do again, when it became necessary to teach England another lesson. British officers and British soldiers were the same then that they are now. American spirit and American bravery were the same now as then, and no American citizen need fear that the outrage that had just been put upon them would not be resented at the proper time, if he behaved as became an American.

With the above remarks the General descended from his elevated position, in a perfect rage, amid cheers from those who decided to remain "emigrants for Nicaragua."

Those from Her Majesty's ship *Cossack* remained listening with seeming composure, until the allusion to the Battle of New-Orleans, when, with those who had claimed their protection, they moved towards their boat.

After the excitement had partially subsided, Col. LOCKRIDGE drew up and presented the following reply, in writing, to the communication of Commodore ERSKINE.

PUNTA ARENAS, Jan. 16, 1857.

SIR: Your communication of this date has been received. I yield to your demands, because I know you have the means of enforcing them, but had I one third your force, I would not yield.

Yours respectfully, S. A. LOCKRIDGE,

Agent of Emigration for Nicaragua.

To JOHN E. ERSKINE, H. B. M. ship *Orion*.

THIS PROTEST.

In the above was inclosed the following protest:

PUNTA ARENAS, Jan. 16, 1857.

SIR: Your communication of this date has been received, requesting the immediate surrender of such British subjects as may be found at this Emigrant Depot, accompanied by a threat to enforce your orders unless complied with. In answer, I have to say that your officers shall be allowed to take such subjects as they may find, at the same time reserving to myself, as Emigrant Agent for the Republic of Nicaragua, the right to protest, as I now solemnly do, against so high-handed an interference in the affairs of Nicaragua.

(Signed)

Very respectfully, S. A. LOCKRIDGE.

To JOHN E. ERSKINE, H. B. M. ship *Orion*.

The transactions of the day were the topic of the evening. The British Government was denounced in all quarters, and those who had accepted the protection of the fleet received a full share of indignant remark. It was finally concluded that if they had remained they would have run away on the very first appearance of danger, and that altogether, it was better that they had gone, as there would be more "rations" left for those who remained.

The steamboat which the "emigrants" are getting in readiness to carry them up the San Juan is not yet completed. The blacksmiths and carpenters, under direction of Col. LOCKRIDGE, have been busy making carriages for the cannon named above, and they are now nearly ready.

It is believed here that there is an understanding between the British Government and the United States, which accounts for the non-appearance of an American man-of-war.

Since the discovery of the letters stating that the Steamship Company have been sending arms to WALKER, it is said that the Costa Ricans have determined to leave Punta Arenas.

I write in great haste.

I send you important files of papers.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Troubles and Expected Revolution at Cartagena and Bogota.

By the steamship *Cahawba*, which arrived at this port on Tuesday from Havana, we receive "a second supplement to the steamer edition of the *Panama Star and Herald*," in which we read the following interesting news:

"From a private letter, dated Cartagena, Jan. 6, we make the following extracts:

Hon. J. E. MORSE arrived on the 26th, and left on the 27th ult. for Calamar to catch a steamer for Honda.

We have had here a political farce on the 31st December, played by two contending Governors of the province. The two parties were much excited, well armed, and determined to support by force the authority of their respective Chiefs. They were on the eve of a collision, when Gov. JIMENEZ resigned, provisionally, and submitted the question of the legality of the election to the decision of the Supreme Court. On the first of the temporary Governor, JUAN ANTONIO CALVO, was installed, and all is now quiet. The impression, however, is, that a revolution is about to break out, tending to form a Federal Government, and to upset the Ospina Administration.

The news from Bogota to-day, is that the Government apprehends political disturbances. Mr. OSPINA will probably not be inaugurated before the conflagration takes place.

The republican system is working badly in New-Granada.

The American brig *Henry*, of Waldoboro', Me., entered the port of Cartagena on the 30th ult., 20 days after leaving Spinwall for St. Domingo, having lost her Captain, C. D. FABERN, and mate, from fever, all her sails gone, &c.