

Further Particulars of the Rout at Santa Rosa.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* is indebted to Capt. D. W. THORPE, of the Nicaraguan Army, who recently arrived on the *Charles Morgan*, for the following version of the late defeat of WALKER's men under SCHLESSINGER:

The Nicaraguans were about 280 strong, and were surprised at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, in consequence of not having a sufficient number of pickets posted between them and the enemy. As soon as they were attacked, SCHLESSINGER, it is said, deserted his command, and ran without giving an order. Only the New-Orleans Company, under command of Capt. THORPE, and the New-York Company, commanded by Capt. CREIGHTON, took any part in the engagement. The French and German companies, commanded by Captains LEGREY and PRAUGES, retreated immediately without firing a gun.

The surprise cost the Nicaraguans about 50 or 60 men out of the 175 that remained at their post. Of those killed, belonging to the New-Orleans company, Capt. THORPE could only remember the name of Mr. DUNN, in addition to two elsewhere given. After the action the Nicaraguans retreated with their broken band to Virgin Bay.

SCHLESSINGER'S DEFEAT--THE CAUSE.

The special correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from San Juan del Norte on the 16th of April, says:

The news we receive here is very unfavorable to WALKER and his cause, but as every one in this place is opposed to him and his policy, perhaps the account must be taken with some considerable allowance. What appears to be certain is, that the Nicaraguan forces which marched into Costa Rica under Col. SCHLESSINGER have been badly routed and that, too, in the most disgraceful manner; and all agree in throwing the blame on SCHLESSINGER. I give the most circumstantial account of the affair I have yet heard.

SCHLESSINGER, at the head of about 300 men, marched into Costa Rica with the intention of attacking Guanacaste, a town of six or eight thousand inhabitants, about sixty miles from Lake Nicaragua. On the morning of the 20th ult. he arrived within eight miles of the town and encamped on a slight eminence, with open ground and dense thickets behind and on each side of him. He threw out a picket guard in front, but left his flanks and rear entirely unprotected.

About 8 o'clock that afternoon, while the men were busied in getting water, sleeping, &c., with their arms stacked, the camp was suddenly attacked by about 500 Costa Ricans, who approached on both flanks and met in front SCHLESSINGER. It is said, was asleep, but as soon as the alarm was given the Captains formed their companies as soon as possible, and presented an imposing front to the enemy. The command consisted of one French and one German company; a New-Orleans company, under Capt. THORPE; a New-York company, under Capt. CREIGHTON, and Capt. A. F. RUDLER's company of Volunteers. The three latter companies exchanged shots with the enemy, and looked around for their Commander, to receive his orders. What must have been their surprise and horror to perceive him in full retreat, running on foot, and followed by the German and French companies. In vain did the Major, a gallant young fellow, named O'NEILL, endeavor to intercept the cowardly Commander and rally the fugitives. The panic soon communicated to the others, who probably saw the futility of their continuing to combat against such a superior force, and they also broke and ran, the whole command being thus scattered and at the mercy of the pursuing foe.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF SANTA ROSA.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have received an account of the battle of Santa Rosa, in Costa Rica, from a gentleman who was in Virgin Bay when the defeated troops arrived. It appears that from the start, both officers and men were unwilling to march under SCHLESSINGER's command. His antecedents were such as caused them to look upon him with distrust, which the result fully justified. His march was marked by a want of military knowledge at every step, and at the time he was surprised, although he knew that he was within a few miles of the town which it was publicly announced he intended to attack, yet he took no precautions, and had sent out a number of foraging parties in different directions. When he started to retreat, the companies of Captains THORPE, CREIGHTON, and RUDLER, occupied advantageous positions, and had they been adequately supported, would no doubt have expelled the enemy, and made them pay dearly for their temerity in making the attack. When SCHLESSINGER made the first move for a retreat, he called out something in French to the French company, and they immediately ran off after him.

Capt. THORPE, seeing the movement, supposed that SCHLESSINGER was about to take the enemy in flank, and hastily drew off a portion of his command to assist in the attack. But when he found that the others were retreating, he ran up to SCHLESSINGER, who was in the lead, and, placing a pistol to his head, ordered him to halt on pain of instant death. This brought the party to a stand, but only for an instant, for soon the cry arose that the enemy were coming, and off they went again in rapid flight, in spite of the entreaties and threats of Major O'NEILL and Capt. THORPE. The latter then returned to his command, which was composed of New-Orleans boys, and which suffered severely in killed and wounded. He and Capt. CREIGHTON, who commanded a company from New-York, then formed their men, and, being joined by Capt. RUDLER, retired in good order, covering the rear of the flying cowards. They were six days in reaching the shore of Lake Nicaragua, during which time they partook of but one meal. Among the killed in Captain THORPE's company, I regret to state, was young GRAYSON, a son of Mr. W. P. GRAYSON, Cashier of the Bank of New-Orleans. He died fighting gallantly.

On the retreat, SCHLESSINGER told them that he had no more commands to give, and that every man must take care of his own life. But the captains resolved to keep their men together, and when he ordered them to halt they refused to obey him, for which he arrested them as soon as they arrived on the shores of the Lake. He hoped to see WALKER first and tell his own story, but in this he was disappointed, some soldiers having got in ahead of him and told the tale of their disgraceful defeat and its cause. He was therefore arrested as soon as he arrived.

ARREST OF SCHLESSINGER FOR TREASON AND COWARDICE.

The loss of the Nicaraguans is not yet known, but when my informant left Virgin Bay, the men were straggling in by twos and threes, and many were still missing. SCHLESSINGER has been arrested, and was being tried by court martial, at last accounts, on two charges, of treason and cowardice. The first charge is based upon the supposition that when he was sent into Costa Rica, some months since, as Envoy from Nicaragua, he concerted measures with the Costa Rican Government to betray the Nicaraguans. This charge will probably not be sustained, but that of cowardice undoubtedly will be, and none who know WALKER's firmness and determination doubt that he will be shot.

DESEPTION OF SCHLESSINGER.

On the 11th inst. Col. SCHLESSINGER, who was under trial by Court-Martial and on his parole of honor, left Granada for parts unknown. It is believed by many that he has joined the enemy. When last seen he was reported to have in possession considerable funds and in company with some of the supposed enemies of the present government of Nicaragua.

QUARREL BETWEEN WALKER AND PARKER H. FRENCH.

Col. PARKER H. FRENCH, the late Minister to the United States, came down the river a few days since, in high dudgeon with WALKER, and chartered a schooner to convey him to Aspinwall. He took with him the type and other printing materials, which he recently purchased in New-Orleans, and was accompanied by GEORGE WILKES, of *National Police Gazette* celebrity. The nature of the quarrel between him and Gen. WALKER has not transpired.