Mr. Stuart introduced a bill to amend the patest office law.

Mr. Seward reported a bill providing for the exploration of the river Niger in Africa.

A bill to prevent counterfeiting United States coin, and a bill, a supplement to the one of March, 1851, to ascertain and settle private land claims in California.

House.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, reported back from the Committee on Ways and Means the Senate Submarine Telegraph bill, with amendments, namely: The citizens of the Unitime, instead of fifty years, recognizing the equality of their rights to its use, and of lines which at any time may connect with its terminus at New Foundland, provided it shall be in the power of Congress after ten years, to terminate the contract on one year's notice

An ineffectual effort was made to table the bill which passed amended as above, by a vote of one hundred and two against eighty-one.

The amendments require the concurrence of

the Senate.

Senate—The Senate has passed bills dividing Senate—The Senate has passed bills dividing Senate has passed bills dividing Senate.

Missouri and Texas into two Judicial Districts.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of his intention of introducing a bill authorizing the construction of the Northern, Southern and Central Pacific Railroad, and securing the right of pre-emption on California lands.

Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, presented a petition from the Boston and Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, praying for a grant of land to enable them to pay the debts contracted while constructing the road. Adjourned. House-The House went into committee on

the Tariff Bill. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, presented a bill, and

explained that it was reported by a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means during the last session, and modified by adding various articles in the free list, and leaving the item of wool with a provise that all wool of the value of sixteen cents or less, and fifty cents and over per pound at the port of importation shall be duty free, and leaving the intermediate kinds with the present duty of thirty per cent. Lard, hemp, iron and sugar remain as they are.

This bill would render the revenue six millions dollars derectly, and probably four to six millions indirectly, by the facility it would give the manufacturing interests of the country.

This, after a debate and the offering of other

provisions, was agreed to as a substitute of Mr. Wilson's bill, which contemplated a reduction on all the present schedules.

The former is still open to amendment. The Committee then rose. The House concurred in the Senate's amend-

ment to the coinage bill, making it lawful for two years to pay out at the mint the new cents

authorized to be coined for the fractional parts of the Spanish and Mexican dollar. Adjourned. VERY LATEST AND INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS. Arrival of the Texas. Movements on the San Juan River.

MOVEMENTS OF WALKER.

SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENTS. Interesting Details, Correspondence, &c. Later from South America & Jamaica.

From the Picayane of Wednesday Evaning.]

The steamship Texas, Captain Crowell, from San Juan de Nicaragua, reached her berth

about noon to-day, bringing papers from the Isthmus and California, (the last of which has

been anticipated,) and letters from several of our correspondents; portions of which we give below and more to-morrow morning. The news will be found of exceeding interest: EVENTS ON THE SAN JUAN RIVER. Special Correspondence of the Picayune.] SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Feb. 12, 1857. The steamship Texas, from New Orleans, arrived at San Juan on the 44th inst. As soon

as she came to anchor, the little river steamer Rescue came alongside, took Col. Titus' com-

mand on board, and within one hour was steam-ing up the river. Col. Titus landed his com-mand at Camp Anderson, about six miles below mand at Camp Anderson, about six miles below Serapiqui. On the 5th, preparations were made for an attack on Cody's Point. This Point is directly opposite Fort Serapiqui, which is occupied by 700 Costa Ricaus; Cody's Point was occupied by 300. On the morning of the 6th, 300 men, under command of Col. Titus, proceeded up the river to within half a mile of the snew, landed, and cut their was through the enemy, landed, and cut their way through the dense and impenetrable undergrowth. Col Rudler acted as guide, he being acquain-ted with the locality and nature of the ground. After a fatigueing march of four hours through mud, ravines, &c., reached the rear of Cody's. Here the command was halted to rest. After a half hours' halt, the command advanced as

follows: The advance of 100 men, commanded by Col. Anderson; the rear, of 100 men, by Major Ellis; the main body, of 100 men, by Col. Titus. Owing to the dense thicket, it was difficult for the different commands to keep in the right direction; but though the indefatiga ble exertions of Col. R. the whole command reached the Plantain Patch about the same The Costa Ricans had evidently heard our approach, as they were crossing from Cody's to Hipp's Point as rapidly as they could A sharp skirmish ensued, which lasted for about half an hour, completely routing the enemy, with considerable loss. Their loss is variously estimated. My estimate is twenty killed and fifty wounded. Our loss was but slight-four killed and ten wounded. Among the killed is 1st Lieut. Roman, a brave and

gallant young officer.

While the forces on land were carrying on their operations, Gen. Wheat, (who volunteer-ed his services to command the artilery,) with one six-pounder on the little steamboat run up within 900 yards of the fortifications and threw several effective shots in their fortications. At this stage of affairs, the enemy having been either killed or taken refuge in the woods, and the firing having entirely ceased, Cols. Rudler and Anderson went down the river trail to communicate with the steamer. While hailing Col. Lockridge, they were fired on by the enemy from an ambuscade. Col. R.

was wounded, but most miraculously made his

escape. The enemy was here about one hun-dred strong, well entrenched, and brush thrown

over the work so as to completely hide it-

they no doubt expecting our force to land at

this point, not expecting us to take the circuit-ous route we did. Gen. Wheat did not fire on them, fearing our men had the enemy surrounded, and that if he did he might kill some of our own men. The enemy opened their fire on the boat, wounding one man, when she backed down the river. As soon as Col. Anderson reached the main body, Capt. Harris, with his company, was ordered down to drive the enemy from their position, which he did in a few moments; killing ten-the balance took refuge in the woods. Cody's Point is first in importance as a military position. It is a high, commanding bluff, directly opposite their main fortification, which commands both the Serapiqui and San Juan

rivers. Owing to the heavy rains which at this season fall on the river, all military movements must necessarily be slow. Col. Lockridge was to have his artiflery, three guns, in position on the morning of the 12th inst. A general at-tack was to be made on that day, and I have no doubt but that the Costa Ricans are completely

routed at this point, and that by this time he is

in possession of Castillo,

WALKER'S MOVEMENTS. We are in receipt of news from Gen. Walker up to the 3d inst., by the Orizaba, via Aspin-wall. He ordered Gen Henningsen, with three companies of Rifles and one company of Rangers, to attack the enemy at Obraje, a small town on the Granada road about twelve miles from Rivas. The engagement lasted twenty-four hours, when Gen. Walker ordered Gen. H. to retire on Rivas. The loss of the enemy

at St. George, 1,700 strong, under command of Gen. Canas. Gen. Henningsen marched against them on the 29th, with 400 men. Gen. Canas was strongly barricaded, but Gen. H. succeeded was strongly particated, but Gen. H. succeeded in drawing them out into the plantain patches, when his men let loose a murderous fire on them. Before sunset Gen. H. received orders from Gen. Walker to draw off his troops and fall back on Rivas. The loss of the enemy in this engagement is 200 killed and 400 wounded;

in this affair was 120 killed and wounded.

the 28th ult. the enemy took up their position

that of Gen. Walker's force is 16 killed and 40 wounded. Among the severely wounded I see mentioned Col. Jaquess and Major Dusenburry, of the 1st Infantry.

Gen. Walker's idea in attacking the enemy no doubt is to get them to concentrate their forces, so that the force in the San Juan river

can open that river with greaterease. All accounts go to prove that Gen. Walker's army is in as good condition at this time as it ever was, and that the men are as sanguine of success as they ever were. The impression among the men is that Costa Rica and the allied hordes of the North can't bring force enough into the field to conquer them. Any one at all acquainted with Central America, and especially caragua, well knows that it is next to imossible for a large force to subsist. General Walker's troops have always enjoyed better health, because they are better fed and clothed. without further loss.

The loss of the Americans at St. George amounted to sixteen killed, mostly officers, and thirty-three wounded. The enemy's loss is es-

The allied, as well as the Costa Rican troops, have been starved and allowed to go naked.

Disease has done as much to thin their ranks

as Gen. Walker's rifles. By the Orizaba, from California, Gen. Walker received fifty recruits. His whole force at Rivas is put down at 1,200. MACHUCA.

THE BRITISH PLEET AT SAN JUAN.

P. S. The British fleet is still at San Juan del Norte, making themselves very officious and always ready to extend to any and all who may ask their protection. Seven out of the number from New York claimed their protection and were turned over to them; these men are generally Irish, English and Dutch. When they arrive here and learn that something more than eating is expected of them, their courage fails them and cry aloud for "John Bull" to protect them. John Bull don't require calling but once, as he is always within ear shot, so very officious he makes himself that at the least noise on board of an American steamship, he will send a boat alongside to ask if the Captain wanted any assistance. This is only an excuse for them to find out what is going on and to give recruits the better chance to ask of them protection. On the 16th ult. a very formal and peremp-

tory demand was made by Capt. Erskine, se-nior captain of the British fleet, on Col. Lockridge to give up to Capt. De Hossy, who bore the order, all British subjects, or any who ask-ed British protection. Owing to the threat and warlike attitude of the Victor, which vessel was cleared for action, Col. Lockridge had no alternative but to comply with his demand. Twelve noble (?) spirits out of the command accepted the protection, and were taken on board the Kossac. After the officer had got all he wanted, Gen. Wheat, jumping on a box, made the boys a speech, in which he never once said "God save the Queen," but gave the John Bull family particular fits. After the General concluded, the boys gave three times three for Gen. Walker and Nicaragus. As they left, Capt. De Hossy remarked, "That fellow talks bloody fine." For the last few days the free has been very uneasy, drilling on shore, practicing both with guns and small arms. I fear it imports no good. We shall see. Special correspondence of the Picayuse.] SAN JUAN DEL NORTE DE NICABAGUA, ?

My last from this place left the Costa Mi-cans in full possession of the river San Juan,

and the Americans, under Col. Lockridge, at Punta Arenas, waiting the completion of the steamer which the company's agent (Mr. Scott) was repairing. Thus matters stood for several days, the men all in good health and condition, and many of the British officers paying daily apparently friendly visits. On the morning of the 16th January, however, an armed boat arrived at the camp with Capt. Cockburn, of H. B. M. ship Kossac, who proceeded to make a formal demand upon Col. Lockridge for a list of the men under his command, and requiring him to give up all British born subjects who had volunteered with him; at the same time threatening, in case of non-compliance, to use force, and prevent him and his men from ascending the river. Under these circumstances he was forced to give way, doing so, however, with the greatest reluctance, as his reply, which I annex, will show:
PUNTA ARENAS, January 16, 1857.

Sin: Your communication of this date has been received. I yield to your demands, because I know you have the means of enforcing them; but had I one-third your force, I would not yield.

S. A. LOCKRIDGE, Agent of Emigration for Nicaragua. To John Erskine, of H. B. ship Orion. On the 20th, the steamer being completed, a portion of the men were placed on board, with whom she ascended the river to a position about

six miles below the mouth of the Serapiqui,

where the men were landed and set to work preparing a camp and fortifying the approaches. In the meantime, the little steamer ascended to the mouth of the Serapiqui, where finding both sides of the river strongly fortified, and unwilling to jeopardise the little steamer, upon which their whole safety almost depended; they prudently fired a few well directed round shot among the enemy, and then retired; and strange to say, not a single person on board was in-jured, although the boat itself was riddled with balls. The intervening time, up to the present, has been made use of in moving the remainder of the men, and such materials as were necessary to strengthen their position. The steamer Texas came into port this morning, with California passengers; and Col. Titus and his men, who are, without an exception, the best equipped and the most quiet and orderly body of emigrants that have ever entered the

the steamer in waiting, and sent up to the new camp, Fort Anderson; we have had no news from Walker, except such as has reached us by way of Panama, which you will doubtless receive by the mail steamer ere this reaches you. The Texas will wait here for the New York steamer Tennessee, which is not due here until Monday next.

THYRSDAY, February 12.—On Friday last—two days after the arrival of the Texas—it was resolved that the attack should be made upon the post at Serapiqui; accordingly, at 8 o'clock on the morning of that day, about 300 of the men were placed on board the steamer, and ascended to within about three miles of the forts; here the men were landed, and making a detout to the right, cut their way for a distance of six or seven miles through a forest of heavy Monday next.

country. They were immediately removed to

of six or seven miles through a forest of heavy timber, until they arrived in the rear of the enemy, strongly fortified at Cody's Point, im-mediately opposite the principal fort at Scra-piqui; after a sharp conflict, which lasted about a quarter of an hour, they succeeded in driving the enemy entirely out; those who fail-ed to reach the opposite side of the river taking refuge in the surrounding woods.

At the same time the attack was made in the rear, the steamer ran up in front, and spened a

warm fire upon the Serapiqui Fort, from a six

and nine pounder mounted on a flat in tow, which had the effect of completely silencing the guns of that place; unfortunately at this time the boiler of the steamer gave way, and she was compelled to withdraw for repairs; the troops were at once set to work strengthening their newly acquired position, which from its elevation gives them great advantages over the enemy and full command of the river. The loss of the Americans consisted of one officer (Lieut. Homan) and four privates, killed; and eleven wounded, amongst the latter Col. Rudler shot in the leg above the knee, Major Ellie in the top of the head, and Capt. Barrington, none however, mortally. The enemy's loss could not have been less than one hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. Their force amounted to eleven hundred men. On Sunday evening, at sundown, the Tennes-see hove in sight, and shortly after entered the harbor. She brought about three hundred Californians, and sixty men for Walker, under Col. Hall and Capt. Farnam; a few of these are

good men, but the majority of them not worth the trouble of bringing out. These men were good men, but the major.

the trouble of bringing out. These men were taken on board the Texas, whilst she at the taken on board the Texas, whilst she at the taken on board the Texas, whilst she at the gers to the Tennessee, which ship left at five o'clock, on Monday, for Aspinwall, from which place she returned at half past 12 o'clock, A. M., this morning, and after transferring to the Texas the New Orleans passengers from California and Aspinwall, she steamed away for New York at 10 o'clock, A. M. At 4 o'clock this morning a force of seven armed boats from the British fleet was seen entering and ascending the San Juan river towards the American camp, for what object is yet to be seen, though all sorts of rumors are flying around; a buogo came down the river yesterday from the camp with a message from ockridge, requesting the steamer to wait over

to-day, as he intended making an attack on the enemy last night at 12 o'clock, and would this morning send the steamer down; we waited anxiously until half past 2 o'clock, P. M., when the ships weighed suchor, and steamed out to sea, with about two hundred and fifty passengers, amongst whom are Col. Rudler and your INTELLIGENCE FROM WALKER AND HIS ARMY. FEBRUARY 11 .- By the British mail steamer Tyne, which arrived this evening from Aspin-wall, we have intelligence from Walker to the 3d instant; at that time, when the Orizaba left San Juan del Sur, his army was in excellent health and spirits, with an abundance of every-

thing to carry on the war; the Orizada brought down about sixty men for Walker, and about four hundred and fifty returning Californians. Since last advices, Walker's men under Gen. Henningsen, had had two lively brushes with the allied forces under Gen. Canas; the first at Obraje, where the enemy was strongly fortified, with fifteen hundred men, whilst the American attacking force amounted to but three hundred; after skirmishing for some eighteen or twenty hours, and finding it impossible to draw the enemy into open battle, the Americans withdrew; their loss amounted to five men killed, whilst that of the enemy amounted to eighty killed and wounded. On the 29th the enemy marched into St. George, three miles from Rivas, took possession of the church, and immediately commenced throwing up barricades in front of it and to the walls leading to the Pizza. Immediately upon receiving information, Walker dispatched a force of four hundred men, under Henningsen,

to attack them, with orders to take the place if it could be done with a loss not exceeding fifty men, otherwise to withdraw, as the lives of his men were of more consequence than the taking of the place. The advance of Henningsen's force, however, immediately upon coming in sight of the enemy were driven back beyond their barricades. At this time Henningsen re-ceived orders to draw off his men, which he did

timated at 200 killed and 400 wounded. Among the enemy's killed is Gen. Bosquet, the com-mander of the Costa Ricans. Among the mander of the Costa Ricans. Among the Americans killed are Capts. Wilkinson and Russell, and Lieut. Flyer. Among the wounded are Cola. Jacques and Leonard; Maj. Duzen-bury, Capt. Johnson and Lleuts. Chaffin, Nagle, Schermerhorn, Northridge and Steel. Prepara-rations were being made for a general attack upon the enemy, which it was expected would take place on the night of the 4th; and as the enemy have all the force they can muster con-centrated at St. George, it is confidently axcentrated at St. George, it is confidently ex-pected this will be a final fight.

Walker's forces number about fifteen hun-dred men, of whom eleven hundred are in ex-

cellent fighting order; of the remainder, about sixty are on the sick and wounded list, the balance stragglers and army followers. He seems to have ridded himself of all his superfluous officers, and those who now remain are said to be mostly excellent fighting men, who have no idea that they can be beaten by any number of Greasers that can be brought against

them; this same feeling appears also to be universal among the men. The success of the Costa Ricans on the San Juan appears to have given the allied forces no little confidence in their abilities, but I am sat-

ished the operations of the coming week will tend to take the wind out of their sails, and send them back, especially the Costa Ricans, to look after home affairs. They will find it, perhaps, more difficult to play the part of de-fenders, than they have that of invaders. I accompany this with the latest Panama and Aspinwall papers, but as they are prejudiced against Walker, very little reliance can be placed in their accounts. Yours, J. M. B. THE PANAMA ACCOUNTS.

Gen. Canas' force at St. George is said to consist of about 1,500 men strongly posted at d

that he can, in no case, bring over 500 men into the field, out of Rivas. It is supposed that the Allies have 1000 more available men, which can be landed by the steamers on the Lake, and it is reported that 1100 Guatamaian troops had been landed at Realejo. Canas marched a force of 400 men into Virgin Bay, on the 1st inst., and after occupying

St. George. Walker has had no communication with the lake or river since the steamers were seized by

ing so. Aspinwall papers are to the 10th, Panama to the 8 h. The passengers of the Orizada were still at the former place, very patient in consideration of many discomforts. They came over the Panama road in three hours.

America, all of which appears this morning in our columns. LATER FROM JAMAICA.

the Board of Underwriters by the officers of a vessel called the Adele. The accused had fled to Cuba The weather at Kingston had been remarka-

bly cool, sometimes even cold at night and early in the morning. GLORIOUS NEWS FROM NICARAGUA!

ARRIVAL OF THE TEXAS. Three More Battles. Troops everywhere Walker's Victorious.

Enemy's Loss 400 Killed, and 400 Wounded.

From the New Oricans Delta of Wednesday ovening.] The steamship Texus, John S. Crowell, com-mander, arrived from San Juan del Norte at

the Southwest Pass at 3 p. st. yesterday. Texas arrived out on the 4th; the Texas from New York, on the Sth; and the Orizoba, from San Francisco, arrived at San Juan del Sur, via Manseamullo, on the 2d, and sailed again for Panama on the 3d, where she arrived on the 5th. The Tennessee took the passengers off the Texas and proceeded to Aspinwall, where they immediately proceeded, via Panama Railroad, to Panama, and took the Orizaba for San Francisco. The mail steamer from San Prancisco had not arrived when the Tennessee left, being over-due one week. It was reported that the passengers in waiting would be for-warded by the Orizaba. The transit was not open when the Texas left, Col. Lockridge had been waiting for reinforcements and guns, which he had received, and on the 6th he attacked the enemy on the San Juan river, at the mouth of the Serrapiqui,

at a place known as Cody's Point, when, after a sharp engagement against 300 of the enemy, mostly Costa Ricans, he succeeded in routing them and taking possession of the point. The enemy fled in all directions, some jumped into the river ond others took to the woods. The loss of the enemy was about 100 killed and wounded; that of the Nicaraguan forces, four killed and one wounded, including Colonel Rudler and Major Ellis, who was slightly wounded. The point thus gained is the most important one at the mouth of the Serrapiqui river, elevated above the others The enemy still occu-

py the opposite side, which Col. Lockridge was

deterred from taking by want of means to cross the river. The machinery of the small steamer

having given out, she was taken to Pinta Are-nas and repaired, and again proceeded up the river to assist the troops in taking the oppo-site point. Serrapiqui is now the most important place on the river, as the enemy have concentrated their river force here; this point once taken, the others will be easily acquired. Costa Ricans at this point are in decidedly a bad fix, in case of defeat, as they cannot retreat, except in the rear, and then through al-most impenetrable woods. From the supe-rior position of the Nicaraguan forces, it is expected that on the next attack they would completely annihilate the enemy. Col. Lockridge was perfectly sanguine in the opinion that he would have entire possession of the river in one week. His whole force is about four hundred and eighty men.

The news from Gen. Walker is to the 3d inst., per steamer Orizaba, via Panama, and is important. The enemy had again appeared near Rivas, at a place called Abragi, under near Rivas, at a place Gen. Canas. Gen. Walker ordered two com-panies, one of rifles and one of rangers, to march against them; after twenty-four hours' skirmishing the enemy retreated, and Walker's forces withdrew to Rivas. The loss of the enemy was about 100; that of the Nicaraguans

enemy, who were concentrated at St. George. Henningsen succeeded in driving the enemy from their position in the city, with great slaughter, when he received orders to retire to Rivas. The loss of the enemy was 200 killed and 400 wounded, that of the Nicaraguans 16 killed and 33 wounded, including in the wounded Col. Jacques, Major Dusenbury, and Lieut. Steel. Walker's whole force at Rivas is 1,300 -1,100 fit for duty. His troops are in better health than they have been at any time during the war, and are in excellent spirits, not doubting their ability to conquer any force that can be brought against them. Walker has provibe brought against them. Walker has sions and ammunition for three months. The Texas brings 100 cabin and 150 steerage SECOND DISPATCH.

five, including Capt. Phinney.
On the 28th ult., Gen. Henningsen, with a

force of 400 men marched against 1,500 of the

The following dispatch from our special agent, fully confirms the above: SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Feb. 10 .- The steam ship Texas arrived at San Juan on the 4th inst. The transit route still continues closed, and in

the hands of the enemy. Those who have the best opportunity of judging among the Ameri-cans, think that the route will be opened during this month. On the 6th inst., 300 men, under the com-mand of Cols. Lockridge and Titus, attacked Cody's point, defended by three hundred Costa Ricans. They drove them across the river and

into the woods, with a considerable loss. Only four Americans killed and ten wounded. The commander at Cody's Point has been engaged for the last two or three days in fortifying that A general attack will be made upon the fort (opposite Cody's Point,) and when taken, the troop will easily go up the river, as no resis-tance is apprehended at the points above.

Just Received.

150 Gin, by H. H. POTTER. Main stree Third door North Worsham Hot

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H: H. POTTER,
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A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, a tolerable good Plas-

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terer. Apply to J. L. VEBSER a. 17 Front Row

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The accounts of the battle of St. George brought by the Orizaba to Panama, and pub-lished in the Panama Star of the 7th, do not differ in any material point from those given by our correspondents. We append some extracts:

Walker's force of fighting men is barricaded. said to be 800, all told, of which a portion must, of course, always be left to guard Rivas, so the town a few hours, he rejoined his force at

the Costa Ricans, nor has be any means of do-

The schooner Reserva arrived at Aspinwall the 6th, with Jamaica papers to January 31st.
There is no further local isthmus news of importance. The papers are filled with details of the intelligence from Nicaragua and South

By the schooner Reserve, at Aspinwall, we have Jamaica news to the 31st. The Kingston Journal, of the 26th, gives the particulars of "one of the most gigantic commercial frams ever attempted in Jamaica," committed upon