

The *Tennessee*, which came in on Saturday night, having left San Juan del Norte on the 12th inst. brings an extended version of the news, or a part of it, briefly telegraphed to us on the 17th, from New Orleans, as having been brought by the *Texas*. The latest intelligence from Walker is to the 3d of February, brought by the *Orizaba*, which touched at San Juan del Sur on the 2d and left the next day. Walker was then there with about 300 men, which were, it is to be presumed, the flower of his forces. He had come from Rivas to receive the recruits by the *Orizaba*, which, however, instead of the 500 that were expected, numbered only fifty.

All that is known of the previous operations of Walker was obtained by communications made by him and his men at San Juan del Sur. In addition to extracts from the Panama papers, we publish accounts drawn up for us by passengers who came through from San Francisco, and who enjoyed at San Juan del Sur all the opportunities of obtaining information which anybody possessed. It appears that on the 26th of January Heorningsen attacked the allies at Obraje, but was repulsed with the admitted loss of six killed and nineteen wounded. On the 28th the allies were again attacked at St. George. A severe fight ensued, when Walker was again repulsed with a loss of twenty-nine killed and forty-five wounded. This loss, according to some of the accounts, fell very heavy on the officers. After this Walker had proceeded to San Juan, where the passengers by the *Orizaba* found him. His men are an emaciated, sickly-looking set. Some without shoes, shirts or hats, and others in rags, beset the passengers to beg money to buy bread with. There was on board a quantity of provisions for Walker, but they were not landed. There was no discipline in the army, and the officers were a drunken set. Walker's entire force fit for service is set down at five or six hundred. Such was the state of things on the Pacific side of Nicaragua. We turn now to the Gulf side.

The Punta Arenas filibusters having got their steamer in readiness, left Greytown on the 23d of January, and established themselves some twenty miles up the river, and about five miles below the station of the Costa Ricans at the mouth of the Sarapiquí. The principal object of this movement appears to have been to prevent the men from deserting. The encampment was a miserable mud flat, and the men were represented as suffering from sickness. The *Texas*, with Col. Titus and other filibusters from New-Orleans to the number of some 250, reached Greytown on the 4th instant, and immediately proceeded up the river to join the others. Two days after their arrival the force had moved five miles further up the river, and had taken a position at Cody's Place, which is represented as a hill within cannon shot of the position of the Costa Ricans—though apparently on the opposite side of the San Juan. Such was the state of things when the *Tennessee* left. The telegraphic account from New-Orleans speaks of a defeat of the Costa Ricans at Cody's Point, but this, we are inclined to believe, is only an amplified version of the occupation of Cody's Place. It is not likely that the *Texas* remained long at Greytown after the sailing of the *Tennessee*. Indeed, the telegraphic account from New-Orleans represents her as having sailed on the 10th; but this is evidently a mistake, as the *Tennessee* left on the 12th and left the *Texas* behind. Probably she sailed the same or the next day, and it is not likely that she carried to New-Orleans any news in addition to that brought by the *Tennessee*. It is stated that in addition to the old boat, which has been repaired, Scott is building a new boat at Punta Arenas, which is in a state of forwardness. But even if we suppose these filibusters to succeed in forcing their way to the Castillo Rapids, they have no means of transportation beyond that point. Or even should they force their way to the Lake, with the Lake steamers in the hands of the Costa Ricans how are they to cross that? We hear nothing of the war steamer which, it was said, was to be lent by the Government of Chili to the Costa Ricans: but it appears that the Costa Ricans had applied to that Government for a loan of \$200,000. The Chilean press was in favor of the loan, and even of making it a million, if necessary. Chili, being in prosperous condition, is able to advance the money.