ARRIVAL OF THE TEXAS.

HIGHLY

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Grea Battle Fought near Rivas.

The Allies Utterly Routed with Immense Slaughter.

AID TO GENERAL WALKER FROM LEON.

Rumored Assassination of Ex-President Rivas.

OPERATIONS ON THE SAN JUAN.

Reinforcements to Col. Lockridge.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

A Mail Steamer Robbed by Two Peruvian Ships-of-War.

A British Fleet in Pursuit of the Pirates.

The steamship Texas, John S. Crowell, Commander, from San Juan del Norte and Aspinwall, via Key West, with passengers, to Messra, Charles Mon-SAN & Sons, arrived last night. The Texas left San Juan on the 20th ult., and reached Aspinwall next

The steamship Orizaba, Capt. Heatnex, left San Francisco on the 5th ult., vid Manzilla and San Juan del Sur, and arrived at Panama on the 22d. The Texas received the Orizabi's passengers on the 23d, and sailed at 3 P. M. Sunday, touching at Key West

The news from Rivas, Nicaragua, head-quarters of en. Walker, is up to the 18th. Gen. Walker and army were in good health, and had plenty of provisions and ammunition.

On the 16th, Gen. Walker with 400 men made an attack on St. George, occupied by about 2,090 of the enemy. After driving the enemy and gaining the plaza, he burned a part of the town most important to the allied army, when he learned that about 1,200 of the enemy under Gan. CHAMORRA had marched by another road to make an attack on Rivas; whereupon Gen. WALKER marched for that place and met the enemy in full retreat at the forks of three roads, hot_ by pursued by Gen. Hanningson and his command, who had driven them out of Rivas, upon their attack, with great slaughter.

On either side of the road where the allied forces were met by General WALKER was an impenetrable growth of cactus, making it impossible for them to escape, and placing them between the deadly fire of General WALKER in their front, and General Hen-MINGEN in their rear-in consequence of which the allies were completely panic-struck, and, throwing down their arms, stood paralyzed, meeting their fate with little or no resistance. Noarly all their officers were killed, and very few of their troops escaped being killed or wounded.

The Allies, by their own account, lost 327 killed and over 300 wounded. Gen. WALKER estimates their less at about 1,100-600 killed and 500 wounded.

Gen. WALHER'S loss was 2 killed and 21 wounded. The slaughter was so great that Gen. WALKER Was unable to properly bury the dead, and was compelled to order the bodies burned to prevent putrefaction and insure the health of the city of Rivas, which order was being carried out.

The sloop-of-war St. Mary was at San Juan del Sur when the Orizaba left.

It is reported, and generally believed, that Gen. CANAS, the commander-in-chief of the allies, is under arrest for having made certain overtures to Gen. WALKER; also, that Gen. Curlion had raised a body of men in Leon, and was about to march to join WALKER; and that President RIVAS had been assasginated. The last report is said to be confirmed by a letter received at Greytown by the wife of his son,

"SPENCEE," VANDEBBILT's agent, has left the country, and was to have sailed on the Illinois. It is reported that General Moba, becoming suspicious o him, had written to his brother, President Mona, of Costa Rica, relating thereto, and President Mora replied that "the man who would betray his own countrymen would betray any one, and to watch his movements with the utmost scrutiny."

Colonel Lockeidge, on the San Juan River, had received another strong reinforcement of Texians, with a large amount of provisions and ammunition, and with the steamer J. N. Scott, recently retaken, (which had been thoroughly repaired,) proceeded up

The command of Colonel L. now garrison the only two communications by water to Costa Rica on the San Juan River, viz.: at Hipp's Point, mouth of the Serapiqui River, 210 men, under the command of Colonel F. B. Anderson; and the San Carlos Island. at the mouth of the San Carlos River, 188 men, under the command of General C. R. WHEAT; the balance 162, in the advance near Machuca Rapids, under the immediate command of Colonel Lockerber.

On the 18th, Col. L. reconnoitered the enemy's position at Castillo, and from prisoners taken received the important information that WALKER had gained a great victory, and the allies had fallon back on Massaya or Granada, completing propositions of peace. The Costa Ricans were not willing to join the Conference, but had sent "VANDERBILT'S agent, SPENCER," out of the country, and have opened the Transit to the English Government.

Important documents seized by Col. LOCKRIDGE, proving the above facts, have been sent to Washing ton, United States, and to the President of Nicaragua, at Rivas. The Costa Ricans have only 350 men at San Carlos under Gen. Mona.

Col. LOCKEIDGE has 500 men, with 7 pieces of artillery, plenty of small arms, ammunitions and provisions, and is now more confident of his success

The Royal Mail steamer New Granada, arrived from Callao, touching at intermediate ports, on the 21st ult. On her way up, while stopping at Huanchoca, on the 14th, she was boarded by the Poruvian steamer Lao, now in the hands of VIVANCO, the Revolutionist, and therefrom forcibly took various arms and equipments, with \$32,000 in specie, and also ships' stores and provisions in act of perfect piracy.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times Bloody Battle Near Rivas -- Walker Victorious. Panama, Sunday, March 22, 1857.

The Orizaba, J. H. Blethen, Commander, ar. rived at about 8 o'clock to-day, having left San Juan del Sur on the 19th. She brings 90 passengers for New-York. The Orizaba landed 21 men only for WALKER, at San Juan. Major Rocens, with 70 men, came down from Rivas, to receive this reinforcement, and the cursing, a passenger tells me, at the small number composing it, was perfectly awful.

The report this time from Rivas, is, that on the 16th March, WALHEE, with a force of 400 men, went down to St. George to attack the enemy in positionthat he got into the Plaza, and was chopping them up like mixee meat, when he heard firing of heavy guns at Rivas. He immediately returned upon his steps, and about half-way between the two places

on Henningeen, who had been left "with a large body of men in garrison" at Rivas. WALKER opened his mortars upon them in the narrow road in front, while Henningszn did the same with his four-pounders in the rear, killing, as they confess, 327, and wounding 300 more. Walker lost two killed and twenty-one wounded-

Following up this story I finally get a more mod. erate one-one derived from an officer of the sloop-ofwar St. Mary's by a very truthful-appearing passen. ger. He says that FERNANDEZ CHAMORRO lost about 800 men killed and wounded, and WALKER about 40 to 50. I presume, now, if you deduct 93 per cent. from this moderate account, you will be somewhere in the neighborhood of the truth. At least this is my experience of Walker stories from San Juan. I presume there is but little reason to doubt that a fight did really take place, although the big fight brought down by the Sierra Nevada on the 5th of March, in which WALKER literally moved his enemy down like grass, proves never to have taken place.

There is a report that on or about the 10th instant, Col. CAYGEE, who I wrote you was at San Juan with 30 Rangers, and who intended to cut his way back to Rivas with them and the 75 or 80 men brought down by the Sierra Nevada, started on his march. He met a large Costa Rican force about five miles out on the Transit road, where a fight took place in which he loss 40 men killed and badly wounded, but succeeded in gaining Rivas. I cannot learn the less of his enemy.

WALKER is reported to have " plenty of provisions and munitions of war." I hear from men who talked

with some of the people of the St. Mary's, who had

been lately into his camp, that he is reduced to beef and plaintnins; and some days, when the Rangers cannot get out of the city, to plaintains alone. He is reported to have 400 fighting men, which is parhaps not more than 50 or 60 over his real number. BOSQUET, with his 1,000 Costa Ricans, had not arrived at San Juan on the 19th. He is probably there by this time. This is all I can gather. But you will

perceive that WALBER cannot last much longer unless he gets reinforcements. Of course he cannot get them from the Atlantic with the river closed, and California has shut down on him, as the few men brought by the Orizaba fully evidences. There was a report, fully believed by WALKER's men, that Hon. PIEBBE SOULE was on his way out with 1,200 men, to cross this Isthmes, with plenty of munitions and provisions, and that the Oritaks was to wait here to take

Capt. FASSYOUR, of WALKER'S two-gam schooner at San Juan, came passenger on the Orizabz for his health, having suffered much from fever and rheams-

The St. Mary's would sail in a few days for Panama. Capt. Davis and officers were all well. F. W. E.

Latest Nicaraguan News.

From the Aspinwall Courier, March 23. The steamer Texas, Capt. CROWELL, arrived at this port this atternoon, from New-Orleans vid San Juan del Norte, where she landed one hundred and thirty men under the command of Major Crupers, for the reinforcement of the force of Col. Lochellor, Walker's representative on the San Juan River. This reinforcement is composed chiefly of Texans, and a very large portion of them did service throughout the war between the United States and Mexico. HORNSHY is with the men, but not in command.

Since our last advices from Greytown, nothing has been done by the fillibusters excepting the repair of the steamer Scott, which vessel left Punta Arenas yesterday morning in excellent condition, with the re-cruits and a quantity of provisions and ammunition. She was to carry the troops to Fort Slatter at the mouth of the river St. Carlos—thence to convey the force required to open the river above to Machuca rapids; thence the force would go around the rapids, as it probably could not pass over and cut a road across to Castillo. The present plan is to proceed immediately to San Carlos, after taking Castillo, and to invest it, by landing below and attacking it on the porth side.

The force under Lockupor is now considerably more than four hundred, one hundred and twenty of which will remain at Serapiqui, and seventy-five at Fort Slatter, at the mouth of the St. Carlos River. These stations are to be permanently garrisoned.

The only item of news of any importance known at San Juan, from the interior, was the death of Ex-President Rivas by assassination at Leon. The news was received by the wife of RAMON RIVAS, the son of

The above items we published in an extra on Satur day afternoon last; since we have learned that Gon. Horner submitted the men he had brought out to the command of Col. LOCKRIDGE, because special authority had been received by Col. L. from WALKER, to retain command on the San Juan River. We understand, too, that there had been an attempt made (in which Gen. H. was not at all concerned) to supersede LOCKBINGE, which attempt failed on account of the prompt and manly resistance of L.

San Juan (March 119) Correspondence of the Aspinwal Courier.

Nothing of importance has occurred on the river since the retreat of Col. Trrvs and his men from Castillo. The Walker force is stationed at Scrapiqui and on the island at the mouth of the river San Carand on the island at the mouth of the river San Carlos. The Costa Ricans are at Castillo, their pickets extending down near Machuca rapids. Col. Look-bids has been here several days with the river steamer Rescue awaiting the arrival of the Texas from Nevr-Orleans by which he expected to recive large reinforcements. The Texas arrived last night bringing 140 men and also provisions. They went up the river this morning.

It appears that the Costa Rican force that drove Colonel Titus from Castillo consisted of only fiftymen, while the force under Titus numbered about

men, while the force under Tirus numbered about two hundred; the Costa Ricans boast greatly about the affair. There is no reliable news from WALKEL The United States ship Suratoga left this morning

for Havana.

The river steamer Scott, taken at Castillo, is nearly repaired, and will be in running order in a few days. The river is very low.

Statement of a Passenger by the Texas. NO RELIABLE INFORMATION FROM WALKER-COM-

MUNICATION WITH RIVAS STILL CUT OFF.

Among the passengers by the Texas is Mr. EDWIN AVERY, of Ohio, returning from a seven-years' cruise in California. He made himself well acquainted with the position of affairs at San Juan Del Sur, and also at Panams, and has given us the following

The Orizaba, on the way down, first stopped at Manzanilla, about 300 miles above Acapulco, where a coaling dépôt has been established by the Morgan Line of steamers. They here learned that ten of the Walker recruits, by the Sierra Nevada, deserted at that place. The Orizaba had 22 recruits for WALKER; they arrived at the San Juan del Sur on the 17th, and left on the 18th of March. They found everything in a very stagmant condition here, the town resembling the deserted California diggins. The contrast in this respect was very striking to Mr. Aveny, as he lived in the country in 1851 and 1852, at which time San Juan was a thriving town.

The United States ship St. Mary's was lying off the port, and the steamer was visited by her officers and men, from whom he gathered considerable information as to the state of things in that region. This was by no means flattering to the success of WALKER. Major Torrey told him the 75 recruits from the Sierra Nevada got into a drunken fight the same day on which they landed, and two of them were shot in quelling the disturbance. These facts were stated to the 22 new comers by the Orizaba, by Mr. CHATFIELD, who explained to them the dangers to which they were exposed, with the Costa Ricans all around them, by whom they were liable to be attacked any moment.

Mr. Aviex had a long conversation with John L. PRIEST, the Consul at San Juan, who, in answer to a variety of questions, as to the position of WALKER, and his own opinion of his situation, stated that there was absolutely no reliable information from Rivas, the communication being still closed. There were the usual rurnors of battles, in which WALKER was said to have killed 500 or so of the Costa Ricans, but it had become an old story, and nobody placed any confidence in the reports. His relations to WALKER were of such a nature be did not like to speak in this way, but truth compelled him to admit that WALKER's position was a critical one. For three weeks they had received no information from him. Upon the same night of their arrival, however, it was rumored that Col. WATERE came down from Rivas, with an oscort of 60 men, with dispatches for the Orizeba, but what

their nature was he did not learn. A SEARCH FOR DESERTERS.

There was a general ransacking on board the steam. er for deserters, on the day she left San Juan. Quite a number of the Fillibusters were on board, and openly expressed a wish to leave; and as it was suspect.

several were sent ashore, with threats that they would be shot when they reached their quarters.

CAPTAIN PAYSSOUX LEAVES.

None of WALKER's men, except Capt. FAYSSOUR, came down on the steamer, and he left, as was understood, on account of a severe attack of rheumatism. He is represented as a man small in stature, but of a wiry make, possessing much intelligence, but very taciturn as to Walker's affairs:—he talked but little upon the general subject, and that with the officers of the steamer. He wears huge black whiskers and mustaches. Re stopped at Panama.

It being understood that Morgan's steamer were unfriendly to taking away the deserters, there was less attempt to get on board of her; but the agent of the constwise steamer at Panama says that deserters from WALKER are found at all the places where they touch for freight and coal.

DESERTERS AT PANAMA AND ASPINWALL. At Panama, and also at Aspinwall, there were many straggling deserters in a destitute condition, and

without means to pay their passage home. AFFAIRS ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE.

The Texas touched at Punta Arenas on her way down, and brought about a desen of Lockernes's and Annexison's force to Panama. Among them were two officers, Major Hall, Commissary General in the army, (a son of Ex-Mayor Hall, of Brooklyn,) and Capt. FABREWORTH, both of whom had quarreled with LOCKEIDER and left. Eeveral other important persons in connection with the operations on the river were among the passengers,

LOCKHIDGE and ANDERSON were at Punta Arenas, fitting out another expedition to ascend the river-Their forces still held Serapiqui, but had not made any progress upwards. They gave out that they were intending to take San Carlos soon.

Mr. Avery has lived near two years in the country; he never had any faith in WALKER's success, and from all the information, from all quarters, he can gather, considers his case a hopeless one. For his own part, he would not take the whole country as a gift. There is not a tree, plant or shrubthat has not a pricker in it, nor an insect that has not a sting in his tail. It is no place for white men any how. ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASSACRE AT PANAMA-TROUBLE FEARRD.

It was commonly reported at Panama, that it was the intention of the natives to celebrate the Anniversary of the Massacre of the 15th of April, and fears were entertained that, in case this scheme should be carried out, there would be a renewal of the bloody scenes of that day. The French Consul has openly criticized the conduct of Americans in connection with that affair, casting the blame upon the California passengers, and exculpating the natives. This would, it was thought, not assist a peaceable termination of

The sloop of war Decatur, and frigate Independence, were lying in the Bay of Panama, and an American man-of-war at Aspinwall,

News From New-Granada and the South Pacific.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NEW-GRANADIAN GOVERNMENT-THE RAILROAD, ETC.

Correspondence of the Now-York Daily Times: PANAMA, Sunday, March 22, 1957.

PANAMA.

The people here, both natives and foreigners, are in a feverish state, awaiting the next mall from Bogota. Some of the white scoundrels here, who helped on the April massacre, are growing bold enough to brag of their exploits, seeing that there is but little or no danger of the United States insisting upon their punishment. Indeed, I would not be much surprised if the Government at Washington allowed our Minister and Commissioner to dilly dally about the matter, until another massacre actually forced it to do something. Nothing would tend so greatly to secure the safety of the Isthmus transit as for the United States to demand that the instigators and operators in the 15th of April murders be brought to trial and punished.

The lailroad is in fine order now. The stone abutments on nearly all the streams are fixished, and the iron bridges are being laid down. I passed over the road two days since and noted many improvements within the past two months. The trains now make

the time regularly in three hours or less. The ship William Sturges, with 1,000 tons coals for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived here

to-day, 120 days from New-York. The Texas strived at Colon yesterday from San Juan del Norte, but as yet we have no news by her. I send you the South Pacific news.

PERU.

THE REVOLUTION UNSUCCESSFUL-ROBBERY OF THE MAIL STEAMER-LOAN TO COSTA RICA

The British steam packet New-Granada, with dates from Valparaiso to the 1st instant, and Lima and Callao dates to the 12th, arrived at Panama on the 21st. She brings nothing to change my opinion that the revolution of VIVANCO in Peru will be unsuccessful. On the contrary, an event has occurred

which will bring it to a speedy close. The New-Granada took on board at Callao \$32,000 in specie, and 1,000 stand of arms, or account of the Peruvian Government, for Palta. When she arrived at Huanchaco she found two of the revolutionary steamers—the Loa, of 4 guns, and the Tumbes, 2 guns -off the port. They followed her to Lambeyegne, boarded her with an armed force, and took violent possession of both money and arms! This act, of course, throws the whole revolutionary fleet into the

hands of the British men-of-war. This fleet consists of the fine new steam frigate Apurimac, 44; steamers Lou, 4; Tumbes, 2; Izchaca, 1; brigs Almirante Guisse, 6; Vigilante, 1; and two or three transports. For the three former vessels Castilla, it will be recollected, had offered a reward of \$240,000, and would make the sum up to half a million for all of them.

The British line of battle ship Monarch, 84, Admiral BRUCE, was overtaken by the New-Granada, on the 8th, about two days' sail south of Callao, and the British steam corvetto Pearl, 22 guns, was at Callao, taking in supplies for China, whither the Tribune, 33, had already gone. These two vessels will be amply sufficient to take the fleet of VIVANCO, and this will end the revolution, which it was no doubt intended to do. It is not to be supposed, for a moment, that VIVANCO'S officers were so foolish as to believe they could commit such a piratical act, with impunity, upon a British vessel. And if the officers of the Loa and Tumbes, despairing of the success of the revolution, had intended to rob simply for their own bencfit, and then run their vessels into some foreign port and abandon them, they would not have contented themselves with \$32,000, when they might have robbed two or three hundred thousand dollars more, in silver bars. It follows, then, that the whole thing was made up between Castilla and the officers of the two vessels, with, perhaps, the connivance of the British Chargé at Lima, in order to bring the British fleet down upon the Apurimae and her consorts. One or two interior provinces had risen against

CASTILLA since previous dates; but on the other hand the revolutionists in Mognegua, Puno and Cuzco, had laid down their arms. The National Convention had voted to loan Costa

Rica \$100,000 at 4% per cent. The United States sloop of-war John Adams or.

rived at Callao, March 3. BOLIVIA.

There is nothing of interest from this Republic. A new election law, somewhat extending the right of

suffrage, had been promulgated. The country was tranquil. BUSINESS-LOAN FOR RAILEOAD PURPOSES-MISCEL-LANEOUS.

Business had improved in Valparaiso. Buyers from the north and south of the Republic, as well as from the Argentine Provinces, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, had made and were making large purchases. The market was well supplied. The merchandise in Government stores was estimated at \$25,000,000.

It is reported that the President will convoke Congress in order to get a law authorizing him to bormet the enemy returning from an unsuccessful attac ed they might stow away, a search was had, and row \$4,000,000 to complete the Valparaiso and Santia

go railroad. The work on the Southern railroad progresses rapidly. Six vessels had sailed from Europe with materials for it. A European Company had been formed for the continuation of the Corispo railroad from Pabellon as far as the rich mineral district of Chanarellio. An exclusive privilege had been granted to Santa Maria & Nuc for six years, for a towing steamer for the port of Valparaiso. The sweet sorgo has been introduced into Chili. Near Quillota is a plantation of 4,000 plants, in thriving condition. They have grown to the height of twelvo feet, and are about one inch in thickness. The proprietor will distil brandy from the first crop, and make sugar from the next. Government has granted \$6,840 to build an iron bridge across the Estero, in front of the high road to Quilleta. Iron mining is attracting attention in Chili. The Esmeralda, a steam war-vessel of 22 guns, had gone north, perhaps to Culiao, "in order, it is re-

CASTILLA, and manifest the disapprobation of Chili in respect to them." It is more probable, in my mind, that she goes to the Chinchas to protect Chillan versels in leading guano, which they are buying of VIvanco at less than Government rates. The Guayaquil commercial bark Rosardo was burnt in the karbor of Valparaiso, with a valuable cargo. The President had returned to Santiago from Valparaiso. Flour in large lots, of domestic growth, was selling at \$9 79 200 that; 500 barrels Richmond brought \$10

ported, to observe the fillibustering projects of Gen.

25, and 1,385 barrels Baltimore, El Dorado and Spring Garden brands, \$16. Lard \$22@\$23 in tins, and \$19 in barrels. Carolina Rice, 1,000 quintals old crop, \$7 524 2,500 new crop is held at \$9. Salt Beef, \$10. Pork, \$24. In American Fine Lumber, 45,000 feet sold on board at \$45; 6,000 feet grooved, \$55duty, \$15.

RIVER PLATE PROVINCES.

From the River Plate Provinces there is nothing important. The Buenos Ayres Western Railroad was to be inaugerated with great pomp on the 3d of February. Some heavy failures had taken place in Buenos Ayres and Montavideo, in consequence of the stringency of the money market. Mr. WINTER had failed in the latter place for thirty-five millions of dollars; Mr. GARAY for twelve millions. But it must be borne in mind that a gold doubloon in Montevideo represents 386 paper dollars. The Indians in Eucnes Ayres had become pesceable.

A Santiage, Chili, paper has a long article on the "egoisme" of the United States in persisting on the name in official documents of United States of America. It says that a late treaty with Paraguey was amended by that Government styling our country the United States of the North, in which Mr. Makey did not concur, so that the treaty is likely to fall to the ground!