ADDITIONAL FROM NICARAGUA.

The Position of Things on the San Juan and the Pacific.

AFFAIRS AT LEON.

THE PROPOSED PARTITION OF NICARAGUA,

&c., &c., &c.

THE ALLIED VERSION OF THE NEWS.

The friends of the allies in this city are not in possession of any letters or information by this arrival from Nicaragua, and are inclined to discredit the account of Walker's victories brought by the Texas. They believe that Walker is so completely hemmed in that he will find it next to impossible to escape. They also say that Morgan has given orders for his steamers to discontinue their trips, as he finds that they don't pay, and is not willing any longer to continue his connection with the cause.

CAPTAIN FARNUM AND COLONEL HALL AT GREYTOWN.

Captain Farnum desires us to correct a misstatement which appeared in a letter from Greytown, published in the Herald of the 21st of March. He emphatically denies the charges therein, and says that the correct circumstances of the case are so perverted as to give a false colouring to the whole affair. He states that he was personally engaged in a difficulty as the 3d of March, but that it originated in a very different manner from that described by our correspondent. Greytown, being under British protection, is considered a sort of neutral ground, upon which all parties, Nicaraguans as well as Costa Ricans, meet upon terms of equality. However violent they may be in their feelings towards each other, they cannot display them in acts of open hostility. But if they are not at liberty to do this, freedom of speech is permitted in its fullest extent. On the occasion referred to Captain Farnum informs us he was among a mixed party, in which all sides were represented, and a dispute arose in regard to the war in Nicaragua and the merits of the contending parties, and as the disputants were much excited it was not long before they resorted to blows. A few of the latter had been exchanged on both sides when a friend *willing* caused, in which Captain Farnum was made the *no* subject of attack, no other officers of the Nicaraguan army being present. The fight was kept up for three or four hours, and was finally stopped by the arrival of two files of marines from the English ships in the harbor. The crowd was soon dispersed and peace restored without any further injury than the broken head. The statement with regard to Col. George B. Hall is unqualifiedly false in every particular, as he was not in Greytown at the time, but was at Virgin Bay, Virginia, who has been a prisoner on board the British vessel of war Cossack. Throughout the whole of the difficulty Captain Farnum considers that he acted under strong provocations, and feels no regret at the course which he pursued.

OPERATIONS ON THE SAN JUAN RIVER.

OUR GREYTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

GREYTOWN, March 17, 1857.

Col. Titus's Expedition—Novel Attack on the Serapiqui River—A Wooden Camp—Fort Titus—The Attack on Serapiqui—Unusual Results of a Flag of Truce—The Cowardice of Titus—The Rebuke—The Party at Fort Shaller Waiting for Reinforcements—Dissatisfaction With Lockridge, &c., &c.

I propose to give a few facts that have come under my own personal observation—acting with the battalion that was in action with Titus on the 8th of January. We reached Punta Arenas on the 3d of February, and found in port a Col. Lockridge, who has or who claims command of the San Juan river, on a little stern wheel steamer. We were embarked and taken up the river twenty-five miles above—landed just at dark at a most miserable place reeking in filth knee deep in mud, called Fort Anderson, and ordered ashore. We landed, and after tramping around through the slush to the disgust and horror of all, we again took to our boats, and went a mile up the river to a large wooden shed—camp Anderson—some six miles below the mouth of the Serapiqui, where the Costa Ricans had a fortified port. Two days after the forces of both camps were united and taken up the river, landed a mile below Serapiqui, and by a night marching and counter marching, Titus unnecessarily existed in regard to the true position and conditions of the enemy, no reconnaissance having been made, as should have been done. We were landed, made a circuit through the woods of some two miles, worked in behind where was supposed to be a post of the enemy, moved cautiously in three divisions—closing in mean while to the bank of the river, with a shout and hurra we rushed in, but to our surprise we found not a man on our side of the river; but we were confronted by the strong works of the Serapiqui, with the river between us; the enemy immediately opened upon us with grape shot and canister, and a perfect hurricane of minnie balls. The men were held up to this unequal and murderous combat until we fired some dozen rounds, when we retired, with a loss of some two or five killed. Heading this engagement Col. Rudler started down the river from our position on the field, to signal up the boat according to agreement, and on his way down he fell into a bush, cade down, was missed, and was badly wounded in the thigh. The Colonel hastened back, exhausted with fatigue and loss of blood—informed us of what had befallen him, and fell as he reached our position. He died under cover of a ridge to protect us from the enemy's fire. Alent Homan was then sent down with a detachment to find the Colonel, which he had scarcely done, when in the head—he died instantly. His squad then fell back on the main force. Then began the retreat back to where we had left our boats, and by hard marching, for we hurried, also Capt. Ellis, who was shot in the head. This made our march slow and laborious—we got in about three o'clock, at night—the rain fell in torrents, and we spent a wretched night ashore. It certainly was our policy to have taken immediate possession of the position from which we fought, as it commanded perfectly the fortifications on the other side just under us, and the river, to work cutting down trees and building a concave called Fort Titus, large enough to require 500 men for its defence. We were encamped—a few Costa Ricans on the river, but out in order to conduct operations from the enemy, and on the morning of the 15th, we had two strong forts in our position to open fire on the Costa Ricans cug—one on the left of the battery, occupied by Captain West's company of rifles—the other on the right, on the brow of a hill, by Col. Scanlan's company of Rifle rangers. The artillery was commanded by General Wheat, who opened at daylight. Our fire was soon returned, they having five pieces. With our rifles we rendered their fire very a great disadvantage, picking off their gunners. By a sank attack, made about 12 o'clock, they were taken by surprise, and compelled to abandon a portion of their works. This was followed up by a charge led by Anderson, who made his way up the river unobserved, concealed by the timber. Yet he only could fire across the mouth of the Serapiqui. During the night they evacuated the fort, as we were told by a wounded man that they left behind. Early the next morning, I was sent with a party to keep things moving, hearing that the enemy had but a trifling force at Castillo, started off the battalion under Titus to take that place. The battalion was now reduced to about 300 men, worn by labor and fatigue, exposure in the rain and open field at Serapqui. Titus permitted himself to be sent toward, without a man with us who understood the construction of the works or the approaches to them. We landed next morning a mile and a half below Castillo; approached to within half a mile. Brently then was sent with a small detachment to make his way around to the upper side, and begin a fire to withdraw their attention from Titus, who was to attack from below. Brently's party having made his way around, taken a wide circuit in order to avoid the enemy's pickets, opened from the brow of a hill that overlooks the fort from the upper side. Titus was to have begun a signal for Titus to charge, but from some unaccountable reason he failed to do so. In going up he encountered a large bull, which was fired upon—a strange proceeding for a surprise party. Titus then attacked on a crag five hill, with sides almost perpendicular, which slope down to the water's edge, on the south side, immediately under the fort, there is a platform of land between the work and the river. On the edge of land stood a fine no el and other buildings, and just at the foot of the rapids, which flow around the hill of Castillo, a few furlongs. Titus were ensnared into this place, and had taken some time ago, all bearmeared with tar, ready to be set on fire at a moment's notice. Down near the rapids stood a large house, used for a hospital. So soon as they received intimation of our approach they set fire to the buildings and boats, and posting themselves behind the water battery, opened upon the advancing force, who now rushed in to save the houses and boats. One boat was saved by great effort; men having volunteered for the purpose, swam in to her and cut her loose. Amidst a terrible hurricane of grape and canister, sweep down the plantain bushes, threw up a slight breastwork during the night, and at daylight withdrew. Mean while Brently and his party were ignorant of what had transpired on the south side. Messengers were sent off to communicate with Titus, but nothing could be heard. So his position was abandoned at 12 o'clock next day, and when he reached the place where he had left the boat the day previous, found that Titus had taken the boat and gone down the river. After waiting some time he again run up. Titus had concluded to make another attack—on a bull, I suppose—landed his force, marched his way around and occupied with a part of his force the position that Brently had left the day previous. Brently was posted on the hollow, on the continuation of the same ridge, and upon the identical ground where were planted the English batteries under Commodore Paulding and Lord Seymour years ago. Thus posted, Titus concluded to display a flag of truce, our forces being concealed from observation by the tall grass and brushwood that covers the hills upon which we were encamped—a ridge that encircles the elevation of ground upon which Castillo is built. This led to an interview between Titus and the Commandants, who was detained by a surrender. Meanwhile our boats and men were crawed, in order that More, who was at San Carlos, some distance above, might be communicated with.

This was agreed to—a proposition made to pass through our lines, in order to hasten on a force to cut us to pieces—Titus now says he had him shot. If so, he is guilty of treachery and base cowardice, treachery, the ability to turn it to any advantage. At any rate this miserable man regrowed in security, flattering himself that all was safe. Next day, about 11 o'clock, we were surprised by an attack on the left, the enemy having crept around the rear. The enemy having landed above made their way around through the thick brush wood unobserved, until they were upon us. Brently's party was cut off, Brently's position, on Nelson's hill. Some stragglers came running in and told him that the enemy numbered 600, and he immediately retreated, and found that a strong old man named Washington was lying in camp, having been wounded at the first attack. He was left behind to sulk and bleed to death, and he said he thought he was crawling off—the enemy no doubt put him to death. The battalion being in danger of being flanked, fell back to where they supposed Brently's party would be found—but the valiant man had gone. They immediately followed over the Costa Ricans close on them. The pursuit was soon given over, and in a moment the fort was filled with the relieving force. We took the road to Castillo, and down to the mouth of San Carlos river; occupied an island, and threw up a slight breastwork, which is called Fort Shaller, in honor of Capt. Shaller, of Brently's company, a patriotic gentleman. We lost in all, in killed and missing, some ten men. The effect of this blundering was most disastrous—dissatisfaction and mutiny spread rapidly. Titus lost the confidence and respect of his men. The officers all resigned, and we were on the eve of a break up, but for the sake of the cause they have held together, and now occupy Fort Shaller and Serapiqui, and await the arrival of the Texas, with men and munitions.

Titus has left on his way around to join Walker, by the way of Castillo. Well, Walker is gone, and he has not encountered that no doubt will create quite a stir in the States. It has been the habit of the English fleet, when they the Costa Ricans come down to board her and offer protection to all who may desire it. As usual when we reached port, they sent a boat with an officer, and made proclamation. Where upon Titus gave vent to sundry threats, and much gasconade was made about, shortly after, in attempting to cross over to Greytown, he was arrested by an armed boat, and held prisoner on board the ship Cossack. Greytown is a free port, and was also detained and prevented from going up the river to carry provisions to our camp above. Things then remained until the English commander could be heard from. He came up from below on being sent for, and immediately on his departure arrived in port Titus and the boat was at once released. Our Council held that it was not a matter for him to meddle with, as Mr. Fillmore had during his administration, outlawed all filibusters. The English keep an open house here for all who desert—feed them, and then take them off to Aspinwall, and under promise of sending them home, but turn the poor wretches out to starve or to steal. Their object seems only to be to place them in a position that Walker cannot use them. Will our government ever learn to pursue a rational position in reference to Central American affairs?

I have thus hastily and imperfectly sketched the principal events that have transpired in the San Juan river—not in a spirit of rail-fading—for many things I write I more in sorrow than in anger,[illegible] and only strive to give truth to the state of the case; and that the blame, if any is to attach, may rest up in those that deserve it. It can but be a source of deep regret to all lovers of Nicaragua independence, that a component man is not in the commander's place. Lockridge is an unlettered man, uncouth in his manners, but with some ambition for notoriety, with great energy and industry. He does everything, but with great and awkwardness—capable of nothing like combination in his plans his a word, utterly unfit for the position of a military leader. As for poor Titus, he is a low cringer, and had better have remained on his Kansas speculation. I trust this expedition may lead to some reformation and may result to the good of the cause. It is greatly to be regretted that the expedition should be placed in the inexperienced soldier does not come down and settle this vexed question. War is a science, and such men as Lockridge and Titus cannot succeed.

Gen. Wheat is out here and has some of the qualities of a good soldier.

Dunbar's name is the band of the expedition, and officers, who should be serious and dignified, get drunk on every occasion that offers, much to the detriment of the cause. I have no doubt that a competent leader could have made a passage through the San Juan river, long ago, since. It seems to me that there ought to be less assumption of authority by the deputy commander here, and more disposition to make a friend of the strong hands and willing hearts which are constantly augmenting the forces. But the men will be dissatisfied at so gross a disregard of their rights, as I have now represented, and unless some reform takes place I fear that Gen. Walker will have sad cause to deplore it. Many men who are here as voluntary emigrants, having paid their passage and joined the expedition with the hope of being able to force a passage to Walker, are now detained by Lockridge, contrary to their desire to return.

GREYTOWN, March 14, 1857.

Affairs at Leon—The Rifling up of Nicaragua Amongst the Allies—General Cabanas' Late Appointment—Curious Statement of General Martinez—Col. Schlesinger—Names of American Officers of the Transit Steamers Captured by the Costa Ricans—The Steamer J. L. Scott—Assassination of Rivas—The United States ship Saratoga.

Per last intelligence from Aspinwall, Destin American papers were received with the news of the state of affairs in Nicaragua, and convincing every one of the incapacity of the natives for governing the country. We have also had undeniable proof that General Walker has a large party in the department of Leon, who in spite of the continual reinforcements of men sent from the other State, manifest openly their sympathy to his cause. The feeling is such, since Granada was destroyed, that the Rivas government had to make police regulations of the most despotic character, prohibiting the public expression of opinion in clubs or tertulias, yet, nevertheless, placards are daily found threatening the lives of Patricio Rivas and his ministers. In Leon they have augmented the garrison from 250 to 650 men. In defiance of these precautions on the 8th of January a mounted dressed man went into the house of Castillo's Minister of War, and shot that past eight in the evening, and fired a pistol at him, the ball passing Castillo's face. The perpetrator escaped undetected. The next day Castillo resigned his office of Secretary of War, and Cardinal that of Foreign Affairs. The Guatemala papers of the 22d of January came down most awfully on the people of Leon for this act. They say, is the democrats of Leon are not satisfied with having had Estrada, the self titled ex President of Nicaragua, murdered, and if such acts are to be continued. Had General Walker, given Chalon the arms and ammunition he has been asking so long to would have raised a large force to the department of Leon, and marched the forces from Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras attacking Rivas, and then what would the Costa Ricans have done alone? Patricio Rivas and the office seekers would have had to leave the Sta e, and Walker's being the only government in Nicaragua, President Pierce and Secretary Marcy could have had no pretext for refusing to recognize any minister sent from Nicaragua to Washington. General Walker is wrong, I think, in not wishing to admit a larger number of natives into the army, more so when he is convinced that they are in his favor. His wishing to teach the natives to earn a living by hard working would do very well after the country is quiet.

The Central Americans have not whipped Walker yet; and the Costa Ricans talks of taking the departments of Rivas and Granada as her share of the spoils, Honduras the other two departments, and Salvador and Guatemala would get each a department of Honduras as their share. So you see that General Walker is not the only filibuster.

In consequence of General Bellosi having sided with Jerez after their defeat at Granada, he has been recalled by the government of Salvador, and General Trinidad Cabanas has been named in his place.

The recall of Bellosi and the wounds of Jerez at the battle of San Jorge, has caused Patricio Rivas to name General Tomas Martinez commander-in-chief of the Nicaraguan forces.

The appointment of General Cabanas, ex President of Honduras, is the best omen of Walker's success. No party has ever been known to have triumphed in which Cabanas has been at the head.

General Tomas Martinez gives a specimen of his very city when he states in one of his proclamations that General Walker has sent a bastard son of Nicaragua to the United States to collect the revenue, and to pay back taxes, who are to be shipped as soon as possible. Gen. Ed Martinez ignores, no doubt, that the laws of 1856 of the United States consider the slave trade piracy.

Colonel Louis Schlesinger, notorious for his treachery and cowardice at Santa Rosa last year, got up a row at Managua on the same matter in which he made Chalon Obrego. He sent General Victor Zavala, of Guatemala, a challenge, which was not accepted from such a rascal as Schlesinger. He left Managua with General Cordero and all the Salvadorian soldiers and went to Leon.

It is astonishing to see the little desire taken by the United States government to claim from the government of Costa Rica the delivery of the Lockridge and Titus party, seized here at the instigation and in the presence of the English fleet. The citizens of the United States have always been treated with contempt. A year ago on the 11th April, Mr. Marcy addressed Mr. Hise, American Consul at San Jose, Costa Rica, to inform that government that it it were to carry out its decree against the Transit Company, that such a proceeding would give rise to serious questions, between the government of the United States and that of Costa Rica. Now, three months that Costa Rica has fearlessly outlit decrees, obstructing the shortest and best route from California and the Atlantic States, and yet the United States government has not said a word to Costa Rica on the subject.

John Bull is decidedly against the extension of American rule on this continent, and with the usual low-bred policy carries out his views, they well. Under pretext of protecting British subjects and humanity, they offer their protection to Lockridge's men, who have come down to this port. They will not allow claim their protection without investigating if the claimant is or is not a British subject, and they are at liberty to take British mail steamer leaves for St. Thomas and Aspinwall, where they are left to starve and die of hunger. Of course all this is done with the usual polite and insolent Bull.

At the time the Costa Ricans captured the late steamers there were on board several American citizens, in the employ of the Transit Company, and who had never forfeited their nationality. These men were forced, and are yet kept by the Costa Ricans in their service, without their being able to escape or claim the protection of the United States. I have conversed with the owners of David McEsan, mate, and Mathew Mason, engineer of the steamer San Carlos; William Wise, engineer, and Isaac, pilot of the steamer Pacific. At the time ago General Jose J. Mora went to Virgin Bay, on one of the steamers; the engineer thinking the boat would lay there some time, blew off steam as soon as the anchor was dropped, and the Commandant of Rivas Cortez, whose appeared on the beach, and began to fire on the steamer. By some accident the steamer took fire, and this caused a great alarm on board, which resulted in a boat being placed in various parts of the boat, with orders to shoot the first American who attempted to leave the boat. The Costa Ricans pumping from information of this, but no usual omit that which does not sort them.

It is not too interest of John Bull that these men be released; the same Costa Ricans have been obliged to surrender these poor unfortunate Americans.

March 18, 1857.

The steamer Texas arrived to-day from New Orleans, with 110 emigrants for Nicaragua. We thought the communication was opened to Rivas, having heard before their departure from New Orleans that Castillo had been taken by Colonel Titus. Now they are determined to help in whipping the Costa Ricans on the river, so as to be able to go and select their lands. Tony are the pioneers of the Texas, the pioneers of the Texas, building and civilizing this fine country. General C. C. Hornsby is among the party, and will be of great service in operating in Rivas.

Lockridge has been several days in port, waiting for the Texas. The men and provisions will go up to morrow on the steamer Scott, which has been repaired at Punta Arenas.

In a few days Castillo will be attacked, and if carried, the boys will be removed from the Macaura rapids and will come down to the San Carlos river, where some prisoners taken by Lockridge on the river, on his recognoitering Castillo some days ago, say that Walker has gone to Leon, and that Chalon is at San Jorge, in consequence of which the few men remaining of the allied army have fallen back on Managua. You know very well the consequence of a defeat to the natives. Granada is destroyed, and the same fate the year before last is a fine example of their discipline

I have been informed that Roman Rivas, son of Don Patricio Rivas, was shot by order of his father on the 8th, that he had received the sad intelligence of his father having been murdered at Leon on the night of the 24th, on his coming from the State House to his dwelling. The cause, it appears, was the mutiny of General Tomas Martinez to the command in chief of the Nicaraguan army. Martinez is an old Chamorista, and with these men the Rivas government never can have to be reconciled. This letter came by way of Mole, the Costa Rican port on the Atlantic, with despatches to the commandant of Punta Arenas, in the department of Sta Ana. Of course the nature of these despatches will never be known to us, but be assured they are not favorable to American interests in Nicaragua.

Gen. Chamorrista in town talk in secret the death of ex-President Rivas. They don't want the new to reach the United States, for then General Walker's government would be recognized immediately, and could be recognized by the government of the United States.

The United States ship Saratoga leave to morrow for Havana. During the stay of this vessel here she looked more like a Russian vessel of war, than a Yankee ship. The United States has great interest at stake in this country now, and yet the research of war ships cannot be spared in the pacific ocean, during these events here. The want of proper instructions from the Secretary of the Navy at Washington no doubt is the cause of this.

THE DISAFFECTED GENERALS.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1857.

There is no doubt of the truth of the report brought by the steamer Texas, which arrived at New York last evening, that General Calvas had made overtures to General Walker, as such action was before indicated by a letter from a prominent gentleman in the United States at Nicaragua, though the nature of the overtures is not known.

General Chilion had always been friendly to General Walker, and only awaited a proper opportunity to take steps with them.

The reinforcements that joined Colonel Lockridge consisted of two hundred men from Texas. The above is on the authority of private advices.

EFFECT OF WALKER'S SUCCESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3, 1857.

The Nicaragua news brought by the steamer Texas at New York was received here to day, and caused great joy.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

[From the Aspinwall Courier, March 24.]

The steamer Clyde will arrive here on the 26th from Carthagena, and unless the questions pending between the United States and New Granada are settled, will bring the United States minister, Bowlin and Morse.

The transhipment of the filibusters per the steamers from San Juan del Norte to this port has become as intolerable as heavy, and only permitted to land from the residents of this place and the Isthmus to this continual outrage. The residents, individually and collectively, should protest against it, in the strong terms and those who bring them, to the consular representatives and to the native authorities. Their presence and continual increase has been and is a serious tax, both pecuniarily and as a dangerous mass of infection, physically and morally; and even though we fear our efforts to protects it for the future may unjustly fall, we should not quietly submit.

It is rumored that the Panama Railroad Company will be compelled to add to their line of clipper brigs between the Isthmus and New York, immediately, to transport the Central American trade, and that there is every probability that our prediction at the opening of the line of the employment of a second steamer on the Pacific side within a year will be verified.

QUERY.—Will Secretary Cass stand in 1857 where Gen. Cass stood in 1856 upon the Walker movement? Suggested by the letter of Mr. Cass, dated at Detroit and published in the city of New York, on the 9th of May, 1856, and published in the city papers of the next morning:—

GEN. CASS ON GEN. WALKER.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH TO MESSRS. SEAR, GARNISH, CLANCY AND PHILIPS

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 7, 1856

It is not possible for me to attempt any reply to a journal I sincerely hope that the movement of Gen. Walker will be successful.

I think the best interests of this country, of that country and of the world require it. It has all my best wishes.

LEWIS CASS.

PROPOSED PUNISHMENT OF THE PANAMA RIOTERS—SUGGESTION OF THE FRENCH CONSUL.

[From the Panama Herald.]

It is well understood among the foreign residents of this place that the late French Consul, Mr. Nollest, at a Consular meeting, held at the residence of the United States Consul, Mr. Forrer, after the return of the native citizens at the railroad station, recommended that the aggress of the Chorrgo be all drawn up in line and every 5th one shot on the spot, and that the United States be to who were the perpetrators of the outrages of the previous night.

This meeting, I understand, was composed of Wm. Perry, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul; Mr. Nollest, then French Consul; Col. Thos. W. Ward, late United States Consul; Commander T. Hall, United States Navy; Alex McLean, Superintendent of Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Col G. M. Totten, Chief Engineer Panama Railroad; A. J. Center, Superintendent Panama Railroad; Wm. Nelson, Commander of the Ariadne, &c. &c.

Col. Ward and Capt Bailey being absent, I call upon the other gentlemen, who are still on the Isthmus, to come forward and publicly state whether or not Mr. Nollest did recommend the adoption of such summary proceedings. It is due to truth and justice that the fact should be known, inasmuch as Mr. Nollest has furnished to the government at New Granada a report which is supported by evidence, and wholly at variance with facts, respecting the lamentable affair of the 15th of April.

PANAMA, March 19, 1857.

THE PUNTA ARENAS AND BARRANCA RAILROAD.

[From the Panama Herald, March 21.]

We learn from Capt. J. M. Dow, of the Panama, that the railroad leaving Punta Arenas to the Barranca, lately commenced by Mr. Farrer, of Costa Rica, is rapidly progressing; that three miles of road are now graded and ready for laying the rails, and that the remainder will soon be in an equally forward state. The surveys from the Barranca to San Jose are being pushed on with the view of testing the practicability of continuing the line to San Jose, and it is said that they will be completed to La Garita before the rainy season sets in.