# ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

# LATER FROM HAVANA.

VERY INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

WAR MOVEMENTS IN COSTA RICA.

Contemplated Union of Costa Rica and Southern Nicaragua.

The Spanish-American League against Fillibusterism.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

President Mora on Walker's Prospects.

How the Expedition Against the San Juan River was Organized.

# Expose of the Costa Rican Plan of Future Operations.

The United States Mail Steamer Cahawba, J. D. BULLOCK, commander, from New-Orleans via Havana, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, having left Havana on the 2d inst.

There is nothing new stirring at Havana.

The sugar sales have been heavy at firm prices ; the stock in market amounted to 95,000 boxes. The shipments have been heavy from all the Northern ports of the island.

Exchange has declined. London, 5,05% premium; New-York and Northern cities, 53/@6 discount. Freights to Europe have improved ; to the United States still good, but not rapid.

The English man-of-war Eurylius arrived on the 1st. All well on board.

The Cahawba encountered strong gales on her passage home.

During the week ending the 2d inst., over eleven hundred Asiatics for Cuban labor had been received. Of the embarkations, 311 died on the way, of which 290 were on board of the Peruvian bark Cora.

In consequence of the failure of the corn crop, the Junta de Fomento had presented an urgent memorial to the Government, asking that the duties on imported corn may be suspended temporarily, in order to prevent suffering among the lower classes for ford. The memorial had been favorably received by the Intendant and the Captain-General, but no action had yot been taken on it.

The Prenet announces that a great many families were proparing to visit the United States and Europe early in the coming Spring and Summer.

The following, received by the Cahauba, from our special correspondent at San José, Costa Rica, will be found to contain important information respecting recent events in Central America, and prospects for the future :

## Special Correspondence from Costa Rica. SAN JOSE, C. R., Monday, Feb. 2, 1857.

WAR MOVEMENTS IN COSTA BICS.

This letter goes to Panama by the steamer Columbus, which touches regularly at Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, the principal scaport of this industrious and enterprising little State. From San José to Punta Arenas is a journey of three days, and from thence, by the way of Panama to New-York, twenty days. No. thing later of importance from this point will go to you from San Juan del Norte, except accounts of the movements on the lower river. Costa Rica continues. and will remain, in full possession of the Transit steamors, and a fresh lovy of one thousand men has been ordered by President Mous, to strengthen the allies in Nicaragus, and relieve a portion of the garri sons on the San Juan. The force upon that river i considered ample against any effort of the fillibustors. Two battles have been recently fought near Rivas. HENNINGSEN and WALKEE commanding. CANAS brought his men against the fillibusters at Obraje, five miles above Rivas, and defeated them with about an equal loss on both sides Their entire force did not exceed four hundred, and is by this time roduced still further by wounds and sickness. I do not think that HENNINGERN has now more than three hundred men at his disposal. Forty or fifty have desorted to Costa Rica, and are well treated here. Some twonty or more propose to take passage on the Columbus for Panama.

off great Britsin. In Costa Rica, the difference be tween a fillibuster and an American citizen is well understood and appreciated, and a favorable oppor tunity will be offered, on the cereation of the war, for the merchants and manufacturers of the United States to secure some portion, or perhaps the whole, of the Central American trade ; which must eventually centre upon Greytown. The accessible portion of that trade, exclusive of the coffee husiness of Costa Rice, is between two and three millions annually, in times of peace.

OPINIONS IN REGARD TO WALFER.

Having been an attentive observer of the progress of affairs in this part of the continent during the past year, I am able to lay before your readers the views of reasonable and intelligent men, in Central America, in regard to WALKER and his expedition. I am awara that a great deal of enthusiasm for the movement was at one time manifested in the United States ; and if what I say still runs counter to that onthusiasm, t will do no harm to let your renders know what is thought and said by those who have been near the centre of operations, and are therefore better able to give a correct opinion of the spirit and principles of the war, and the real character of its conductors.

The better class of Costs Ricans are fluent talkers, and many of them,-such as General CANAB and President MORA,-well informed in regard to the United States. They have good political ideas, morliteral than these of some whom I have met at home "I believe," s.id President Mora, in the course of an animated discussion on the character of our Government, "I believe I understand the character and disposition of your countrymen. At Rivas, last year, I saw them fight more like demons than men. We had, you know, more than two thousand Costa Ricans against some seven bundred of the fillibusters. Two-thirds of the Americans could not fight at all, they were exhausted with the march, but the two hundred that were able were two hundred devils! A little handful of them rushed upon my cannon and turned it against me. It was bravely done." Or, to quote his own words, as I remember them :

" Unos cuantos bravos se precipitan sobre mis calianas con gritos de disbios. y les volves contra mis sol-dades. Cosa magnifico ! Estos Americanos pelean como demoneos I

" I admir. los Americanos, they are gallant men, and would be powerful friends, but we are too many for them here, and the climate kills them. And that is it, the dreadful climate of Nicaragua! Do you know, Schor, I lost a thousand of my brave Costa Ricans by that devil of a climate !"

I remarked that I thought it a great error of Musos and CASTILLON, the leaders of the northern Nicaraguan party, to have called in the aid of Americans. "No." replied MOBA, " it was not an error to invite Ameri cans into the country; we are doing that now, and we shall continue to do it. There is a necessity for the Americans to come to us, and for us to receive them." The President then informed me that some years ago, before the sottlement of their revolutionary difficulties in Costa Rica, a party of the botter class had proposed to seize and imprison all the Americans in Costa " For then," said they, "the Government of Fica. the United States will send ships of war and take possession of Costa Rica; and she will be governed well by the Americans. Trade will flourish, all mon will enjoy equal rights, and there will be no more revolutions."

The President spoke barshly of WALKEB, as a man of "cold blood, (hombre de sancre fric) and very ignorant of war and government." He described the majority of the the fillibusters (" gente commun de los fillibusteroo") as a mixed rabble of Garmans, Irish and Americans, hadly organized and worse commanded ; but excepted somewhat in favor of the Ameri. cans, who, he said, were too good men to be so engaged. He assured me that all prisoners would be kindly treated, except two or three robbers and murderers, known to be such, who were assistants in WALKER'S commissary department, "departmento de hacinda." " Since the advent of WALKER," continued the President, "it is our estimate that 7,000 millusters have entered Nicaragua, of whom not 500 remain. Some 500 have gone back to their homes, the rest have by WALKER, Just mid summer," of which I will presently relate an anecdote, "he has been driven from all his positions, his followers destroyed to a mere remnant, and himself outlawed by the laws of this country and the opinion of his own." How do you know, I interrupted, that Walker is not supported by the Government of the United States? "Ah !" replied the President, "I know that the poople of the United States are not fullibusters, whatever may be said to the contrary. I have good assurances of the fact."

Golcouria correspondence-but still much in advance of all other nations sreept our own. MOBALITY OF FILLISUSTREIBN.

When we have said all we can to excuse it, the fills busterien of WALKER WHEN proceeding of unparallel ed violence, and if ever the Boternment of the United . States were called upon to protect their own innocent citizons, who have perished by hundreds in Nices regue because of WALKER's refusing to grant them passports .-- if ever that Government was called upon to suppress robbery and piracy, and to establish peace and safety for one of the great channels of American commerce-if ever to assort the right of free people to defend themselves against foreign aggression-they are called upon, required and expected, to suppress and prevent, once and forever, the organization, and above all, the export in American vessels, of fillibuster expeditions.

The violence committed against American citizens in Virgin Bay by the Costa Rican army, when they first entered that place, have been freely discussed ha myself and President Mona. He does not deny any of the facts, and offers no pallistion or excuse for their strocity ; but he argues that it was the result of ignorance on the part of his officers, who believed at that time that all Americans were fillibusters. . "Since then," says the President, "we have learned better." "On ny passage to Rivas," he says, "and on my return with the remnant of the army, you know that no wolences were committed against your citizens, except those who had carried arms in the fillibuster army. Your Government understands this, and doos not disapprove of my conduct. Perhaps you are not aware that WALLEB's men carried the American fagy the flag of your nation, on their steamers, and under that flag made war upon our people. Nor did your Munister, Schor WHERLER, fail to identify himself with WALKER, though I am well aware that he did not do so with the consent of his own Government, Gen. WALERE and Schor WHEELEE were neighbors in Granade. It was the custom of Sener WHEELEE to visit Gen. WALKEE in the morning, and Gen. WALKEE returned these visits in the evening, and this was a daily practice for a long time." I replied that I was well aware of the fact, and had myself observed it, not without surprise. "Very well, then," continued the President, " did you not understand from this a dis plomatic arrangement? Did it not appear to year that Schor WHERLYB, who is a very weak man, was made a tool and a cover by Gen. WALKER, to give dignity to his usurpation, and make it appear as though he were himself a representative of the Amer ican people, and acting in their behalf? €: We are deeply sensible of our own deficiencies. We look to nations who are more udvanced than ourselves to improve our civilization and give us all the aid which is possible; but we do not wish to be treated as slaves, our estates confiscated, our laws and customs contemned and trampled on. In Nicaragua, where the negro blood is largely mixed with the native and Spanish, it was highly impolitic to attempt the reestablishment of Negro Bluvery. While we venorate the people of the United States and admire their in. stitutions, we do not wish them to force Slavery upon us, if we do not like it. In Costa Rica every man is an owner of land and an independent votor. Our people are not equal to yours, but you see they are making very good soldiers. CANAS has beaten Gen. Humming-SFN at St. George and Obraje, and he will destroy him. My Costa Ricans are fighting for their land, their lives, for everything that they love and enjoy: of course they will fight well. We have longed to enter into a political fellowship with the United States, but if we join you, it must be on equal and respectable terms."

BIVALEY BETWREN VASTEEN AND WEETEEN BICARAGUAS The origin of the revolution in Nicaragna, which lod to the importation of American mercenaries by the weaker party, arose from a commercial and political rivalry existing between the merchants of Granada on Lake Nicaragua, who represented the Atlantic trade, and those of Leon on the Pacific, who represented the Western trade. Each of these wished to control the customs, excise and official influence of the entire State. Neither was powerful enough to hold it alone. Since the destruction of Granadalby HENRINGERN and ROGERS, it is proposed to make Rives the political and commercial centre of Eastern and Southern Nicaragua Rivas is but nine miles from the Transit Road, and is the natural centre of the Hide, Indigo, Sugar and Corn trade of the Lake departments. The project of Gen. MOBA is to pass the whole of this business, tofee and Hides of Costa Rica, by gother with the Cof steamers of the Ban Juan River to Greytown, and thence to New-York. This, he thinks, can be affected by a proper organization of the Transit Company. His views appear to me sound and practical. I am not so confident as to what he assorts regarding the trade of the Pacific const. If, however, the freights of the Transit Company are brought so low as to enable the merchants of Guatemala and Realejo to pass their goods to Greytown and thence to Now-York, instead of sending them, as now, around Cape Horn, the most sauguine hopes of President Mona and his friends will be realized. He has promised to furnish me with statistical details to establish what he asserts in re. gard to the Pucific trade.

#### PRESIDENT MORA-THE COSTA BICAN LOAN.

I have had daily conversations with President MORA during the past week, and he assures me of the continued favorable disposition of his countrymon toward the American Government. He wishes to effect a loan in the United States of one million dollars for Costa Rica; but I presume a portion of the money will go toward the assistance of Nicaragua, which is in great straits, her finances and Government having been entirely disorganized by the fillibuster revolution.

#### UNION OF SPANISH-AMTEICAN STATES-FEEU-NICARA-GUA TO BE DIVIDED.

The Peruvian Minister is in San José, and assures President MORA, by dispatches from his Government, that Peru has voted a loan to Costa Rica of \$200,000, which will be sent on immediately. The wealthy citizens of Costa Rica have come forward with their money to the amount of about one hundred theusand; so that there is a good prospect for abundant supplies of money for the war. The people and the Government are highly satisfied with the present state of affairs and their prespects for the future. There is a gentleman here, a Mr. YOUNGE, who is in weekly communication, by courier, with Nicaragua, and he assures me that the people of that State have so far forgotten their old jealousy of Costa Rica as to wish now to be united with her under one Government. Theschole of Nicaragua south of Managua, with Rivas for its capital, volunteers to come under the same flag with Costa Rica, which will give Costa Rica the entire control of the Transit route. You are probably sware that a greater jealousy has hitherto existed between Southern and Northern Nicaragua than between any two of the Central American States. If this union takes place between Southern Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it will probably become an effectual guarantee against internal revolution. The interests of San José and Bivas are almost identical, and both have been accustomed to use the same channels of commerce.

The great Spanish-American league is spoken of with enthusiasm in Costa Rica; because, I suppose, it is intended to make the capital of that State the place of reunion for a General Congress. Peru is strongly in favor of this movement, and will give to it all the assistance in her power.

As soon as the war is at an end, and WALKER and his men driven out of the country, negotiations will be commenced in New York, and, if necessary, in England, for the opening of the Transit line. A new company is proposed, and the dispatches for the completion of this business go forward in the same mail with this present communication.

### VALUE OF THE NICAEAGUA TRANSIT.

I am much pleased with the character and behavior of President MORA. He is affable, attentive to business, and being himself very wealthy, is not liable to ordinary temptations which might impair the quality of his patriotism. The entente cordiale between him. self and President RIVAS, of Nicaragua, is complete. RIVAS has placed implicit confidence in MORA'S management, and has consented, for himself and the allies, in form, to a readjustment of the boundary between the two States. The Transit property, steamers, &c., is held in trust by Costa Rica as prizes of war for the new Company,-whoever they may be,who may see fit hereafter to purchase it. Great indignation is expressed by the Costa Rican Government and people, against the old managers of the Transit in California and New York ; and if any ope of them purchase the line, they will have to give

### ANECDOTE OF WALKEE.

And now for my anecdote, which I give you as it came at second-hand. You will remember that the last campaign began about the middle of last summer. President Rivas and his officers, visited the Com; mander-in-Chief at his quarters. They found him alone. The conversation took place in Spanish, which WALKEB used with some difficulty. Only one American but WALKER witnessed the interview, standing in the door of the ante-room. " The country," said President RIVAS, "is destroyed. You are soizing all the power of the Government, and filling the offices of State with men who have no knowledge of our language or our laws. We cannot allow the confiscation of estates. It only makes enemies. Peace, with such a policy, is impossible. You are no longer needed here. Your presence is hurtful to us. The power which employed you and enlisted you in our cause can as well unmake you. It is necessary, Sener General, you should leave us, and disband the army."

### " Pay my soldiers," fiercely responded Walker,

"I will pay them to the full demand," was the re-ply: "but you must leave the country. They shall be paid, (cada une sers payado,") he added, with emphasis, " but every hostile American must depart at once."

The face of the American darkened, and an expression of indescribable fierceness came over it. He drew his revolver, advanced a step, and, shaking it slowly in the face of the President, replied, "I BE-MAIN AND I GOVERN, SIL."

This was the last interview between the two leaders, and may be dated as the moment of WALKEB's assumption of the supreme power and the beginning of the second war.

### UNION OF THE NICLEAGUANS AGAINST WALKER.

The recognition of the Rivas Government, through its Minister, Padre VIJIL, was an event of great importance for President RIVAS himself, but proved to be of very little benefit to WALKEE. WALKEE'S assumption of the supreme power deprived him of the advantage, while it left President Rivas in the full enjoyment of it. All the Central American States have recognized the latter, and at no time was the stability of his administration greater than at present.

Immediately upon WALKEB's usurpation and forced election, the people of Nicaragua began to organize themselves for a long and bloody war; and, as early as the month of October, the entire population had secretly or openly revolted. WALWEE's managers confiscated the estates of the rebels as fast as their nominul treason was detected, until at length almost the entire property of the natives was declared confiscated, the hostility of the nation confirmed, and its opposition organized, in a manner which left no doubts as to the ulterior results. During this period, from October to December, I passed through various parts of Niceragua garrisoned by the Americans, and found but very few whose opinion differed from my own. Even the common soldiers seemed to have a clear perception of the results.

In my conversation with intelligent natives, I never heard one of them offer any apology for their attitude of hostility toward WALKER, nor indeed was any such apology required. These people had a right, as we have, to oppose the violent ovorthrow of their Govern ment and the introduction of a foreign rule. They have occupied the soil of Central America for nearly three centuries, under governments always organic and civilized. Property has been respected, wealth accumulated, a profitable commerce maintained, the soil cultivated, cities built, the institution of marriage respected, and a degree of political freedom attained,

### RAPID DESTRUCTION OF THE FILLIBUCTERS.

I learned here, for the first time, that before the adrent of WALKER, Americans had been employed on both sides in the Niesraguan revolution. Among these was the famous General HOBNERY, now in New-Orleans, who, it appears, was in the service of the Leon faction under MUNOS and CASTILLON. He quitted the army of WALKEE in disgust, his eminent services having been somewhat coldly acknowledged. President MOBA speaks highly of the courses and gallantry of General HORNSBY.

During my residence in Granada, Virgin Bay, and other parts of Nicaragua, I became satisfied that the same causes which have destroyed our citizens, dotained as prisoners by WALKER and the military freebooters in his service, must continue to prevail, and that all attempts to colonize the low lands of these tropical regions by masses of military advanturers, or laborious immigrants, must end in their destruction. To attempt a permanent conquest, by bands of freebooters, is a still grosser absurdity. The average life of the military advanturer is not over three months and of this time sickness will prevent his giving more than thirty days service. To maintain an army of one thousand efficient men, requires a steady immigration of between four and five hundred a month. An army of double that strength would require a larger immigration pro rata, for the more men there are, the more food, attention, and care they require. Garrison duty destroys as rapidly as active service.

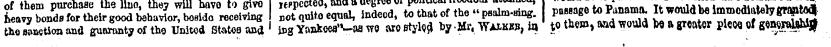
#### TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The plan of General CANAS, the commander of the Costa Rican army, has been and still is to maintain a desultory warfare, allowing fever and starvation to do the principal part of the work. By the last advices from the seat of war, "the army under HENNINGERS and WALKER, reduced to about 400 officient men, encumbered with a train of sick and wounded," were fallen to a condition of extreme misery and discoure agement; the untire body 550 in all-slok, wounded. women and children-subjected to the unmitigated horrors of a camp life in the tropics, with hardly a change of clothing, worn out with fatigue and appres hension, and expecting daily to be surrounded and massacred or made prisonors. Strict orders have been repeatedly sont from this place, at the instance of American and other foreign residents, to treat an prisoners with humanity, and send them immediately to Costa Rica, where a free passage will be furnished them to New York or New Orleans.

## AMREICAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN FERIEUNS IN MIG AELGUA

#### I am exceedingly anxious for many friends who are with the fillibusters, and have found it impossible to get away. I cannot learn the fate of these unfortunate women and children who were taken to St. George in December, though I presume the greater number must have perished of nardship and fever. Of the S00 sick and wounded, who were carried thither at the same time, there is hardly any question. Twothirds, at least, must by this time have fallen. If the Guntemalian reinforcement arrive before the final blow is struck, there will be a massacre. It will be nearly impossible to prevent it. Where are those lovely and accomplished ladies, Mrs. General Fay and Mrs. Dr. SLATE? Where is that angel of mercy and charity, the lovely young wife of Dr. Poer, with hor daughter? Where is the excellent Madame Cansors and her five children? They were not allowed to leave Nicaragua until it was too late to send them. A umber of American citizens, detained by WALKER,

nd obliged to enter into his service, have fallen vicms to the fever, or have perished by wounds ore mine. The lake steamers, formerly in the service of WALKER, are now employed to bring down the mayage bords of Guatemala, Segovia, and Chontales, These are rapidly concentrating their forces upon the Lethmus, and we are in daily expectation of the terrible result. The best move for HENNINGSEN and WALKES would be to pass into Costa Rica and demand a free



than any I have yet heard of on the part of WALKEB or his officers.

IIIPP'S POINT. The nows of LOCKEIDÓN'S at'empt against Hipp's Point reached here four days after the event, which will serve to show you how rapid the communication is. Men leave here daily with loads of provisions for Hipp's Point, San Carlos and Castillo. Roads have begar cut, and a dally communication established. I The heavy raits that fall on the Strapiqui at all scasons of the year have bred sickness in the garrison at cHipp's Point. To supply the loss, the sick are constantly relieved by new recruits. Locknings is re ported here to have lost seventy men in the attempt, but I believe the number is greatly exaggerated. Thirty killed and wounded would be nearer the truth.

My old friend Major DUSENBURY is reported among the killed at Obreje. I hope this may not be true, if it were only for the sake of his excellent wife, who has a shared all his hardships in Nightagua si nee April last THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE BIVEL BAN JUAN.

pervaded Costa Rica. This was soon changed into an excitement by the arrival from Panama, on the 28th of November last, of a Mr. WEBSTER, accompa. nied by a countryman of mine named SPENCEE. These persons were immediately closeted with the Presi dent, whose usual urbanity was now changed into do cided cheerfulness. SPENCEE took his departure a few hours after his arrival ; but everything was coneducted so secretly we could only conjecture that some movement was intended against the positions on the San Juan River. WEBSTER remained in San José, and was continually closered with the President. Movements were made in the military department for a socret expedition. So perfect was the management, the volunteers who came pouring in from the vicinity of Cartago could form no idea of their destination. In three weeks' time the facts came out. All the steamers had been taken on Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan. Immediately on the roturn of Spenore with the news, WEBSTEE gave a grand dinner to the President and dignitaries of San José.

Captain CANTT, afterwards promoted for his services to the rank of Colonel. was the officer who conducted the rafts down the river San Josó with three hundred men to surprise Hipp's Point. SPENCER was third officer, and managed the practical details of the expedition. Colonel BARRILIER, a French ZDUAVE, and Captain CANTY, ied one of the storming parties at Hipp's Point. Colonel JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ was the general commander of the expedition, and took possession of the boats in the name of the government of Costa Rica. The second storwing party of sizty men was led by SPENCRE and FERNANDEZ. The name sof Colonel MAXIMUM BLANCO ought also to be mentioned among the most efficient officers of the expedition.

The garrison, forty in number, were taken complotely by surprise, and yielded after a short struggle. You may remember that when Cap-tain JOHN M. BALDWIN commanded here last Spring, he went up the Scrapiqui and re-pulsed two hundred Costa Ricans. BALDWIN SOON after transmitted to WALKER a plan of the river, with hints for a compaign against Costa Rica, of which Serapique and San Juan del Sur were to be the two points de appud. BALDWIN Was soon after removed from the army to a civil sinecure. It was he who saved the American women and children from massacre in the night attack at Ometepo. WALKER would take no advice in those days, and was jealous of all good officers. More than half of LOOKRIDGE'S men have already fallen sick, or have died of the marsh fever. The great Lord NELSON, when a young man, was one of a well appointed British force who attempted to penetrate Nicaragua by the San Juan River. Their success was only partial. LOCKEIDGE, with a handful of men, miserably furnished, was, of course, rapulsed. The facilities for defence against an army of invasion attempting the San Juan, are the greatest that could be desired, and as it is the intention of Costa Rica to keep up her present fortification on the river after this, we may consider that door as permanently closed against fillibusterism. There was a kind of poetical justice in the less of Hipp's Point by WALKER, the river San Juan having been, until then, the spiked door of the recruiting trap, through which so many thousands of miserable men have been decoyed, and by which so few have been able to return.

MAJOR H. K. ROGEES. Lhave a letter from Panama which arrived here by the Columbus. It informs me that my old acquaintance, Maj. H.K. ROGERS, who played the part of Secretary of Hacienda and general confiscator for WALKER, had taken passage up from Panama, in an open boat, for San San Juan del Sur, intending to rejoiu WALKER, from whom he was accidentally separated by the seizure of the river boats, which happened while he was at Greytown, looking after supplies. If he lands here he will be roughly treated, as he has been the principal advisor in all the violences committed against property in Nicaragua, and it was he and his party who were most active in the eack and burning of Granada. SPENCEE and his men were floating down the little San Carlos River on hafts, when the steamer passed down with Rogens and RUDLER on board. ROGERS was probably in liquor, as usual, or he would have seen the rafts and defeated SPENCER's outerprize. Here was another example of retributive justice.

Messers. MORGAN and GABBIBON to secure, the Transl-Line for themselves, is equal to the loss of the old Accessory Transit Company. The total of both must be at least one million of dollars. A property, that is contended for by millionaires, with articles, and vassels of war, and steamers, furnished at private cost, must be of immense value; both as a direct and legitimate source of profit, and as a grand machinary for the stock exchange. President Mora tells me that the profits of the Transit Line have been enormous, but that they have been entirely absorbed by a few men, (whom be named.) and that the general stockholder has been tovariably cheated by the management. It is impossible to attribute this result to any cause but the churacter of the men employed as managers. They have all accomplated fortunes.

FILLINUSTBRISM PROBABLY A DEPARTMENT OF STOCK-JO::BING.

You will be interested to know that the exclusive right of the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Transits has been negotiated with the Government of Costa Rica and Nicaragua by W. R. C. WEBSTER, his eminent services in the military management and planning of the expedition having given him a preference over al competitors. He left Costa Rica for P mama early in January, having the good wishes of the State with him.

President MORA regards the Walker concern in the light of an affair principally of Transit and Steam. ship Companies. I, however, am well informed of all the particulars of the Walker expedition from its first conception to the present time. I have repeatedly conversed with nearly all the principal agents in the affair, and they assure me that it originated in the brains of a few adventurous persons in California. HORNSBY, COLE, (of California,) and others, I am told, were in Nicaragua long before WALKER, and it was through Cone that his invitation and his powers over the Transit Company were secured to him. C. K. GARBISON managed the California business of the line and VANDEBRILT the New-York business. I found it impossible to convince MORA that VANDER-BILT and GABBISON were not the original fillibusters and WALKEB and HENNINGSEN were employee. " Ninguna cosa hay que los hombres no pueden hacer por . I dinero," he would reply to me, in Costa Rican patois. There is nothing that nen will not do for money. These people are all traders, merchants or producers for the market, and their views of American enterprise are based upon their own natural predilections. By the next mail I shall advise you fur-SANFIAGO. ther.

PROBABLE L'ATE OF WALKER.

I questioned MORA and his triends very closely as to their intentions should WALKER fall into their hands. They avoided giving any positive opinion, but seemed to believe that the Nicaraguans and Guatemalans would retainte cruelly upon him for the deaths of GOBBAL and SALAZAR. Others, however, will be implicated—President RIVAS himself, for instance, in the condemnation of CORRAL, and the Padre VIIIL in that of SALAZAR. I have been informed that the Fadre did not exert all the influence he might have used on the last occasion.

Had the seizure of the San Juan river boats been made by any but an American, I should have been much approved; but it has been sensibly beneficial to the character and prestige of our countrymen here, that the greatest service ever rendered to Costa Rica was by an American citizen. It is much for the glory of our arms, and has produced a counteraction in  $ou_r$ favor which I feel sensibly in my intercourse with the natives. The Henningsens and Natzmers have been beaten by a Yankee desperado.

THE COSTA BICAN ARMY.

Great improvements have been made in the organization of the Costa Rican armies. The Minió musket and rifle are extensively introduced, and the troops taught "to shoot low." After the two battles of the Transit road, the majority of the Anericans were found by the surgeons to have been wounded in the body and legs. A Costa Rican huntsman, killed a great number of Americans at Rivas. The Contral Americans have discovered the secret of our weak. ness in tais country, having lourned to wait patiently upon the masterly generalship of their ally the marsh fever, whose rapid advances sweep off, each month, one-fourth of the pale battalions of the invader. The lesser strategy of defensive war, to starve, terrify, aunoy, deceive, to cut off stragglers, interrupt communications, and make night attacks-drawing from the invader his hope and confidence-all this has atlength become familiar to them, and I do not now believe that there is a single intelligent native who thinks that the conquest of Central America is possible, even by armies well appointed and provisioned, much less by the ragged and balf starved men who trail a musket or rifle after a HENNINGSEN or a WALK-EL.

#### THE TRANSIT.

The Central American league is completed, and will endure as long as there is any fear of invasion from abroad. Nations who are able to carry on intestine wars for years among themselvos, are perhaps the better qualified by such bitter experiences to unite against a common enemy. They may be conquered by large and well-appointed armies, but they will nevertheless maintain a guerrilla war, and perish slowly. It seems to me very questionable, whether we have a right to destroy the entire malo population, and seize all the property of a people who have not offended us, but on the contrary have always coveted our friendship and asked for our protection It is, at least, a very excusable fault on their part, i they make it as difficult as possible for us to accom plish. 🔿

"If Every American who comes into Nicaragua," said is nofficer of WALKRE's army to me, "kills three men," is modified and two natives." Not less than fifteen thous said natives in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, must have perished from causes chiefly generated by the war The American less has been less than half as great, becking there were only seven thousand of them in all ! Of these, six, at least, have fallen. The destruction of property bas been proportionate. The entire cost of WALKEE's expedition cannot fall far short of three

