

Gen. Cazneau on Nicaraguan Affairs.

GEN. WALKER'S LATE VICTORIES—IMPORTANT LETTERS INTERCEPTED—INTERFERENCE OF THE BRITISH IN THE TRANSIT.

St. NICHOLAS HARRIS, Monday, April 6, 1854.
To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your reporter has omitted one point in my remarks with respect to the news from Gen. WALKER. I stated, and repeat, that Don FERMIN FERBER, the Minister from Nicaragua, and other gentlemen besides myself, who had particular reason to expect letters from the seat of war, had failed to receive them. I was much occupied with several friends then present, and was disinclined to give names, but I distinctly informed him that some letters had been received.

I did not enter into any particulars as to how, where or by whom we believed our letters had been intercepted, and am not disposed to enter into any discussion at present; but I will observe that Mrs. HENNINGSEN received a note from her husband, Gen. HENNINGSEN, last Saturday evening—directed to her under cover to a friend—and dated March 19. In this letter Gen. HENNINGSEN refers to a letter written the day before, giving a detailed account of the battle of the 17th, which letter has not come to hand. I saw the note of March 19.

I also received at the same time—the 4th inst.—a letter from Gen. WHEAT, dated from the San Juan River, Feb. 25, purporting to have come by the *Tennessee*, which arrived here about the 29th ult.

On comparing the inexplicable tardiness of some letters and the non-arrival of others which we are convinced left Rivas and San Juan in time to arrive here by the *Texas*, with the contents of those which have reached their destination by private hands, and with the reliable communications previously received, the friends of Nicaragua in this City have come almost unanimously to certain conclusions respecting the condition of affairs in Nicaragua.

If the steamer *Texas* had duly touched at San Juan del Norte on her return from Aspinwall, the public would have even now direct confirmation of the following important facts:

1. That President WALKER is now at the head of the *de facto* and only Government of Nicaragua.

2. That having used PATRICIO RIVAS as an implement for the ruin of his country, the invaders are prepared to set aside the feeble show of a Government they set up in his name and divide the territory of Nicaragua among the neighboring States.

3. That the most able and popular of the native Nicaraguan generals has declared against the despoiling invaders, and it is quite probable that the next trustworthy advices will announce him in arms to assist General WALKER in driving them out of the country.

4. The partition of Nicaragua was to enure to the special benefit of the allies of England, and was planned under British direction, in the same spirit that the British officials at Greytown abetted the suppression of the Nicaragua transit.

5. The motive of the British Government in aiding and encouraging the destruction of that important highway to the Pacific is to confine our trade and travel to California to the one route by Panama, which, we have fatal evidence, is under the irresponsible control of the negro subjects and allies of England.

6. There are strong grounds for believing that some British capitalists have views of their own relative to the Nicaragua transit, and are making efforts to monopolise and control for their private interest this peculiarly favorable route to the Pacific. The representative of large moneyed interests in Europe has proposed negotiations with the view of obtaining the command of that transit in return for material aid.

7. The allies having been routed at the battle of Quaresma, (March 17th,) with a loss so decisive that they will be unable to renew the contest with the slightest hopes of success, the parties interested will now demand of the United States Government the *immediate re-establishment of the Nicaraguan line of transit* under the guarantees of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and both this government and that of England are under distinct obligations to "protect it from interruption," under the convention of April 19, 1850. This mutual engagement of Great Britain and the United States has been strangely overlooked by the American people, but it exists in binding force nevertheless, and its enforcement at this crisis may have an incompatible effect on the security and advancement of American interests on all the transits of the American Isthmus.

WILLIAM L. CAZNEAU.