

Modification of Previous Accounts.

Statements of Men Recently from Gen. Walker's Army.

Why He Left Rivas and Why He Returned.

CONDITION OF COL. LOCKRIDGE'S FORCE.

The Position of Affairs on the 19th.

We publish below some additional information concerning the positions and movements of General WALKER at Rivas, Col. LOCKRIDGE on the San Juan, and the Allies throughout Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The greater portion of all that appeared in the newspapers yesterday had an air of insincerity about it that few readers interested in the subject could have failed to detect. Since then we have received correspondence and statements sufficient to fill many of our columns. But as it consists mainly of recapitulations of former proceedings, accounts of which have long since been published in detail in the TIMES, and opinions that have no reliable foundations, we have chosen to publish in continuation any such information as comes from those who have knowledge of what has been done, and have the least personal interest in the result of the present war in Nicaragua. It was published generally yesterday morning, that on the 16th of March, Gen. WALKER's army was in good health and spirits, and that he went out and attacked San Jorge. That after driving the enemy and gaining the Plaza, he burned a part of the town most important to the Allies, when he learned that about 1,200 of the enemy, under Gen. CHAMORRO, had marched by another road with the intention of attacking Rivas. That he returned and met them at the forks of three roads, in full retreat from before the guns of General HENNINGSEN. That the Allies were so situated that they could not get away, and that he fell upon them and slaughtered them in great numbers. General WALKER estimated their loss at 660 killed and 500 wound. From the reading one would naturally infer that General WALKER had left Rivas for the purpose of gaining a victory. Messrs. EDWARD CARTER, DAVID WILLIAMS and MICHAEL RILEY's account in the *Wilmington Journal*, gives a different impression. They left San Juan on the 19th of April in the schooner *E. Brooks*, Capt. ROBERTS, bound to New York. But the schooner put into Cape Fear on the 31st, in a leaking condition. The *Texas* left San Juan a day later, but the above-named gentlemen have personal knowledge of matters at Rivas and the movements of General WALKER as late as the rumors received from other sources. They were with his army. They say that on the 14th of April, although successful in repelling the attacks made upon them, the already feeble ranks of WALKER's army were rapidly becoming thinned and the physical energies of the men sinking under fatigues and privations, unrelieved by rest or refreshment; and it was felt that this state of things could not much longer continue. To add to the difficulties of their position, their ammunition began to fail. It was finally determined to retreat from a position no longer tenable, and endeavor to reach the port of San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, by way of Rosario. During the night of the 16th WALKER, with the main body, now reduced to some three hundred effective men, boldly pressed forward in that direction. Either by accident or design, simultaneously with the evacuation of Rivas by WALKER, and the entrance of the allies, that city was found to be on fire in a great many places. The chief point, however, from which the conflagration spread was a narrow calle, or street, leading into the main plaza, or public square. The houses, composed of a sort of frame-work of reeds, thinly daubed over with a species of mud, and covered with thatched roofs, dried to tinder by a climate in which rain is almost unknown, burnt with great rapidity, and large bodies of the assailants, becoming involved in the narrow and tortuous streets, stifled with smoke and enveloped in flames, lost their way, and numbers perished. It is probable that this circumstance favored WALKER's bold movement. At any rate, his march to Rosario was unopposed. He had before taken the precaution to send his sick and wounded to that place in advance. The gentlemen named, with some others, in the *melée* and confusion became separated from the main body, and, instead of making their way to Rosario and thence to the Pacific coast, started for San Jorge, distant some four miles, and thence along the lake shore, about fifteen miles, to Virgin Bay, where they seized upon a boat and passed over to San Carlos, the outlet of the San Juan River, on the southeastern extremity of the lake. From this point they made their way, partly on foot and partly by canoes on the river, to the Atlantic.

After these men left, we have nothing but rumor for what occurred. Nevertheless, we have the statement that her ring firing at Rivas, WALKER returned and with Gen. HENNINGSEN succeeded in preventing the allies from occupying the point he had just left. But even if that were the case, he could not have reoccupied it under circumstances more favorable than existed when he thought it necessary to leave it, if we except the temporary effect of succeeding in driving back the allies might have upon his remaining force. The rumored arrest of Gen. CANAS may have some foundation in fact; but the statement that President RIVAS had been assassinated requires confirmation. Other additional particulars are given as follows:

The Reinforcements to Col. Lockridge.

To the Editor of the *New-York Daily Times*:
The reinforcements received by LOCKRIDGE on the San Juan, consisted of 250 Texian Riflemen; they were chiefly from Western Texas, a section of the State famous for its unerring marksmen, and belligerent backwoodsmen. They were received by the citizens of Galveston the latter part of February, with approbation, and in one day \$500 in cash was raised, and contributed to their treasurer, to aid them to reach LOCKRIDGE. They were thoroughly disciplined, and in short were the *élite* of the forces that served under HOUSTON against Mexico. The recent splendid successes of Generals WALKER and HENNINGSEN, combined with the reinforcement above alluded to, will have the effect of a corresponding effort on the part of LOCKRIDGE, to push his base of operations beyond the river, so as to place his forces in the rear of the Allies, and should the Costa Ricans attempt to retreat, they would meet with a very hot reception; but even should they succeed in reaching their own country, the expedition that is to sail from New-Orleans in a few days, (composed of at least 500 men,) will meet them at their own hearth stones, and they will be easily disposed of. If the defection of CANAS is such as has been reported, it will prove, to say the least, very dangerous to the further advance of the Allies, and the death of RIVAS, if true, will cause quite as much commotion among the allied forces, and may perhaps lead to a serious rupture between them.

But this is idle speculation on a theme prolific of many theories, which may or may not prove true. I have only to say that, if WALKER and HENNINGSEN on the one hand, and LOCKRIDGE and ANDERSON on the other, cannot hold their own positions in Central America, all the world beside cannot do it.

The famous Knight of the Quill, who had the arrogance (peculiar to his nature) to style himself "The Voice of Nicaragua," the minion of GOICOURIA, the confidential book-keeper of VANDERBILT, the *attaché* of M. O. ROBERTS, has retired from his proper vocation, and immortalized himself as a fit companion for SPENCER, and in a manner achieved a notoriety, more unenviable perhaps, than that of BENEDICT ARNOLD, and if he lives to see future years, when WALKER, victorious over all his foes, succeeds in his honorable intentions, if "The Voice of Nicaragua" should fall into his hands, he would be treated with the distinction his *honoris merita*.

AN OFFICER OF NICARAGUA.

Journal and Views of Captain Brontley, of the Nicaraguan Army.

Captain BRONTLEY, one of the passengers arrived by the *Texas*, who was with Colonel LOCKRIDGE and Colonel TITUS on the San Juan River, has written a journal, giving a minute detail of the engagements, labors and troubles of the Walker force stationed on the San Juan, from the time of his arrival at Greytown, on the 4th of February last, till his departure from Nicaragua, on the 20th ult. The journal contains no news, however, and is not worth publishing entire.

Captain BRONTLEY went with Colonel TITUS and 200 men from New-Orleans on the 20th of last January. He was second in command to the Colonel, and had charge of the "Alabama Rifles." At Fort Anderson, twenty-five miles up the river, they met Colonel

LOCKRIDGE, with a force of 250 men. The two forces united here, and proceeded up the river. The facts given in the journal of the advance up the river, the engagements at different points with the enemy, &c., corroborate the statements heretofore published in the TIMES. The Captain closes his journal with an account of the attack on Castillo, and the final retreat therefrom of Colonel TITUS, and the disgust of himself and nearly all the other commissioned officers in consequence. The want of forethought on the part of Col. TITUS, and his consequent unfitness for his position, he illustrates by relating the following incident connected with the attack on Castillo: The force under Col. TITUS was making its way as stealthily as they could through the plantains, trying to keep their approach concealed from the enemy till they got opposite the fort, and everything in readiness for a surprise charge. As they got opposite the fort, Col. TITUS saw a big bull at a short distance. Regarding it as a prize too valuable to let get out of their way, he ordered two or three men to fire their pieces. The bull was killed, but the result of the firing was to alarm the garrison, and give time to prepare to resist the attack.

In conversation with our reporter, Captain BRONTLEY discoursed freely upon the present aspect of matters in Nicaragua, and gave his views of the leading causes that have combined to bring about the present state of things. General WALKER he declares to be in a bad fix—a fix which it will be impossible for him to get out of otherwise than by taking the back track and beating a retreat from the country. The prime cause bringing him into this fix he attributes to the inefficient character of his leading officers. Col. LOCKRIDGE, he says, is a robust six-footer, brown-complexioned, with bent shoulders and an intelligent eye, but possessing no elements of a good commander. He put him down as possessing neither decision, firmness, nor tact. He says that with a force of 5,000 men he never could make his way to General WALKER.

The personnel of Col. TITUS the captain describes as being unusually imposing. He weighs 220 pounds and is finely proportioned. For mental calibre, however, he says, he has not two well-defined ideas in his head. His chief characteristics he defines as want of courage, an immense brag and a selfish tyrant. He thinks it would have been infinitely better for his reputation had he rested on his Kansas laurels, and never ventured to Nicaragua.

Next to the misfortune of inefficient leading officers, a great drawback to the success of Gen. WALKER is stated by the captain as being the almost universal intemperate character of his subordinates in command. He never saw so much drunkenness—it was terrible. *Nearly all the men were drunkards and gutter-birds.* As for Gen. WALKER himself, the captain entertains the highest respect—he regards him as the great man of the age—the second NAPOLEON. In his view he could not hold on much longer however—he was so completely hemmed in by the enemy that he must retreat. The next steamer he believes would bring news of his withdrawal from the country, although his present force, including the men with Col. LOCKRIDGE, counted 700 fighting men.

A Filibuster View of the San Juan River.

Yesterday, at the St. Charles saloon, the aspect of things was quite Nicaraguan. There were present Colonels GEORGE B. HALL and ALEXANDER JONES, Captain FARNUM and others, all in brilliant military raiment, together with ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE, APPLETON OAKSMITH, and several more of the distinguished among WALKER's sympathizers, seemingly in most hopeful spirits. From a conversation with some of WALKER's friends, fresh from Col. LOCKRIDGE's party, we are able to state a few additional particulars of an interesting character.

Col. TITUS, according to our informants, is a man of unquestioned bravery, but destitute of some of the requisite qualifications of a military commander. At Castillo he committed a grave blunder, but it was an error of judgment rather than an instance of disaffection to the cause. When he first arrived in Nicaragua, he gave out that his sole object was to open the San Juan River, and that accomplished, he should return whence he came; that he was not desirous of obtaining any command, and would accept of none, but as a mere temporary necessity. He had urgent business in the States, whither he should proceed as soon as his special object was secured. But after his inglorious repulse at Castillo Rapide, he concluded that his services were required to convey important dispatches to Gen. WALKER, and he accordingly left San Juan ostensibly for that purpose. Col. TITUS is described as very much of a gentleman, and is the man to enforce respectful treatment from all. It was not till after his departure for Aspinwall that any reflections were openly cast on his qualifications and conduct. It was then said, also, that he was bound for San Francisco.

Our informants have a poorer opinion of Colonel LOCKRIDGE. They say he calls himself a Texan, but Colonel KINNEY, who hails from that section, don't know him as such, and is not willing to recognize him as a fellow citizen. He is a brawny six-footer, with an awkward stoop in the shoulders, and is horribly illiterate. He has had no military experience, and is regarded as altogether incompetent. He acts like an Irishman hired by the hour, and is good at carrying logs, or knocking down a refractory private. Colonel LOCKRIDGE secured his present position in this wise: When, on arriving at San Juan, he found the river in possession of the enemy, he assumed the command there, receiving and dispatching all communications from and to General WALKER. By coloring his own reports he has impressed the Commander-in-Chief with an undue confidence in his abilities, and so managed to exclude all his superiors in rank who chanced to join him. He now commands the forces on the San Juan, however, by verbal authority only from General WALKER.

WHEAT and Col. ANDERSON are credited with planning and carrying out the operations on the San Juan. Col. LOCKRIDGE is said to have a great affection for the river steamboats, and takes an intense delight in sailing up and down, especially when the foe is around. Thus, at the taking of Serapiqui, he occupied a safe position on the *Rescue*, and left the brunt of the battle to WHEAT and ANDERSON. Gen. HORNESBY, who recently arrived at Greytown with the recruits from New-Orleans, when he ascertained the state of things in regard to Col. LOCKRIDGE, determined to return forthwith. But happening to have two or three glasses of whisky down, at the moment his party were leaving on the steamer *Scott* to go up the river, he was induced to go along. These recruits, numbering 146, our informants say, were a fine looking body of men from the Texan frontiers, and all Americans but one. As compared with the general run of "emigrants" sent out from New-Orleans, New York and elsewhere, they were in every respect vastly superior.

Capt. FARNUM has explained to us an occurrence, said by some of the journals to come off at Greytown, in which he and Col. HALL were represented as taking a leading part—both, as alleged, being slightly inebriated. He states that as to Col. HALL, the charge is utterly false, as the Colonel was then on board Her Majesty's ship *Cossack*, and knew nothing of the fray till some time after. With reference to himself, he admits that he got into difficulty, though without his seeking, with some of the Costa Rican negroes of the town, and being "shoved" pretty hard, he let drive right and left, knocking one or two down, and being knocked down in turn. In the midst of the *melée*, Mr. MARTIN, the Mayor of Greytown "mixed in" with a view to quell the row, and was unceremoniously kicked in the bowels, and afterwards knocked down by the Captain, who failed at the moment to discern his official character. The Captain says he battled with the crowd from 1 o'clock P. M. to 5, and believes he whipped them all out. As to the charge of being "tight," he alleges that he was sober enough to attend a fandango the same night, and take down the whole party in the fancy dances.

The steamer *J. N. Scott*, our informants further state, had been repaired at Punta Arenas, and placed in excellent condition. She was drawn up on the ways entirely out of water, and had a new bottom put in and her machinery overhauled. At the latest advices she had just left Greytown with the new recruits. At the time of her seizure by Colonel LOCKRIDGE's force, she was fastened to the bank of the river, and two or three men swam across and cut her from her moorings.

While drifting down she was fired at by the enemy,

two shots passing through her wheel-house. But subsequently, while being towed down the river by the *Rescue*, she grounded on a rock, and was not got off till three days after. One of the sections of her hull was torn off, and other parts injured, but this was afterwards repaired, as stated. The Filibusters now have two steamboats, the *Scott* and *Rescue*, in first-rate condition, and amply sufficient for all purposes of present transit on the river.

The Nicaragua News in Washington. OVERTURES FROM CANAS CONFIRMED—GEN. CHILLON'S PARTIALITY FOR WALKER.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 9.

There is no doubt of the truth of the report brought by the steamer *Texas*, which arrived at New York last evening, that General CANAS had made overtures to General WALKER, as such action was before indicated by a letter by a previous mail, from Minister of Hacienda at Nicaragua—though the nature of the overtures is not known.

General CHILLON has always been friendly to Gen. WALKER, and only awaited a proper opportunity to take sides with him. The reinforcement that joined Col. LOCKRIDGE consisted of two hundred and twenty Texans. The above is the authority of private advices.