at a birth and all of them beautiful and healthy! This is an amount of good fortune, in the quiver filling line, which none but an Australian editor could allow to pass unchallenged.

Nevertheless, when matters a thousand fold more improbable are sent hither from Rivas, or imported from some of the intermediate manufactories; when we hear-not of five children being born together, which may or may not be possible—but of an army of outlaws who increase in numbers, confidence and strength the more they are routed, slaugh ered, starved, postilence stricken, abandoned, and cut off from all supplies of men, material and refreshment: when we are told (and there must be some military men amongst the critics) that 350 sickly men to-day have wrested from an enemy numbering 2,500, a poaition which 500 of the same men, in better health and every way better circumstanced, failed, on four different occasions, to wring from less than half that number of the same enemy; when the intelligence of the victory announces as its practical result that the attacking party, after a hard fight through a caetus ambuscade of two and a half or three miles long, succeeded eventually in regaining shelter under the fortifications from which they had broken forth at daybreak as no longer tenable, while the conquered enemy remained masters of the position attacked, and could even spare men from its defence to cut off the retreat of the assuitants; when this crazy congories of contradictory statements, frustrated successes and advances in the retrograde, is received from an avowedly interested source, the men of quibbles and inspections, of argument and incredulity, who lately wasted columns on the number of marrowfat peas contained in a single pod;-these same men open wide their astonished but unreluctant jaws, and the whole horrible bolus goes down, without either deglutition at the time, or any subsequent effort at digestion.

The editor down in Florida who lately stuffed the crop of a turkey-buzzard with diamonds, had, undoubtedly, no other object than to satisfy his printer's demand for another stick-full; and he in Maine, who more recently stranded four mighty whales (minutely discriminating between the ballana mysticetus, the eachalot and great northern rorqual,) had, probably, no other aim than to improve the health of his readers by giving them a run to the frog-pond in which the prodigy was said to be on view. These weak and harmless, if not amiable inventions, could not deceive the vigorous incredulity of our metropolitan echsors; the buzzard's crop was opened, and the corn in its interior acknowledged; the Maine man's butterboat was everset, and the suppositious cetacea sent back to blow and flounder at the pole.

But the Law-Morgan hallucination has its hook in the leviathan's nose, and journalism is drawn after it through cambric needle eyes of The Impossible-as certain sinners, in the good book, are said to be drawn through to heaven. The buzzard and marrowfat stories had no interest to be subserved by their credence: the Law-Morgan romances have lives and characters and millions of money, sunk and in expectancy, depending on their manufacture and reception. Is it logic to reject the retail and purposeless improbabilities of the former, while swallowing without shrug or murmur the wholesale impossibilities behind which these million moneyed gamblers are playing for security?

Let us examine the latest news from Rivas by the light of our former dispatches and see what the whole amounts to.

WALKER, on the 16th of March, gave orders for another attack on St. George. At daybreak on the 17th he commenced the assault, and had just entered the plaza when news reached him that Henningsen, left behind in Rivas with fifty men, was countercharged by the Central-American allies, and would be shortly overwhelmed unless promptly and effectually succored. Abandoning the victorious attack, the victorious fillibusters wheeled round to win another victory by victoriously marching back to the unconquered town in which HENNINGSEN and his fifty were victoriously (or otherwise) defending themselves. But on attempting this, it was found that the road over which, on four previous occasions, (the 26th and 30th January, and 4th and 6th February,) they had victoriously marched to similar victories, was now occupied by their enemies who lay behind the cactus hedges on cither side—thus forming a double lane of musket. ry through which the victorious gentlemen would have to escape with their lives as best they might. Some portion, a majority of them, doubtless did undoubtedly escape, and got back into the city from which the fatuity or desperation of their commander had led them forth at day-break. St. George was not captured: its church still stands on the eastern side of the plaza, and forms the catidel towards which all the trenches, covered ways and places of arms, designed by CHEVALIER (the French Colonel in command) converge: its garrison and the whole allied army encamped within and around it, still receive uninterruptedly their provisions and reinforcements from the lake. Rivas was not relieved of its block, ade; its garrison are still cooped up within a narrower compas, and environed by enemies constantly receiving fresh accessions, while the last twenty recruits to HENNINGSEN by GARBISON from San Francisco, were more than compensated, on the wrong side of the ledger, by desertions from the guard of honor sent down to San Juan del Sur to "welcome them"-Nicaragua for, take them prisoners—and the losses of the united party while fighting their way back to join the fillibuster force at Rivas.

This is the naked sum and substance of the fifth victory at St. George-using the word after fifth with precisely the same significance that HENNINGSEN and Captain Anderson attach to it. Taking their statements without question or abatement, so far as the facts are concerned, their united jubilations are based on these substantial results.

But great importance, it seems, is attached to the circumstance that these letters were written, one to the wife, the other to the father, of the parties writing. "There can be no deception here," cries the gullible critic: "It must be true as gospel," echoes the still more gullible public-and forthwith the recruiting system is recommended, and men are sent off to perish, lest those muskets and howitzers, referred to in the unsigned letter intercopted on the San Juan, should remain without an occupation!

It seems a hopeless task to reason against this universal mulishness. The irrationalities of Bedlam are solid judgment when contrasted with this preposterous credulity. Suppose George Law or Charles Morgan were to ask men to go down to Pier 20 and roll molasses hogsheads for them gratuitously for a single day, how many laborers, think you, would engage, out of pure love and affection, in the unrecompensed toil? Yet when they ask men to desert home and country, relations, sympathies and the comforts of civilized life in a free country-not for a day, but forever-not at the loss of a dollar, but of life-not to swell the capitals of men already wealthy, (or supposed to be so,) but to destroy, without personal benofit, the lives and proporties of poor miserable freemen who are fighting for their homes, their independence, their alters and their wives-not for larger liberty than we here enjoy, but to help elevate a military tyrant who has shot hundreds just like them, giving the order for their death without remorse enough to shake his finger as he sits quietly at his table penning just such victories as these-not to enjoy themselves, even, during a short life and a merry one, (for that desire, in such a class, is common,) but to die dogs deaths under worse treatment than ever hounds experienced.—when this is the substantial request made by Mr. Law or Morgan, the monstrous paradox seems to stagger reason; and discornment is never recovered until its eyes are torn open to glare upon the hopclessness and horror of the enguising vortex round which they whizl and rush with drunken fury, drawn nearer every instant to that black, spiral, writhing emptiness down which all such Nicaraguan ventures must finally disappear.

"But the letters from Hanningsen and Anderson were to their nearest and dearest, and could men of character and honor prevariente or palter at such a crisis, and in the inmost confidence of such relation-

hip Y' Let those who ask this read the following extract: it is taken from the Sun of the 7th of April, and is used to introduce a letter from Captain ALYXANDER T. S. Andreson to his father, a resident in this City, I believe, and one who may well be proud of two as gallant sons as ever did desperate service in a desperate cause, still keeping unturnished names where dishonor riots, and holding pure, well-ordered lives in the midst of general debauchery. "We are advised by this mail, moreover," says the journal quoted, "that the brothers Anderson" (Frank cu the river and Aleck at head quarters) "have written regularly by every conveyance, and were disappointed that the letters did not appear in prist, inasmuch as

Annerson's from personal knowledge, and Henningsaw's from what little we have heard-holding both to be gentlemen, and, therefore, incapable of private falsehood to a private friend, what responsibility of affectionate confidence can you attach to letters which the writers are "disappointed" not to see "in print?" Go ask the receivers of those letters if the published documents contain all that was inclosed within the respective envelopes? Were there no pained confessions on little slips kept back from the public eye? Had they nothing to say to those nearest and dearest to them save what they would be willing for all the

Our common experience makes such a hypothesis absurd. Even under the commonest circumstances of unexciting life, a sen's letter to his father, a husband's to his wife, will inevitably contain (supposing the writers to have fleshy, not leaden, hearts) suggestions, aspirations, reminiscences—brief words or paragraphs through which the hidden love will stream on the intended eye. Do the letters, then, that have been published contain all that the letters received conveyed?

We have a right to ask this question, for the letters have been thrust upon us without our seeking, and credence is claimed for them on the specific ground (and no other) that they are the private letters of the writers, penned in the unbosoming confidence of affection to those most interested in their welfare. Take away this absolute entireness-let even the one word "false" be scribbled inside the envelope, and the whole remainder will become a ruse de guerre, which the recipient will sadly understand, and sadly make use of in the papers to the intended purpose. It is a Lateful word to be obliged to use in this connection. but one as true as hateful, and as necessary as true,these private letters are a swindle unless the public are taken into the whole confidence that is claimed for their private character.

But the converse of the proposition will not hold. The letters may be given entire, and still be intended to convey a wholly fulse impression to the public—an impression necessary to the sustainment of the Law-Mergan scheme-at the cost of personal feeling. Manly endurance never groams over the inevitable: nor will a generous affection pain the helpless and absent by a detail of sufferings and dangers that are unavoidable and must be met.

Casting aside all doubt, however, take the letters as they stand, and the synopsis of results is substantially that given in a proceding paragraph. It is the eid story of Massaya and Granada, and the previous attacks upon St. George-with the difference in this case, that the allies were strong enough to surround and attempt to capture the whole of the fillibuster force. When WALKER attacked Massaya, the enemy made a razzia on Granada, but retired on the return of the fillituaters to their plundered head quarters. When WALKER attacked St. George for the fifth and last time, the enemy not only made a counter-movement upon Rivas, but even attempted to cut off and capture the attacking party. The victory announced by the Texas implies that WALKER, having had the "foolishness" to enter this cul de sac, had the good fortune to escape out of it with less loss than might have been expected. Divested of the rhodomontade designed to "appear in print," the facts related in HENNINGSEN'S and Andreson's letters, "have this extent-no more."

As this letter is a mere criticism, not pretending to any occult information, let me now give a few extracts from the accounts, since sbundantly confirmed. sent home by Captain John M. GRIFFIN, of this City, who, though not an educated factician, is reputed one of the most intelligent, active, and indomitable men in WALKER's army; he is a nobleman of Nature's patent, and all that he says—as all that Anderson might say, if really addressing a private friend—is entitled to implicit credence.

"We found," says GRIFFIN, describing the attack of the 26th of January last,-" we found that it was impossible to get into the plaza without losing a great number of men, so we fell back about six hundred yards to a building on the road" (Price's blacksmith shop, most probably,) "and there took a position, We determined to wait till morning came. The enemy, in the meantime, threw out parties to flank us, but we held them in check until daylight, and then found that they were on three sides of us. We kept cpen our rear, so as to make good our retreat in case of their flanking us. We held this position until about 11 o'clock next morning. That afternoon we attacked the enemy with our whole force, but it was no use; we had to fall back again." [At this time, according to GETFTIN'S account, there were but 800 allies in St. George, who succeeded in repelling the attacks he is describing. The allies subsequently received 1,000 men from Obraje.] "On 30th January," again writes Generia, "we again attacked St. George under Henningsen, but my God, what an attack! On we wont, the men falling in all directions; we charged them and fell back, charged them again, fell back again, and stood fighting them against their own barricades for one hour and a half. We lost in killed and wounded, about 90 men." [On this occasion HENNINGSEN fell back to Rivas without effecting anything, save the slaughter of some Central Americans who could be better spared than the ninoty gallant fellows lost in effecting it.] This same manœuvre-if desperation deserves the scientific name-was repeated on 4th of February, at 5 P. M. "But," again writes Captain Griffin, "it was no use." "We killed two of their colonels and about 175 men," this time. "We lost about 40 in killed and wounded." "We fell back again on this place," (letter dated from Rivas,) "and rested for three days, and then," (7th of February,) " took along with us all of our cannon. three six-pound guns and three howitzers, for the purpose of shelling the enemy out, but it did no good." "They had dug intrenchments all around the plaza, and when we would use the cannon shot on them, they took to the intrenchment." "We did not chargo them," (this time,) "as it would have been foolishness, and we would have lost a great many

Now notice: He says that to charge these worksnot intrenchments, exactly, but no matter for thatwould have been "foolishness," even though defended by an enemy vastly inferior to that which was in their occupation at the date of last advices. As psipable and proved "foolishness" no charge was made by Hanningsen, although the fillibuster force must have been then much stronger than at the date of the last attack under WALKER. What follows as the inference but that desperation, and not hope,

impelled the fifth mad movement? St. George is a mere plaza, perhaps one thousand feet square, surrounded externally by a barricade, and traced within the inclosure by trenches and covered ways, diverging into places of arms, sufficient for the sudden concealment and with drawal of two thousand men, and consequently their as sudden reappearance at every point within the sides. These fronts of defence and rallying points converge towards the east side of the Plaza, connecting with the church, which thus becomes the citadel a bull-proof, massive structure, built of hardened carth and capable of sheltering, and pierced to emit the fire of not less than 600 men. Its cannon entiade and sweep the whole area of the Plaza, and two solehe buildings, left standing on either side, act as redoubts and cross fire in front of its approach. This, the courts and enceints of the system of dethen, is the centre and enceinte of the system of definee designed by the French Colonel Chevalten—as I gather from the accounts (our only data) given of the fortifications in your Aspirwall correspondence—which appears written by a person, though not versed in the art military, yet of strong general judgment and very patient impartiality. Like all other Indian towns in Central America, St. George was surrounded by plantations of corp. Surar and plantations, but towns in Central America, St. George was surrounded by plantations of corp, sugar and plantains; but these have, of course, been destroyed by the French Colorel in command. From the lake, half a mile distant, the two attenness in the hands of the Central Americans supply it with previsions, recruits, and the other munitions of war.

So much walcard from the crazy trash put together in the newspapers by correspondents who write, they know not what, but fling out every report and circumstance that reaches them, or is crammed down their threats by interested parties, without the least effort at arrangement, or the formation of a general plar-and such were the advantages of position, to gain which WILLIAM WALKER made his fifth and last

sally from Rivas. Orders were issued on the 16th of March for this Orders were issued on the 16th of March for this attack on St. George—"it being reported," says An resson, "that the allies were not very strong there." There being but two and a half or three miles between the fowns, these orders must have been carried either by spies or describes to the Central American camp, and hence the ambuselde of the cactus bedges. At day light of the 17th, WALKER was in position, and opened five with his artillery from the western side against the church. Under cover of this fire his men attacked the barriers at two control with a probably; but this is only conjeccover of this from the new attacked the partiers at two or three points probably; but this is only conjecture. "Our six pounders played on the church with such effect that the enemy, who were there in large numbers, were forced to fly to other parts, and at last, having been driven from the corner to another, were compelled to lears the plaza altogether."

From this it becomes evident that young Annualizations and other the covered ways and other

ern knew nothing of the covered ways and other means of sudden conceniment existing in the interior of the plaze; Le imagined that they were driven away, while their disappearance was a concentrated management designed to they depended upon their publication as a ready means," and so forth.

What think you now of these private letters? and holding the characters of the writers as high as you holding the characters of the writers as high as you have a specific private letters? The work was should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the fall and the circle in gaged until at we should come of the gaged until at we should come of bly have existed. It is the same with unusual strawber-rice, and mothers of superior focundity, five children will—and we cannot hold them higher than we hold capture of Rivar. That last place of refuge wrested

from them, the Law Morgan force must have perished to a man. "Our little army not exceeding 350 men all told," says Ambarson, "were surrounded by the enemy numbering 2,500 to 3 000. We were completely hemmed in. But," continues the Captain, with charming unconsciousness, "we had gained our point"

charming unconsciousness, "we had gained our point (what point in the name of heaven? the capture of St. George?" No! The reside of Rivas? No! but) "in drawing them out of the place!!" Now it is norally certain that the defenders never quitted the plaza, and absolutely certain that they nad, walker would have taken massagion of both, as he never quirted the Unurch—their citadel. If they had, WALKEB would have taken possession of both, as he marched there at special risk for the special purpose of deing. "All communication with Rivas was cut cff" continues Anderson, "and we were without provisions." "Their next move, therefore, was to attempt to cut off our retreat." "Rivas being defended only by a few citizens" adds the Contain "Walkerson" and the Contain "Walkerson". tempt to cut on our retreat. Rivas being about only by a few citizens," adds the Captain, "WALKER found himself in a very ticklish position!"

Let me remark that these ticklish positions are al-

together too frequent for men to laugh at them; they are the chronic malady of slitbusterism, and the "Roady Relief" that shall do away with them must be more miraculous in military matters than any ever

be more miraculous in military matters than any ever bottled and be-puffed for physical.

The fifth victory, therefore, ended in the escape of the Law-Morgan outlaws from the last ticklish posi-tion into which their leader's fatuity or desperation of last writing, the allies were within one thousand yaras of Rivas and were not to be touched for two or three days! This is victory with a vengeance: the assaulted town is not taken, but the assaulters are divisors book through as the control of the control o driven back through an organized ambuscade, and more closely besieged than ever in the town from which they sa'lled! The next victory over the allies at St. George will probably place them in possession of the last square mile of ground held by the invaders in Nicarngua; and the next following immense success of WM. WALKER will probably be his escape to San Francisco, from whonce returning to the Atlanti: States be could undoubtedly make a good deal o money by lecturing before our Lyceums and othe tlue-stocking associations on the subject of—Publi

Brigandage as an Art.

Finally, let me ask what can Gen. Henningsen mear by his repeated use of the phrase—"this broaks up the alies," or the "alies are broken up," or other words to that effect? In all the previous accounts received from him, he uses these identical, or strictly similar phrases, in connection with the four former victories? and artising efforts a betale of the box former. victories? and writing after the battle of M arch 17, we again find this purely military phrase used with a totally unmilitary significance. Our victory is decisive," he says in one of his private letters designed for the public eye, "and breaks up the allies complete. ly, and in a few weeks all fighting within the boundaries of Nicaragua will be over." We can fancy the grip spile overgraphic the George Service for the grip spile overgraphic the grip spile over the the grim smile overspreading the General's features as that last paragraph was penned. All fighting will be over in a few weeks, he says; but how? By more fillibuster victories with the results herein before exampled? or by some terrible defeat of the al-lies that shall make Presidents Mora and Rivas undisputed masters of the country?

disputed masters of the country?

In another letter to another person of the same data, General Henningskn again uses the stereotyped and suspicious expression: "The defeat is fatal to the enemy—it breaks them up" Another letter (same date and place) from an officer who appears on inti-mate terms with Hennesen—probably one of his law aid de camps—repeats the dubious phrase in a form only slightly varied, and savering a rongly of precon-cortment. "American Minio rifles," it says, "and Henningsen howitzers and cannon did the business. The allies are finally used up."

New how can Hanningsen as a military man speak of "breaking up" large masses of men who have noither order, nor morate, nor discipline; but who will scatter in one hour and reassemble the next, with the instinct, and no more shame than a flock of pigeons roused from a stubble field by the great of a double. roused from a stubble field by the crack of a doublebarrel, and the feathers flying from two of their wounded comrades? The pigeons will go back to the field so long as they are hungry and grain can be found in its furrow; and the Central Americans will reuni e after every temporary or local defeat, and go back to surround the invaders, upon whose extermination their own safety is at stake. This is pretty back to surround the invaders, upon whose excellentation their own safety is at stake. This is pretty well instanced by the fact that the last terrible reverses at St. George and along the cavtus road, brought the allies within a thousand yards of the ramparts which, before, they had been three miles away from. The General seriously perils his reputation by the use of such unmeaning rant.

And now, Sir, to conclude. This letter is written—

not on private information, as were my former let-ters—but as a simple criticism on the exparte state-ments of these most interested in having their true position misunderstood. The means of conveyance that carried Henningsen's, Anderson's and General CAZNEAU'S last letters stopped mine, for the same rea-con that theirs were stopped in the convoyance which brought my former correspondence. It is a drawn game between us on that point, and there I am content to let the matter rest.

God knows this letter has been written with a heavy heart—as one miraculously resured, who stands upon a cliff and sees fresh victims drifting towards the death that few escape. Friends have gone down in the whirlpool, and friends will follow; the ruin that was closing yawns again, and the experience of two years of massacre is shriveled up from the minds of men by the electric spark that flashes a lie from New Orleans to Wall-street.

THE VOICE OF NICARAGUA.

THE WAR IN NICARAGUA. Review of the Recent Reports of General Walker's Successes in Nicaragua.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times: Having been absent from your City and much occupied with matters of a personal nature, your paper, dated the 4th inst., either failed to reach me, or was overlooked amid the press of more immediate business. This must be my sufficient excuse to the "Officer of Nicaragua," who did me the doubtful honor in that issue to suppose me "the instrument of Gen. Goicornia, the confidential book keeper of VANDERBILT, and a kind of literary understrapper to Mr. M. O. ROBERTS." [Correct me if I err in this quotation, as I only saw the letter referred to on file in the counting-room of your office.] It strikes me that Capt. J. F. FABNUM Writes quite as well as the "Officer of Nicaragus," and the "Officer of Nicaragua" no whit better than J. E. FARNUM. Both have plainly impaired their somewhat limited knowledge of any language, in their efforts to acquire the tongue in which they must hereafter address the native peons and bond-slaves of the estates specially confiscated for their use by the extremely generous Mr. WALEER. Should both, as I suspect, prove one, then the Captain's rough and tumble fight with the Costa Rican negroes, the subsequent fundange and the fancy dances, and the cold shoulder turned on him (even in despite of these exploits!) by Col. Look-EIDGE,-these united agencies must have worked a beneficial change in the Nicaraguan Officer's inward and spiritual man. A second challenge might have increased his popularity (rather on the wane) at the St. Charles: and his judgment deserves credit for having resisted the temptation.

But enough of this absurdity; a statement which contradicts itself in the eyes of alt who know anything of the adverse interests alleged to be united in my letters, may well be treated with contempt. Let us turn to the graver and more elaborate absurdities put forth on the arrival of the Tests, under the heading "Highly important from Nicarigua."

It would really seem that the newsmongers and vicarious correspondents of the press had renounced all right of private judgment and criticism when called on to record the news manufactured at Head quarters for the service of the Law Morgan cause. Let a prodigious gooseberry appear in any provincial print, and, before our mouths have rightly watered for it, forth springs a legion of editorial logicians with bristling pens, all ready to rob our imagination of the feast, by proving that such a goozeberry could never possi-