ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSBE.

Three Battles at San Jorge.

General Walker's Forces Fall Back on Rivas.

BATTLE OF RIVAS. GREAT LOSS OF THE ALLIES. They Retreat to San Jorge.

Col Titus Out-Generaled at Castillo.

HB IS BEATEN BY THE ALLIES AND FORCED TO RETREAT.

COL. TITUS ARRESTED.

Col. Lockridge's Forces Quartered at Fort Serapiqui.

Castillo and San Carlos Still in the Hands of the Allies.

the Nicaraguan Army.

Sir Robert McClure Among the Fitlibusters.

He Threatens to Treat Walker's Men as Pirates-But Don't.

Interesting Statements from Gen. Walker's Friends, Deserters and Others.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The steamship Tennessee, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall via Key West, arrived at this port yesterday with 262 passengers and \$5,900 in specie. The Tennessee arrived at San Juan Del Norte on the 7th inst., and at Aspinwall on the 9th. Her passengers remained on board until the next morning and Foft by rail for Panama at 10 A. M.

On March 10, at 5 P. M., passengers arrived from Panama for New-York, and the Tennessee loft Aspinwall at 8 P. M.

Left at San Juan, United States sloop-of-war Saratoga ; British men of war Archer, Cossack, Victor, Intrepid and Pioneer. At Aspinwall, United States aloop of war Cyane.

The Sierra Nevada met the Orizaba off Ceros Island. 700 miles below San Francisco, on the evening of Feb. 23. Boarded her and found all well.

The Tennesses did not touch at San Juan on her return. Stopped at Key Wost for coal March 15.

The position of affairs in Nicaragua remain very much the same as before. WALKEE held Rivas. The alles are at St. George. WALKER has attacked St. George twice, without effect. Col. CAYORE, who brought down the Rangers to San Jan del Sur, to escort Mrs. DUBENBURY, was attacked on his return by a superior force of Costa Ricans, and driven into San Juan. He left again on the 7th, the day the Sierra Nevada left, with 75 recruits from San Francisco.

Col. LOCKRIDGE has taken Serapiqui, and attempted Castillo. The expedition failed owing to the cowardice of Col. TITUS. The enemy burned Castillo, but still hold the fort. LOOKBIDGE recovered one of the boats-another has been burned. LOOKRIDGE has his chief force now on Carlos Island, a short distance below Castillo-also, a garrison at Serapiqui, command ed by Col. ANDERSON. TITUS has left him and gon around to Rivas.

among the number. He said he was "going round to Gen. WALKER." Perhaps so. But before leaving the Colonel distinguished himself again, When the Rescue arrived, she was boarded by a British officer, who, as usual, offered British protection to all who desired it. Col. TITUS, being in a bad humor in conin a few minutes. sequence of the unfavorable light in which his unfortunate movement above, was looked upon by his time. brother officers, used some abusive words to the officer. Misfortunes never come singly. The British officer retired, but returned soon afterwards and conveyed the poor Colonel on board the H. B. M. frigate

Cossack : while the little Riscus was hauled alongside the gun-boat Victor. This was bad, but it could not be avoided. The Colonel had to wait on board until a gun-boat was sent to the Commander of the fleer, Capt. ERCHINE, who was on board the line-of-battle ship Orion, at Pearl Key Lagoon. He arrived on the following morning, when the Colonel and the Rescue were released. This is all of importance that transpired down to the time I left for Aspinwall in the Tennessee.

Since evening at Aspinwall I have obtained the following concerning the operations on the Pacific side ; Since Gen. WALKER returned to Rivas from San Juan del Sur, he has had several skirmishes with the Al-Official List of the Dead and Alive of lies, in which, however, he did not loose many men. The most important, before the last fight at Rivas, was the bombardment of San Jurge. Gen. WALKER sent out a detachment with artillery to fire on the town-not, as is asserted-with the intention of tak. iug it, but simply by way of intimidating the Allies. After firing a few shots the WALKEN force fell back upon Rivas with some loss.

THE ATTACK ON BIVAS. On the 6th of March the Allies surrounded and attacked Rivas-Gen. WALKER's head-quarters. Th

are reported to have been about 2,000 strong. first attack was made upon the Arsenal, from wh they were driven, after standing three rounds of c ister. The next charge was made near the hospit on the north side of the town. And here again Allies were driven back with great loss. In the th attack all their remaining forces were concentrat on the south side, near the Quartermaster's off They were allowed to approach very near to the pla up the narrow streets, and when there a cannon was opened upon them, which destroyed a large nu ber. They stood ten rounds of canister before they treated. Their loss is estimated at 500. The rema der fell back upon their fortifications at San Jurge.

SIR ROBBET MCCLUBE AMONG THE FILLIBUSTERS. By the kindness of Lieut. Col. RAWLE I have be permitted to copy the following report of a difficu between Sir ROBERT MOCLURE and Capt. FAYSEUX the Nicaraguan army:

At 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, F 10, 1857, the First Lieutenant of the British man war Esk, Sir ROBERT MCCLURE, Commanding, went board the Nicaraguan schooner of war Granada, C. C. J. FAYEEUX, when the following conversation to place between him and the Captain :

Lieut. DAWKINS-Sir ROBERT MCCLURE has sont on board your vessel, and wishes to know by w authority you fly a flag which is not known to any tion-and also where your commission is; and ord me to take you on board H. M. S. Esk, to show yo commission to Sir Robert McClube.

Capt. FAYSEUX-I have my commission below in cabin, but will not go on board the Esk to show it. am in the service of the Nicaraguan Government, a fly the flag of that Government. If you can com me to show my commission and papers, I will do on the deck of my own vessel, under protest, but i beneath my dignity to go on board your vessel w them, and I will do so under no circumstances.

Lieut. DAWKING-I will tell Sir ROBERT what you have said, and warn you, if you attempt to go out of the basis the basis to result of the basis of th he harbor in the night. I will sink you. Captain FAYSEUX-Should I have occasion, or m duty call me outside, I will do so, regardless of you tbreats. Lieut. DAWKINS-But my guns are shotted an loaded with shell, and we will blow you up. I sha go on board the Ste Mary's and tell the officer that they hear any firing during the night, not to be alarmed; it will be nothing onl& our sinking th schooner.

Capt. FAYSEUX-I will be happy to go on board with you as a friend, but not with my commission. Lieut. DAWRINS-Well, get into my boat now, and go off with me as a friend,

Capt. FAYSBUX-I will be on board in my own boat

The Captain went on board and had a very pleasant

Subsequently Sir ROBERT visited Gen. WALKEB at Rivas. The General received him coolly at first, but finally they came to a better understanding, and held a long conversation; after which Sir ROBERT returned to his ship.

I have also received the following from the A jutant-General of Gen. WALKEB's army, with the promise that I would send it to you.

REPORT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RIVAS, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1857. To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times :

Inclosed I send you a list of the different detachments which have at various times joined the army under General WALKER. Many erroneous reports, arising from prejudice and malignity, having been put in circulation relative to the army of this Republic. I have to request the publication of this list, to re move from the minds of citizens of the United States the false impressions produced by such injurious statements. Very resdectfully,

Your obedient servant,

P. W. R. THOMPSON. Adjutant General Nicaraguan Army. LIST OF THE ARMY OF NICARAGUA. NUMBERS JOINED, DISCHARGED, DIED, DESERTED AND

MISSING, TO FEB. 2, 18	57.
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midet of their troubles, and regret-having deserted Vanderbilt's flag.

Many here think this is the best time for Commodore VANDREBILT to step forward to aid WALKER. By doing so the Commodore could now dictate his own terms about the Transit Route, and might rely upon good faith being kept with him.

Walker News at Panama.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times. PANAMA, Tuesday, March 10, 1857. The Sierra Nevada arrived here this morning. having left San Juan del Sur on the 7th. The United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's was at San Juan.

It is almost impossible to get anything from anybody, from Nicaragua, in which confidence can be placed. I have found, however, one of WALKER'S men, who is furloughed or discharged on account of a disabled arm, who appears to be a reliable witness: or who at least is not disposed to exaggorate against WALKEB. Besides, I questioned him on matters connected with WALKEB's forces within my own knowledge, to test him, and found him to be correct. In the few minutes I had to converse with him, I could not get dates, but learned the following general facts. WALKEB had had, during the past month, several skirmishes with the Costa Ricans, attacking or in reconneitering them in their quarters at St. George, one league from Rivas, in all of which he was defeated and driven back. Once he attempted to move down to St. George some gun boxes filled with sand, for barricades, behind which to place cannon. The enemy attacked him, took his boxes and killed and badly wounded not less than 50 of his little force. At another time Colonel CAYCER was ordered down to San Juan del Sur with a mail guarded by 30 meu. He was attacked by 400 men on his return, on the Tran. sit road, four miles from San Juan, lost two men, and was obliged to go back. WALKEE, hearing of this mishap, sent General SANDERS, with 150 men, out on. the transit, by way of the cross-road of the Jocote ranch, where they fell in with the Costa Ricans. After a severe fight, in which SANDERS lost 50 men killed, he was forced to retreat to Rivas. Some say he only reached Rives with 50 men.

The officers of the Sierra Nevada bring a report that the Costa Ricans attacked WALKEB at Rivas on the evening of the 4th March, on three sides of the city. That WALKEE waited until they got into the narrow streets, and then swept them with his cannon, slaughtering an immense number. This news they say was brought down to San Juan del Sur by a native boy. At the time the boy left Rivas, the report goes, WALKER was piling up and burning the dead bodies. This may or may not be true. I am satisfied of one thing, however, from personal observation while at Rivas the last of January-that is, if they did attack WALKER in Rivar, they were defeated with large loss.

My informant, the soldier before alluded to, says that since the 1st of February, when I wrote you that WALKEB had only 600 fighting men or less, he has lest in killed, wounded, and by desertion, 400 menleaving him, with the 80 men the Sierra Nevada brought this trip, less than 500 effective soldiers. This soldier belonged to Captain GASOMLON'S company. He gives, as an example of the desertions. that 12 of his company deserted at the battle of St. George, Feb. 28, and 15 more deserted in one body the first part of March, from the same company. Three men who deserted from one company were taken and shot at San Juan Viego-and a Frenchman, who was acting as guide for them into Costa Rica, was shot at Rivas. Of course, I cannot get the Bames of WALKER's officers killed. F. W. R.

A Chat with Col. Jaques, N. A. The Colonel arrived by the Tennessee yesterday and is stopping at the Astor House. He was severely injured at the battle of San George, having

drill twice a day. The general life was that which would ordinarily be seen among an encampment of soldiers. Gen. WALKEE kept an eye upon them, and would frequently drop in upon a company onjoying themselves too merrily and administer a quiet rebuke. I remained in my position as Assistant Commissary Sergeant only a month. During the balance of my stay in Granada I was engaged in carting both for the Government and private citizens. I found that the latter position, though not quite as honorable as the office I held under General WALKEE, was altogother more remunerative, and for that reason I re-

signed my former position. The first active engagement in which General WAL-RER'S army participated after my arrival there was an attack on the San Jacinto Ranche, about forty miles from Granada, A force of sixty men went from Granada under the command of WILEY MARSHALL. They met with a defeat with a loss of almost half their number. On the 11th of October, nearly a month after this expedition, Gen. WALKER, with 800 men, marched upon Massaya, and attacked the town. He was pushing his attack strenuously, and, it was stated, was on the point of routing the enemy, when he received a message that an attack was being made, by the hostile forces, upon Granada. He directly marched back for Granada, starting at 1 o'clock in the morning. He reached Granada at 10 o'clock on the 13th of October, and speedily succeeded in repulsing the enemy. Meanwhile the remnant of WALKEL'S army, some 200 in number, and the citizens of Granada, had fought valiantly in defence of the place. I had a hand in this defence myself. The attacking party consisted of 810 men, who were subsequently reinforced with 250 men. The mode of defence adopted was to possess ourselves of the most prominent houses on the plaza. As it was, the enemy plundered everything they could find in the remaining houses, ravished the women, and committed all the horrid barbarities of war of which they were capable. The, loss sustained by General WALKER's army up to the time of the routing of the enemy was 18 men. The total loss of the enemy was 60 men.

The burning and siege of Granada commenced on the 17th of November. Mr. WILSON corroborates the details of this siege as published heretofore in the TIMES. Subsequent to the siege he went with Gen. WALKEB'S army to St. George. At this time the ene my was in possession of Rivas, but in a few days they evacuated the place, after which Gen. WALKER moved their with his army, and has continued to make it his head quarters up to the present time. The enemy, after evacuating Rivas, took possession of St. George and fortified it. The whole force of Gen. WALKER at Rivas was comprised of about 700 men, officers and privates. The enemy's force at St. George was stated as being from 1,200 to 1,500 men. Since the encampment of the Costa Ricans at St. George, Gen. WALE-EB'S army had made three attacks upon the town. The first attack was about the middle of January last. Gen. WALKER sent up about 400 men under command of Gen. HENMINGBEN, Col. CASEY, and Major DOLAND

The First Rifles, that were ordered to make the charge, gained a favorable position for carrying the. attack, but from not being supported by the infantry as expected, they were obliged to fall back, and did so with a loss of 15 men and 30 wounded. The loss of the enemy was condeiderable. The second attack was made by General WALKEE, with a force of about 350 men. He attacked the town in the night, and hoped to take the place by surprise. This attack resulted, like the former one, in a retreat and loss of about 25 men and 40 wounded. The enemy were prepared for the attack and an animated fight ensued, lasting till after daylight. General WALKEE'S men were repulsed several times, but continued to renew the charge till, from the serious loss of his officers, the General finally ordered an abandonment of the attack. Among the officers of General WALKER killed, were Captain RUSSELL, Lieut. CAHILL. Major DUSENBURY, Col. O'NEIL, Col. LEONAED, and Lieut. BLACKMAN were mortally wounded. Among the wounded was Col. JAQUFE. Within four or five days of the preceding attack a third attack was attempted-General WALKER also in command at this time. On this occasion Gen. WALKER took with him two pieces of artillery, one howitzer, and a six-pounder. They made the attack by throwing round shot and shells in the town and against the barricades. After throwing a hun dred round shot, and a fell shells, he retreated without any loss of his own men, and about 70 of the enemy killed and a large number wounded. The attack was intended as an experiment-more than anything else-to try the effect of the round shot upon the barricades. The above, with the exception of slight skirmishing among the pickets, were the only recent eugsgements in which Gen. WALKEE had been engaged up to the 12th of March, two days before Mr. WILSON left San Juan del Sur. On the last date mentioned, Gen. WALKER sent Gen. SAUNDERS, with 100 men, to Sau Juan del Sur to receive a company of recruits expected to arrive by the steamer Sierra Nerada. On the way they were attacked by a force of 2(0 Costa Ricans. The latter army was victorious, and beat back Gen. SAUNDERS, occasioning him considerable loss. General S. put back to Rivas. At the same time, another portion of the Costa Rican army made an attack on Rivas, but were repelled, loosing between 400 and 600 men. The intelligence of this last attack was brought to San Juan del Sur by a courier, and reached there on the day the Tennessee loft that port. Mr. Wilson left Rivas, General WALKER's present head-quarters, the 15th of February last. General WALKER had then with him a force of only 500 effective men and about 140 sick and wounded. The men, including officers as well as privates, were loud in their complaints against WALKER. They say that they have no pay and not enough to eat. The Gov. crument made no pretension to pay any debts, and he believed the obvious reason was because they had no money. He held personally against the Government claims to the amount of \$330, of which he could not get a cent's pay. As matters stood he considered WALKER'S prospect as very doubtful. He could not hold his present position without rein-

This engagement commenced at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but Titus deserted with his command, and nothing was seen of him till 8 o'clock in the evening. They found in the fort 14 killed and one wounded. The Costa Ricans had thrown three pieces of cannon into the river-one was a long iron piece, supposed to have belonged to the English. All the plunder was appropriated by the officers; the privatos did not get the first thing.

On the 14th February Col. TITUE, with 206 men, started up the river for Castillo. A little below the rapids lay the steamer Scott, in possession of the Costa Ricans. When TITUS' force was perceived by those on board, they set fire to the boat and deserted her. TITUS then offered a reward of \$100 to each man that would swim to her and extinguish the flames. Two brave fellows did so, but they never received a cent of the promised reward.

On arriving at Fort C stillo they completely invested it. There were only forty men in it, and TITUS demanded its surrender. The commanding officer, an Englishman, asked a parley, which TITUS granted. A long private conversation ensued between TITUS and the Commander of the Fort. Tirus stated the result of it to his officers in this way : The Englishman had no authority to surrender his post, and would resist to the last, but he asked a truce of twenty-four hours, and permission to send a messenger through his lines to General Mona, at Fort San Carlos, to get the necessary authority to surrender. This request TITUS accorded. His officers, and even some of the bolder privates, expressed their dissatisfaction with this arrangement, and wished an attack to be immediately made. But TITUS was inexorable. The messenger returned with a force of 500 men, under Gen. MORA, for the relief of the fort, and Tilus immediately gave orders to his men to retreat. They were all highly incensed at this conduct on the part of their commander; for he had two cannon planted so as to command the entrance to the fort, and they could have killed the greater part of the enemy, if they attempted to enter. Two companies were stationed below a hill, out of sight, and did not get the order to retreat, and thirty men belonging to them were lost. The opinion became general that TITUS had been "bought up" by the enemy, and had so betrayed his soldiers.

They then went down to Serapiqui, which remained in the hands of Col. ANDERSON, and a dispute arising between him and TITUS, with reference to his conduct, the latter transferred his command to Gen. BOB WHEAT, and announced his intention of going to Rivas to join WALKEE. He came down to Greytown in the little Rescue, which made trips every day or two for provisions. On these occasions a guard of three men from each company was detailed to come in her, and Mr. BROWN was one of them. Col. LOOK-RIDGE came down in the Rescue also. There were, in all. 31 men on board. On arriving at Greytown they were all taken prisoners by the captain of the English steamer Corsair, and the two Colonels were taken on board that vessel, but soon after released. The other prisoners were advised to go home, and free passages would be furnished them to Aspinwall in the English steamer Clyde. They were all glad to do so. The men deserted from Serapiqui whenever they could get the chance. Sixty-two of them left Aspinwall before the Tennessee sailed, in the steamer Granada, for Havana-their passages being paid by the British Government and the agent of VANDERBILT. Of the 400 men who were at the taking of Serapiqui, scarcely 175 remained, the rest having escaped in canoes, or floated on rafts down the river, or walked to Greytown, where they took the first opportunity to leave the country. Eleven of the runaways came on in the Tennessee.

The condition of the troops at Serapiqui is miserable. They have to sleep in huts, covered only with the broad leaves of the plantain, and these afford no shelter from the rain, which has been incessant from the beginning of the campaign. Their only bed was the floor of the buts, composed of six inches of mud, which also constituted their covering, and Mr. BROWN'S appearance did not belie the assertion. They were allowed two pilot crackers and half a pound of beef per day as their food, and had to work like horses on this allowance. Added to these hardships, the officers treated the men as if they were dogs. He (Mr. BROWN) had been on guard twenty four hours at one time, and then the next twenty-four had to work in the trenches. Most all the men are suffering from diarrhœa.

Mr. BROWN'S opinion of WALKEB'S prospects is not hopeful. From what he has seen and heard he fancies that if WALKER is not speedily reinforced with a large number, he will soon evacuate Rivas. An old man who came on in the Tennessee says that he has been with WALKEE during the last eight months. He has only 600 men with him at Rivas, and but 300 of them were in "fighting order," the rest being so sick that they are scarcely fit for service. Provisions are short, and clothing is scant.

Walker News from Both Sides.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, March, 10, 1857. You need not be surprised at my writing you from Aspinwall. I had a presentiment that an early delivery of the latest news from San Juan del Norts and the Pacific side, in relation to the movements of the Walker forces and those of the Allies required me to leave for Aspinwall. I followed its promptings, and I am rejoiced that I did so, for had I waited at Greytown for the return of the Tennessee to San Juan harbor, I should have waited near a month, unless I misunderstood a hint given on board this morning, which I believed indicated that the Tennessee would not return to Sau Juan del Norte on her way home to New-York. Now for the news.

When I wrote you last, the Walker forces under command of Col. LOOKRIDGE, had taken Serapiqui, with but small loss, and were located on the Island of Providence-called by some San Carlos Island, which must not be confounded with Fort San Carlos. The latter at the entrance to Lake Nicaragua, and is by far the best fortification on the line of the river, while, where WALKER's forces were, is a short digtance below Fort Castillo. They have not proceeded any further up since. From the position of the two armies then, you had good reason to anticipate an early evacuation by the allies of Fort Castillo. They had burned the boats, and destroyed the town by fire. Everything appeared as if they intended to evacuate as soon as the Walker forces should have attacked them. But they did not. After having succeeded so far as to obtain a landing for the force under the immediate command of Col. TITUS, Col. LOCKEIDGE, with Col. ANDERSON and his force, returned to Fort Sarapiqui. Col. TITUS was left to take Fort Castillo, and as he was in good position, it was believed his force was more than adequate to the task. So thought Col. TITUS. After getting several pieces of artillery into position so as to command the entrance to the fort, he held a parley with the Allies. He asked them to evacuate. They did not say no. They asked the privilege of sending a messenger through his lines to inform Gen. MORA of their defeat. The Colonel consented, provided they would promise to evacuate on the following morning. The Colonel says they did so promise ; and although he has always considered them in no way entitled to credit, when their interest was at stake, strange to say he let the messenger pass. The Colonel then lay back upon the laurels won by him in Kansas, using the anticipatory evacuation of Castillo in the morning as a pillow. The morning came, and with it Gen.

MOEA with a large force of Costa Ricans, who awoke the Colonel by the unpleasant sound of their firearms, The Colonel was so surprised, and so were his men. The enemy pressed him hard, and he had not anticipated anything of that kind. He was very much annoyed and so he ran away. Some say the Colonel received assurances of prospective but difficult to be resisted reasons, from an officer of the fort, for letting the messenger pass, and that the evacuation by him of San Carlos Island, instead of the entrance, by him, of Castello, was but an afterpiece, understood by the principals. But I think he was out-manouvred by the allies. He lost several men, but I have not been

able to ascertain the precise number. When the Colonel and his men reached Fort Scra piqui, and Colonel LOCKRIDGE, Colonel ANDERSON and the other courageous officers there, had been in formed of his defeat, you may imagine their bitter nisappointment. Colonel LOCKRIDGE looked sad, and Colonel ANDERSON (a gallant officer) is suid to have need a very strong term in immediate connection with a sentence not at all complimentary to Colonel Tirve as a commander.

On the 3d of March the steamer Rescue loft Serapigni for Punta Arenas, where she arrived in safety, Captain FAYSEUX-Can't help that, Sir.

Lieut. DAWKINS then proceeded on board the Esh and returned in a few minutes, when conversation was resumed.

Lieut, DAWKINS-I have seen Sir ROBERT, He say you must show your commission to me, and what our authority for showing the colors which you fly Capt. FAYSEUX-I would, under no circumstance show my authority, had I a vessel one-half your size or in any way able to contend against you. You se how I am situated, with a small vessel and a small crew. As it is, I show it to you; but understand m I do it under protest. I cannot understand why you have taken these proceedings, and must say you ar decidedly taking sides with my enemy.

Capt. FAYSRUX here showed Lieut. DAWKINS h commission, and other papers.

Licut. DAWEINS-I will tell Sir Robert that I have cen your papers, and, if they are not satisfactory, you will be taken as a pirate.

Lieut. DAWKINS then went on board the Esk, and returning on board the Granada, said, "Sir ROBERT MCCLUBE says you must come on board with your commission; if you refuse, I am ordered to haul your ressel alongside the Esk, and send you on board. [Lieut. DAWKINS had lines in his boat for the purpose of towing the Granada alongside.

Capt. FAYSEUX-I will not go on board your vessel with my commission. I am weak and powerless in relation to you, but I protest against your threat. My wishes to conciliate in all matters with other nations.

[pointing to his boat's crew] in hauling your vessel

Capt. FAYSEUX-Certainly, I will resist you. You nave not force sufficient to take me.

Capt. DAWRINS-The guns of the Esk are pointed at you, and it is very easy for me to bring on board a couple of hundred men ; resistance would be madness. Would your men stick to you?

Capt. FAYSEUX-My men will stick by me, and you will have to bring a much larger force than I have before you can take me. When you bring such a force, and I see that resistance would be madness, I will suriender.

Lieut. DAWKINS-Have you any objection to my speaking to yur crew?

Capt. FATSEUX-None whatever. Mon, step aft here, this gentleman wishes to talk to you.

Lieut. DAWKING-Well, men, I am going to sink this vessel as a pirate, and my boat will take on shore such of you as wish to go and save your lives. Will you go?

CREW-No, sink and be d---d.

Lieut. DAWKINS-You see our guns are bearing on you, they are loaded with shell and will blow you all up. Do you still persist in remaining on the vessel ? CREW-Yes, and will go to hall in her. Shell don't urt much.

Lieut. DAWKINS then went on borad the Esk and returned, said "It is customary when a man-of-war comes into port for the commanders of other vessels of war to pay the new arrival a visit. The Captain of the American sloop of war St. Mary's sent on board my vessel, and his visit was returned this morning. You did not call, and as none of the crew or officers of my vessel had ever seen your flag before, we did not know what it meant."

Capt. FAYSEUX-When you came on last evening, I did not omit visiting you from a want of etiquette. But I hoisted my flag, which I thought was sufficient I do not know by what right you force me to show my commission.

Lieu'. DAWKING-Will you come on board my vessel now and see the Captain, with your commission, when the matter can be settled.

Capt. FAYBEUX-If you force me to go on board your vessel I will go. But not with my commission. I would suffer my arms to be cut off rather than submit to such an indignity.

Lieut. DAWKING-Will you come on board the Esk with me as a friend, with your commission. You can see the Captain, who says he will be glad to see you

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NOTE .- The recruits (prangé) are all disbanded, desert NOTE.—The recruits (prangé) are all disbanded, desert-ed or dead. Capt. TOURLAY'S command have been all killed but two. The recruits who arrived Aug. 23, 1856, were mostly Europeans-supposed killed or deserted, but tot repoited. The recruits that arrived Oct. 20, 1856, are supposed killed or deserted—no reports. To the number joined as herein stated, are to be added above 160 who joined singly, röenlisted, and others employed in the differ-ent departments of the army. Of the 141 unaccounted for, about 70 ehould be added to the killed. P. W. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant-General Nicaraguan Army. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RIVAS, Feb. 24, 1957.

The above rapid summary gives all the intelligence

which is at all valuable that will go out by this Yours, truly.

Colonel Titus' Account of Affairs-Interesting Ramors and Speculations.

Extract of a Letter from

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Saturday, March 7, 1857. Colonel Tirus arrived here a few days ago in an incontestibly high state of dudgcon against several of his brother officers operating upon the River San Juan. He denounces Colonel LOOKERIDGE, and \$278 he is not equal to his position, and that if he had been properly supported in the attack which he led in person, on Castillo, his command would not have experienced such a sanguinary failure. He further says that the climate, heat, and incossant wot, is playing the very devil with the men, who are becoming much discouraged.

The attack on Castillo was made with 325 men, and lasted several hours, but as the Costa Ricans kept up such an infernal "fire," he was compelled to retreat three times during the engagement. Lost 25 killed and 19 wounded.

Col. TITUS UIGOS WALKER'S friends to send without deisy strong reinforcements, as he feels certain with the present complement of men the River San Juan cannot be forced, and until fresh arrivals Castillo was not to be attempted again.

The Costa Ricans are in a strong body at Castillo, and being commanded by Capt. SPENCER and Col. CAUTZ, displayed considerable bravery. Their gun. ning he describes as very steady and sure.

The Colonel leaves by the Tennessee for Aspinwall, in hopes of reaching WALKEE via Panama, with the intention of recommending to Gen. WALKER to place the command of the San Juan forces in abler hands. Several disasters have made their way down here and give rather sad accounts. During the attacks on Hipps Point, at the mouth of the Saripiqui, LOOKER-IDGE'S loss, 12 men killed and some 30 wounded-the wounded have mostly since died for want of proper medical treatment and places to house them in. The Costa Ricans retreated up the San Juan per steamer Morgan to Castillia carrying off their wounded and most of the ammunition. Col. F. ANDERSON is stationed at Hipps Point with 75 men-LOCKEBIDGE is with the main force on the Isle of Providence-a small island opposite the mouth of the River San Carlos, down which stream the Costa Ricans came when they captured the River steamers and forts on the San Juan. An attack is expected from this same quarter again, and all was on the "qui veve."

From WALKER there is no news since the Costa Ricans got possession of the River, except such as you have received via Aspinwall.

Scorr, the agent of the party, say chances now

been shot through the hips. He is still an invalid and has come here on leave of absence, hoping to recruit his energies. He states that he left Rivas on the 4th of March, and, in company with Capt. Course, traveled to San Juan del Sur, without molestation, then took the Sierra Nevada to Panama, thence, by rail, to Aspinwall. WALKER and his men are, he says, in excellent health and spirite-have plenty to eat, to drink and to wear. They have the sympathies of the natives, who furnish provisions in abundance from the surrounding country. The General has so fortified his position, says the Colonel, that it would require a much superior force to any that can be raised in Central America te disloge him. He has an army there of full 1,100 men, between 600 and 700 of whom are tip top soldiers. The armament consists of nine pieces of artillery and four mortars. The allies are encamped in strong force but two miles from Rivas, and, on the night of the 5th, a desperate attack was made on WALKEB'S position. The next day, however, WALKER wrote to Col. CASEY that he did not lose one man, and that the enemy had been repulsed with great loss.

Col. JACQUES thinks that Col. TITUS has shown himself a great coward, or at least an arrant fool in retreating from Castillo after he had invested it, and believes that he has gone to California, for he would scarcely dare meet the "grey-oyed man" after his bad management on that occasion. He thinks, 100. that WALFER, as soon as sufficient reinforcements shall reach him, will march into Costa Rica. Seventy recruits came down in the Sierra Nevada and joined WALKEB at Rivas.

Statement of an Assistant Commissary Sargeant in General Walker's Army.

Mr. CLAIBORN WILSON, one of the passengers by the Tennesse, has furnished us with the following statement : I left New-York on the 8th of April last on the Orizaba and arrived in Greytown on the 16th of the same month. My intention was to go to California; but in consequence of the Costa Ricans having possession of the Transit Route the passengers of the Orizaba, some six hundred in number. were detained at Granada a month, some of my family who accompanied me being taken sick during this time, and it was impossible for me to leave with the Orizaba's passengers. My original design of going to California was thus frustrated, and I remained at Granada till the town was burned in November last. Since that time I resided in Rivas till my return by the Tennessee on her present trip. Granada was in possession of General WALKEE when I first arrived there. At that time he had a force of nearly 1,000 men stationed there, and plenty of arms and provisions. After the departure of the Orizaba's passergers, I obtained a place in the Commissary Department of General WALKER's army as Assistant Commissary Sargeant. My business was to assist in the gathering in and delivoring rations intended for the army and dispersing them daily among the soldiers. The officers presented written requisitions for the provisions they needed, and could draw a week or month's supply as they choose. They paid for the provisions they received, which were charged to their account and deducted from their salary. This was the case from Gen. WARKEB down to the lowest commissioned officer. At this time the salary of General WALKER was \$400 a month; of a colonel, \$250 a month; of a captain, \$150 a month; and of a lieutenant, \$100 a month. These were the salaries paid to the original fifty six men who accompanied General WALKEE when he first set out from California for Nicaragua. At this time, also, privates received \$100 a month. A ration then was estimated at thirty five cents a day. It comprised 11/ pounds of beef, 2 ounces of coffice, 4 ounces of sugar, 4 ounces of rice, 3 ounces of beaus, and 2 tortillas, a species of corn-bread made by the natives. The provisions were mainly obtained from the natives, and were brought there for a market. Cash was then paid for all the food bought. There was an abundant supply of liquor, consisting of brandy, wine, gin, rum and aguadiente. The liquor was supplied occasionally to the coldiers, but, as a general thing, they had to purchase what they wanted to use. The officers indulged very freely, and there is no doubt but that a great part of the sickness among the officers and soldiers arose from the intemperate use in the outset. The army had good houses to live in, the buildings they occupied being those formerly inhabited by the Chimoristas, who had deserted the town, and had gone over to the enemy. General WALKEB and his staff occupied one of the best buildinge, and one commanding the best view of the town.

Statement from William Brown, one of Col. Anderson's Men.

forcements offmen, money and provisions.

He left New-Orleans about the 28th December last, in company with 227 others, under the command of Col. MANCOSUS. He had been induced to leave a good business by the representations of the recruiting officers at New-Orleans. They told him of the beautiful country, the fine climate, &c., and that he would get \$25 a month, and at the expiration of a year he would be put in possession of 150 acres of good land. A friend of his, named SMITH, also was induced to go to the promised land, and they left home with good clothes and a large amount of money. They arrived at Punta Aronas on the 4th of January, and were there joined by 40 recruits from New-York. They remained at this point over two weeks, and were transferred to the command of Col. ANDRESON.

As soon as the little steamer Rescue was put in order, his detaohment went up in her to a point twenty-five miles up the River San Juan, six miles below Fort Serapiqui, where they encamped, and called the place Fort Anderson. There they were joined by Col. TITUS' command, which swelled their ranks to 400 men. On the 6th of February they were attacked by a force of 500 Costa Ricans, whom they repulsed with great slaughter. The loss on their side was 5 killed and 17 wounded.

His friend Smith was among the killed. He asked leave the next day to go with a party to bury his friend. The officer seemed reluctant to let him, when he (BROWN) stated that his comrade had \$1,100 in his pockets. This excited the cupidity of the officer, who immediately picked out eleven men, and went off to look up the killed. But BROWN was not of the number. They returned, and then permission way accorded to BROWN to go and find his dcceased comrade, but he had previously heard two officers disputing over the division of the money, and he knew that if ho went, he would recover none of it.

On the 13th February they marched on to Scrapiqui, and planted three six pounders on the bank of the river directly opposite the fort. One hundred of Anpreson's men crossed over the river a little below and attacked Fort Serapiqui in the rear. During the

Conditton of Walker's Army-Statement of Serjeant Wm. Hart.

Gen. WALKER, when I left, was in fine spirite and his army was never more prosperous. They are comfortably taken care of and but few are now desirous of returning home. At the siege of New-Granada, I, among some sixteen of my comrades, was badly wounded-a ball passing through my right arm just above the wrist. The siege was beautifully accomplished, and commenced in the evening at 8 o'clock. lasting until the next morning-about sten hours. The first attack was made at St. George, the next at Fort Rench and the third on the town of Ordinance. There were six killed and fifteen wounded on WALK-En's side, but the Costa Ricans fared much worsefour hundred and forty-two men being killed. These poor fellows were taken dead from the field by Gen. WALKEB'S MCD.

Gen. WALKEE contemplates having the entire possession of the river by the 1st of April, and is moving his army to the most favorable points for an attack. His army now numbers some thirteen hundred men, and there is but about forty of them confined in the Hospital by sickness-most of them, however, are able to move around. Provisions are in great abundance, and the men are well clothed and fed, and but little dissatisfaction is manifested. As soon as a soldier's time has expired-which is one year-they are furnished with a passport and a free passage home. Such was the case with myself-although my time has not yet expired, but I came back because of being very badly wounded.

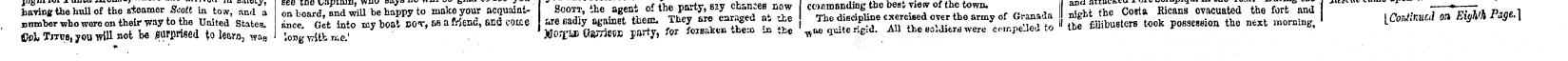
But little information could be gained relative to the last battle, in consequence of the early departure of the steamer, but from all that I could learn at San Juan de Nicaragua, WALKER was in a good position for further attacks. At the battle on the Transit Road, under command of Col. KESSEY, there were two killed and the same number wounded, and at the fight at Hokoty Branch, four were killed and eleven wounded. WALKEE is constantly receiving large accessions to his army, and confidently believes he will eventually succeed, although he acknowledges it must be done by hard fighting.

Experience of James Ryan, a Deserter. Several men who have lately served under Col. LOCKRIDGE, during his operations on the San Juan River, and left that service at Greytown, where they availed themselves of the protection of the commander of the British equadron, arrived here yesterday by the Tennessee. One of them, JAMES RYAN, has furnished us with some accounts of his experience in active service. He left this City in December last, under Col. ANDERSON'S command, and was present at the taking of Serapiqui by the forces of LOCKBIDOR. He says that near one thousand stand of arms, several of them rifles, were found in the fort after the enemy had evacuated it. Former accounts have given the number as about four hundred, while, according to the Costa Rican version, none had been left in the fort. Four cannon, two of them brass pieces, were also abandoned by the fugitives without spiking; one was thrown by them down the hill inte the river. Of Col. LOOKRIDGE's command, only two (Germans) he says, were killed, and one wounded. These two he thought would not have been killed, if they had not needlessly exposed themselves to the enemy ; for the Costa Ricans seemed to be wretched marksmen, firing at haphazard, and gencrally too high. Many of them would avert their faces at the moment of pulling trigger; this he says he saw.

In the evening following the capture of Serapiqui, LOCKRIDGE and General WHEAT proceeded up the river towards Castillo, with 200 men on board the Rescue, leaving the remainder-something over 200in charge of Colonel FRANK ANDERSON. On the fifth day after their departure, the Rescue came down for provisions, having on board Colonel LOCKRIDGE and General WHEAT, with several men. Information was brought that the steamer J. N. Scott had been captured by surprise, before the enemy found opportunity to set her on fire or blow her up. It seems the Rescue came upon the Scott suddenly and gave chase.

steamer.

Lieut. DAWKINS-If I make use of these men alongside mine, will you make any resistance?



Fire was immediately opened upon her from two or three guns on board, and a lusty shot disabled one of her paddle-wheels, when she became an easy prey. Colonel LOOKRIDGE's command had surrounded Fort Oastillo, and all hands anticipated a speedy surrender.

The Costa Ricans, our informant says, left nothing to speak of behind, in the way of clothing and provisions, except a little rice, and a number of pairs of white duck trousers ornamented with a red stripe; this under-rigging had formerly belonged to General WALKER'S Commissariat, but fell into the hands of the Costa Ricans when they gained possession of the San Juan river. One of the enomy was found in the fort when LOOKBIDGE's men entered it ; being severe ly wounded in the leg; he had been left behind by his courades. He gave information that the Costs Ricans had sustained a loss during the attack of 7 hilled and 20 wounded. In giving some account of himself he stated that he had formerly labored in a silver mine, and had been impressed into the service to drive Gen. WALKER and his associates out of the country ; he had consented to fight only from a foar of being garrotted, should he rofuse. His groatest wonder scomed to be that he was not immediately hung on the nearest tree ; as all accounts had reprasonted the Fillibusters a band of blood-thirsty villains, giving no quarter, and roasting all they didn't choose to hang. The poor Costa Rican was not only relieved from intenso fear, but was highly pleased with the lenient treatment he received, and declared that he would never again undertake to light against Gen. WALKE'S Cause.

Our informant was one of a scouting-party of 10 men sent out to track the retiring Costa Ricans, di rectly after the fort was taken. Liout. MURRY, late of this City, an artist—made a Lioutenant by Captain FARNUM-was put in command. They followed the trail about six miles along the Serapiqui river, and at a distance of half a mile from Scrapiqui found huts, showing that the enemy while holding the fort had kegt pickets out in that as well as other directions, to avoid surprize. In one of these buts the body a Costa Rican was found, who had evidently died from wounds received and been left behind by his party At different points two minie rifles and 10 fint-lock muskets were found, apparently thrown away by the fugitives to facilitate flight. After penetrating a distance of six miles through the brushwood with the mud in many places kneed deep, the party returned to the fort.

RYAN's account of what he saw and experienced during his short stay in Nicaragua is not exactly couleur de rose. It rained, he said, about half the time, and that was what they pretended to call the dry season. As to feed, the men at Serapiqui had a plenty of ham, biscuit, beans, rice, &c., but they were loss happily of for clothing. He himself was not indebted to WALKE'S Commissinat for a sured, and, though he made application for a pair of the white pants before mentioned, failed to get one, as he understood they had been previously distributed to some of his fellows. Even a blue shirt, of which a few were to be had at one time, he was unable to make himself master of, and was compelled to get along as best he could without a change of raiment. Add to this, sleeping on logs and the ground without a blanket, being on guard at night pretty often, and laboring hard during the day, soon gave him a dislike of Nicaragua and Nicaragua life,

Immediately after the fort was taken, he says, it was found necessary to repair the fortification and remount the gurs. The energy had left the place in so filthy a condition that it took two days to clean it out. The officers fare rather better, Colonel ANDERSON occuri id a thitched cottage about 30 yards distant from the walls, formerly the quarters of the Costa Rican Commandant of the fort.

After scrutinizing the elephant without glasses and to his heart's content, RYAN found himself ready to retire from the service, though he still liked the cause, and would espouse it again, he says, under more auspicious circumstances. As good luck would have it, he was dispatched to Greytown with others on board the Rescue for provisions and munitions, when the commander of the British squadron sent an officer and boat's crew to demand the discharge of any sucjects of Her Majesty, who might happen to be on board. Six besides himself claimed the protection of the officer, and were accordingly taken off from the Rescue. He remained in Greytown until the departure of the British steamer Clyde, in which vessel he was conveyed to Aspinwall, and thence reached this City by the Tennessee. RYAN's wardrobe had not been at all improved when we saw him yestérday, since he left Scrapiqui.

Excesses in eating and drinking, and the irregular habits of the recruits, carry off some of them, but these are not chargable to the climate, which he describes as the finest in the world.

The old adobe dwellings in which the soldiers are quartered he considers decidedly unhealthy, as they are filled with vermin and filth. Lizzards, centipedes, and tarantulas also run riot through them.

The muss of the natives regard the operations of WALKEE, and also of the allied forces against him, with the most sublime indifference, apparently caring little which succeeds. They are generally ready to do anything if not required to fight, as they have heen ongaged in that business for thirty-five years, as the tools of contending factions, without any perceptible benefit, they have been disgusted with it. WALKER, understanding this feeling, does not require them to take up arms. On the contrary, the allies carry an wholesale conscription. Their method is to visit a Hacienda, and seizing all the males, they tie their arms behind them, and march them off to join their ranks; the consequence is they take no interest in the contest going on, they fight with no spirit, and desert in squads when the first opportunity offers.

The allies have intelligent and able commanders among them, German, French, and even American: there are, also, some well educated native leaders. If WALKER is driven out. (which he don't believe he will be) there will be the most horrible excesses practiged that were ever known of in any country. So he thinks WALKER is very severe on deserters, which he says is the only way an army could be kept together; if full opportunity were given the foreigners, most of them would no doubt desert, as matters now are, but the Americans would not. He gives the following ins ance of WALHEE's mode of treating deserters. For r stragglers were found on the road to Costa Rica; they were all arrested, and carried before WALKEB, among them was a Frenchman, who was showing them the road, and assisting them on the way; he was examined, found guilty and shot on the Plaza in an hour; but the others were given a lighter punishment, and saved for the ranks.

THE RUMORED ATTACK ON RIVAS.

On the day the Sierra Nevada sailed from San Juan, it was currently reported that the Allies had made a night attack upon WALKER's position; the whole force charging first up the street on which the ordnance department is situated, but they were here met by a murderous discharge of cannister and round shot from a siz and a four-pounder, which drove them back. They then charged a strong position at the rear of the town, where they were again repulsed by the First Infantry, at the point of the bayonet. The third and last attack was made on a street leading directly to the main plaza, where they were mat by a quick discharge of cannister and shot, when they fell back, and beat a retreat to San George.

As there was nothing unlikely in these reports, he supposed they were correct.

A DISOUSTED FILLIBUSTER.

One of the most notable representatives from the camp of WALKEE, is an Irishman, by the name of KELLY, who has held a Lieutenant's commission in the Army of Liberation, almost from the time that WALKER entered Nicaragua. He is quite an old man, and having fallen under the suspicion of intending to desert, suffered a court-martial, two months of imprisonment in irons, starvation, and other ills too numerous to mention, winding up with a passport, and an order to leave the country on the first steamer, on pain of being shot. He calls WALKER a despot a hundred times worse than NICHOLAS, of Russia, ever dared to be; that he has ruined his cause in Nicaragua by his tyrannical and blundering codnuct, and that his ignominious reign is rapidly drawing to a close. Mr. KELLY has a journal of the transactions in which he figured, embracing a period of two months, and memoranda of the operations of WALKEE, which he was obliged to keep concealed by Lurying it in the earth, until he escaped out the country. He met with much trouble on board the steamers, on account of the annoyances of WALKER'S officers, and at Key West had a fight with one of them in a bar-room, in consequence of which he came near In a participation, in considerates of which he cance have losing his passage—the officer in question threatening that he would take vergeance on him if he came on board. He was ordered ashore by the captain, but by the solicitations of the California passengers, was finally allowed to return.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Flour is quoted at \$9 50. Rice \$4 75 in bond. American Crushed Sugar, 31 reals per aroba. A quantity of English fire-brick from the United States brought \$60; Hamburg, \$55. The market is overstocked with poor descriptions of lumber; good was worth \$50 to \$55. Freights-Ores to load at Caldera for Liverpool, £3 17s. 6d.

The U.S. sloop of war John Adams sailed on the 11th February for Callao, to touch at Arica. There is nothing from Ecuador, Bolivia, or the

River Plate Provinces. F. W. R.

Interesting Statements from Miscellancous Sources-Condition of Walker's Army.

An intelligent Californian, who was a passenger by the Sierra Nevada, says there were about 75 recruits for WALKEE from California landed at San Juan del Sur on the 6th of March. Some half-dozon of these recruits stowed themselves away on reaching San Suan, and thus escaped from enlistment in the army.

A train of pack mules, with provisions, wine, &c., ittended for WALKER, started out of San Juan del Sur on the 5th or 6th, and were met by a force of Costa Ricans, who captured all the pack mules, and killed six of the party, when they fell fell back upon the town, and waited for the reinforcement from the Sierra Nevada.

As soon as the recruits were landed, they were put under a short drill of about an hour on the beach, and were then sent off in company with an essort that had made the previous unsuccessful attempt to open the road to Rivas; it was supposed this squad would find business in their line in two or three hours' travel, as the Allies were posted along the road, for the purpose of intercepting reinforcements and supplies. On the 7th, just as the steamer sailed from San Juan, it was currently reported that the Allies had made three attacks upon WALKEE's position in force, and that they had been repulsed with a loss of from four or five hundred men, whilst WALKEK did not lose a man! The Allies had drawn off, retreating to San Gorge, two miles from Rivas, where their force was variously estimated from 800 to 1,500 men. There was no definite information from the Atlautic side, and all they knew of the operations on the river was what had been brought up from Panama by the previous steamer. It was quite certain that Lock-RIDGE had not effected a passage up to the Lake, as it was admitted the two steamers on the Lako wore still in possession of the enemy, and no change in that direction had taken place.

Mr. JEWETT, of San Francisco, who came passenger in the Sierra Nevada and Tenneseee, had an interview with Mr. PRIEST, the American Consul (of the Walker Government) at San Juan, on the day of their arrival, who represented WALKFE's position as unchanged ; that he was strongly fortified at Rivas, and only wanting supplies of men and munitions to hold his own, and ultimately to conquer the country. The 75 recruits, with stores and arms, had been dispatched to Rivas, and if they succeeded in fighting their way through, would make an important addition to his strength. But the truth is, Mr. Jewerr says, that WALKER is undoubtedly in a very serious position, though he thinks he will maintain himself.

A prominent attaché of Walker's Government, who came by the Tennessee, and who prefers that his name should not appear, left Rivas in company with a small party on the 4th inst., at which time overy thing remained as at previous accounts; WALEER was occupying Rivas, not fortified, as he does not believe in fortifications, but ready to repel attacks, which at the last resort are done with the bayonot, a kind of exercise not relished by the allied army, and which cannot be induced to fight as a general thing, except behind adobe walls. WALKER'S effective force on the 4th of March was about 700 mon; the total number, including those in hospitals, being about 1,100.

Gen. WALKER takes all his reverses philosophically. Nothing disturbs, surprises or alarms him. He keeps up all the routine of Government; convening regularly his constitutional advisors, conforring with them upon all important movements, and everything moving on with the utmost precision. He says he has force of character sufficient to carry himself and those associated with him through any crisis, and he will maintain bimself in his present position as long as there is anything to eat within ten or twenty miles of the town. All the tropical fruits are found in luxu rious abundance, plantains are rotting on the ground, and he cannot be starved out. Without the aid of reinforcements, however, his position must be stationary. He sends out foraging parties two and three times a day, which find no trouble in getting all they require. Notwithstanding the rainy season is over, and the sickly season has returned, the country is healthy, intermittent fever and fever and ague being

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

PANAMA, Tuesday, March 10, 1857. We have nothing since my last of interest, locally. Below you will find all matters of any importance from the South Coast. The U.S. sloop of-war Decatur arrived here yesterday, 64 days from San Francisco.

PERU.

THE REVOLUTION LIKELY TO PROVE A FAILURE--RESIG-NATION OF CASTILLA'S CABINET-A NEW ONE AP

POINTED-REPORT ON THE GUANO TRADE, ETC. Up to the 57th ultimo, nothing had occurred in Peru to change the opinion I have held for the past two months that the revolution of VIVANCO against CASTILLA will prove a failure. There had been no fighting in any portion of the Republic except at Picora in Piura. About the 20th Gen. CARAVEDO, who was appointed Governor of Paita and the Province of Piura by VIVANCO, and who you will recollect was expelled from Paita about the 6th, returned in the Tumbes, steamer, with 200 men, and again took possession. The government forces consisted of three or four hundred voluntcers. Gen. CAEAVEDO took possession of Picora after six hours' fighting, loss of killed and wounded being considerable on both sides.

The Apurimac, steam-frigate, had taken possession of the Government brig Almirante Guisse, of 6 guns, without resistance. This is all the war-news.

CASTILLA's Cabinet had all resigned, because they could not accord with the President on important questions, and the following-named gentlemen were appointed :

President of the Council-General Don JOSE MABIA RAIGA.

Secretary of State-Don MANUEL OSTIZ ZAVALLOS.

Minister of Justice-Don LUCIANO MARIA CANO. Minister of the Interior-Don JUAN IGNACIO OSMA,

at present Minister to the United States. Secretary of the Treasury-Don FBANCISCO RIVEBA,

at present Minister to Great Britain. Governor of Callao-Gen. Don Jose MARIA PLAZA.

The report upon the guano trade shows that, in eleven months of 1855, the total amount of the fertilizer exported was 256,991 tons register, which produced to the Trensury \$3,301,997. Of this, 223,134 tons, of 2,240 pounds, went to England; 18,935 tons to France; 70,429 tons to the United States; 1,929 tons to Asia ; and 9,422 tons to Spain.

In 1856 the total production was \$8,352,445. Of this amount 170,400 tons went to England ; 95,798 to the United States ; and 18,480 to France. Total net procecds in two years, \$16,665,442.

The receipts from customs in Peru in 1855 amounted to \$3,766,814 18. In 1856, \$3,279,566 67.

The National Convention has under consideration the following appropriations : \$200,000 to assist the people in various departments in opening new roads and communications; \$100,000 to survey rivers, with a view to facilitate communicataion with the Atlantic; \$100,000 to open and improve roads in the mountains. These appropriations were voted unanimously. CHILI.

PEOGLESS OF THE SANTIAGO EALLBOAD-BUSINESS-CHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, ETC.

On the 12th of February there was a general meeting of the shareholders in the Valparaiso and Santiago Rallroad, at which an interesting report was made on the state and progress of the road. The line, as far as Quillota, nearly 34 miles, is finished, with the exception of the San Pedro tunnel, which has been contracted for at the rate of \$168,000, and will be opened the whole length at the end of the present month. The total amount expended thus far is \$4,160,012 11, an average cost of \$124,025 per mile. This great cost arease from changes in the direction of the line, unforeseen accidents, &c. From this amount must be deducted the value of a considerable quantity of materials on hand, construction of workshops, stopchouses, and other buildings for the whole line as far as Santiago, as well as the value of the lands acquired in Valparaiso. The road, as far as opened, is paying better than was expected. The Government is to continue the line from Quikots to Santiago. To show the interest excited in this enterprise, it is stated that it being cheaper to leave the little town of Limache at about a mile and a half distant, the people got together and subscribed £24,000 towards building a branch line. On other parts of the road, efforts are also making to establish branches.

The expenses of Valparaiso for the present year are estimated at \$269,740; of Santiago, \$282,287.

The British ship Lord George Bentinck, from Shields for San Francisco, was lost at sea, going down in lat. 40° S. and lon, 500 W. Sixteen of the crew were saved and taken to the Malvinas Islands.

