HEWS PROM NICARAGUA.

THREE BATTLES FOUGHT.

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESIRE.

Cen. Walker Defeated at Obraje and

at San George. BATTLE ON THE SAN JUAN.

Cody's Point Taken by Col. Lockridge. THEY THREATEN SERAPIOUI.

Statement of Col. Rudler.

PROSPECTS OF THE LIBERATORS

Revolt of the Jamaica Negroes at Greytown,

Col. Kinney's Version of His Meeting with Gen. Walker,

EXPEDITION.

TAILURE OF GENERAL MALO'S

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship Tennessee, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, which left Aspinwall on the 10th, and San Juan on the 19th instant, arrived at this port on Saturday evening. She brings 350 paseengers and \$36,000 on freight.

Among the passengers per the Tennessee are: Ex-Gov. Bigler, Major Roman, Major Harvey, Lieut. Merriman, U. S. R. S.: C. F. Lippincott, C. Morrison, E. C. Palmer, E. H. Hampsted, F. Jacques and wife, B. Morton, H. Fairbrother, C. Washington, Mrs. Sweeney, child and servant; G. E. Griffin, J. Turner, G. W. Colly, H. J. Thomas and wife, M. Merritt, B. Hillard, Mrs. Buchnam, C. J. Jacques, J. W. Wilson, J. W. Cordoza and wife, Mrs. Day-all from San Francisco; and Alex. C. Hutchinson of Punta Arenas; E. Berdsall and wife, Nicaragua; P. Lyons of New-

The Tennessee has had a fine passage from San Juan, with very mild weather. The Tennessee on her outward passage arrived at

San Juan on the evening of Feb. 8, and at Aspinwall en the morning of the 10th, where she met and took on board the passengers from San Francisco per Orizaba, and at 3 P. M. left for New-York, vid San Juan and Key West. Left at Aspinwall U. S. ship Cyane, and at San Juan

H. B. M. ships Tartar, Cossack, Pioneer, Victor and Intropia, and at Key West the English ship Meteor, from Mobile for Liverpool, with 5,200 bales of cotton.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following from the Special Correspondent of the DAILY TIMES gives a complete and reliable report of all the intelligence from Nicaragua by this arrival: NICABAGUA, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1857.

'Since the date of my last letter the Nicaraguan

news is various, interesting, and important. The forces with General WALKER, at Rivas, have, under the immediate command of General Henningson, attacked the allies at Obraje and at San George, without success; and the rescue party at San Juan del Norte have made an important movement on Fort Scrapiqui. For interest and in chronological order, the battles immediately under the eye of General Walker are first to be mamed.

LATEST FROM GENERAL WALKER

From the date of the relief of General Henningsen at Granada, until the appearance of General WALKER at San Juan del Sur, on the 2d of February, there was no certain knowledge of his condition among his friends outside the lines of Rivas. Immediately after the release, the allies seem to have commenced operations upon a plan that had before been proposed. A calculation has been made by one of the Costa Rican efficers, and its correctness acknowledged by the other prominent officers in the allied army; in effect, that with the San Juan River and the river and lake boats in their own hands, General WALKER could easily be surrounded, and starved out. In accordance with that impression they first seized the boats and afterwards began to fortify. Knowing that their men are no match for those of WALKER'S army, they wisely decided not to offer him battle, even if they found him with an insignificantierce at command. They had ascertained the probable; plan of reinforcements, and concluded that by offering as many obstacles to their progress into the interior as possible behind fortifications, the men of WALKEE's army would die faster than others could arrive from the United States to take their places. Their first care was given to fortifying and manning the various stragetic points on the river San Juan del Norte. That work completed, they occupied and fortified Obraje and San George, and were proceeding well and rapidly with their plan for bemming him in, when Gen. WALKER deemed it necessary to attack and drive them back.

BATTLE OF OBBAJE.

Accordingly, on the 24th of January, Gen. Hen-NINGBEN was ordered to attack the Allies at Obraje, under command of Gen. Canas, with between three and four hundred men. Obraje is about nine miles from Rivas, and as soon after the order had been given as it could be reached, it was attacked; and notwithstanding they found it better fortified and occupied by a stronger force than they had anticipated, they continued the fight during the entire day. At no time had they any prospect of driving the Allies from their position, and yet they continued to charge the barricades; and as they were beaten back, to fire upon the enemy while retreating out of range. This course was followed without serious results, until Gen. HENNINGSEN, satisfied that he had not sufficient force to dislodge them, determined to remain for a time as near out of range as would afford his men comparatively safe opportunity of occasionally picking off those of the allies who exposed themselves to their fire. After some twenty hours of such fighting, his men began to show unmistakable signs of fatigue, and having had three men killed and three

They state the loss of the allies at 80 killed and 140 wounded. I have it on Costa Rican authority, that the loss of the allies was 21 killed and 32 wounded,

wounded-Capt. PHINNEY mortally-he fell back upon

and that they had but 700 men in the town. THE BATTLE OF SAN GEORGE. Aftes a few hours had been allowed for refresh ment and rest, Gen. WALKER issued an order to Gen. HENNINGERN to attack the enemy and drive them from San George, one lengue from Rivas. On the 28th of January Gen. HENNINGSEN marched upon the town with three hundred mon-as large a force as could be spared from Rivas. When within half a mile of the place, the General sent outsparties to the right and left, to reconnoitre. Capt. HIGLER commanded the party on the right, and soon after he was in motion, the fight commenced with a discharge of grape from the enemy, at 500 yards, which wounded thirteen of WALKER'S men. Immediately following this, the left flank was charged by a party of Costa Ricans, as they were entering a plantain patch within the limits of the town. The alver men received the charging party warmly, and after nearly two-thirds had been killed, the remainder

retired behind their fortifications. The Walker force claim to have killed more than one hundred of th

charging party. The Costa Ricans were led by Gen. Busche who was found dead on the field, with a sword by his side that was lost by Gen. WALKER at the first battle of Massaya. A number of the Costa Mcans found dead had cords upon their legs, tied in such manner as to enable them to walk, but to prevent their running. When the remainder of the charging party had re-

treated, the Walker men charged the barricades several times, but finding them adobe and 10 feet high they did not succeed, and finally they fell back upon Rivas again, after having lost: killed, 27; wounded, 57-many of them officers. They report the loss of the allies to have been: killed, 200; wounded, 400-out of a force of 1,500. The Costa Ricans state their own force and loss as follows: Force...... 1100

Killed. 98 Wounded. 225 Among those on Gen. WALKER's list as killed are the names of Capt. Russell and Capt. Johnson, and among the mortally wounded Col. Jaques and Major DUSENBERY.

Immediately after the failure at San George, Gen.

WALKER proceeded to San Juan del Sur, with 300 men, to meet the recruits expected to arrive from California by the steamship Orizaba. He arrived at San Juan on the 30th, and expected to find some 500 recruits. Unfortunately for him, there were but 44 under command of Major Torry and Capt Buchan-AN. The company joined the Nicaraguan Service as the Stockton Rangers. They were recruited by Major Toney, and Capt. Buchanan was elected after the formation of the company. Although somewhat disappointed, Gen. WALKER did not appear disheartened in consequence of the small number of his recruits: and when he left to return to Rivas on the 2d of February, he declared his intention of making another attack upon San George as soon as possible after reaching his Head-Quarters. The force now at San George consists, as near as I have been able to learn, of about 1,500 men, mostly Costa Ricans, in good condition and well fortified; while the most favorable reports of WALKEE's strength place it at 700. This, of course, he must divide when he attacks the enemyleaving a portion to protect Rivas. A DUEL.

Soon after Gen. WALKER left with his reinforcements for Rivas, it was reported by two men who returned to San Juan del Sur that a personal difficulty had occurred between Gen. SAUNDERS and Capt. BUCHANAN and that three shots had been exchanged. The difficulty was said to have occurred from Capt. Buchan-An's believing that one of his men had been ill used by the General.

The warmest friends of Gen. WALKER and his cause in San Juan del Sur were not sanguine of his success. after knowing the difficulty of raising recruits, and learning that he had failed in both his recent attacks

upon the allies.

The management of Gen. Canas and the other allied officers is highly commended by many who do not wish them success. Their fortifications are looked upon as the best that could be constructed under the circumstances, and their determination to fight if possible only behind barricades, shows that they have a correct appreciation of the coolness and brayery of their own soldiers, and those of Gen.

But leaving matters of less immediate interest to another place in this letter. I must hasten to give you some account of the reinforcement of and the progress made by the rescue party, who were under Col. LOCKBIDGE, at Fort Anderson, on the San Juan River, when I wrote you last. MOVEMENTS AT SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

As soon as the Granada had left the harbor of San effect that the Costa Ricans were on their way to destroy all the property and lives on Punta Arenasbegan to gain believers. It was not credited by any who could judge of the necessities and possibilities of the conditions and positions of both armies, but nevertheless it was generally believed. And as there is nothing that spreads faster than a rumor that the enemy is approaching, San Juan and Punta Arenas were soon alive with rejeicings and alarms. The Carribeans and the Jamaica Negroes were delighted; and the knees of the whites of Punta Arenas, who had no self-satisfying reason to expect favorable consideration from the Costa Ricans, shook with fear and trembling. The men of the British fleet, either for the "fun of the thing," or because they too supposed it probable, did much towards spreading the alarm. During the night one family procured a canoe, and with what little necessaries they could take, sought and found refuge across the bay, in the town of San

On the morning of the 22d, the little stern-wheeled steamboat, that had been fitting for the transportation of the Walker men, was found ready for a short trial trip, and during the foreneon her machinery was put in motion, when she proceeded up to Harbor Head-about four miles-and returned with but a trifling accident. Immediately afterwards everything was made ready for the removal of the men, as quietly as possible. Before day break, on the morning of the 23d, the two cannon-a four and a six pounderwith the arms and ammunition, stores and men. were embarked on the steamer, and a flat-boat, in tow, and all proceeded up the river. There were no men left, with the exception of six, who had, some the fever, and others the measles. They remained in the large thatched shed, where they complained bitterly of want of care.

The departure of the Walker men and the probable esults were all the topics dwelt upon by the people of San Juan. The rumored coming of the Costa Ricans to destroy Punta Arenas was forgotten in descriptions of the battle many imagined would be fought at Serapoqui, if not before the setting of the sun-at least early on the following morning. But at noon San Juan
"Saw another sight."

The Bay, on which nothing but the British fleet had rested during the morning, had now wealth, beauty, furniture and other movables upon its well ruffled bosom. Several bungos and the boats of Mr. CRAIG appeared filled with tables, chairs, hammocks, beds, men, women, children and infantile greasers. The furniture looked as if no enemy, however savage, could do it more injury than it had received from its dearest friends. The men, women and children looked anxiously up the river, and the infantile greasers ooked as tif they had had a very narrow escape at midnight from a burning dwelling, so light and airy was what is here called clothing. They were all fleeing to Sun Juan. They had been reassured that the Costa Ricans were coming down that night, and that all that remained would be destroyed. They were provided for when they landed, and the dreaded night came, but the Costa Ricans did not.

Meanwhile the little steamer, with the "Walker Reserve Party," had proceeded on until they arrived at the mouth of the San Juanille, or Little San Juan River, but a short distance from the mouth of the main river, where they halted and left fifty of their men. The steamboat then proceeded a short distance up the San Juan and halted. This manœuvre was in consequence of its having come to the knowledge of Col. LOCKRIDGE that two Costa Rican officers had entered, the harbor in a bungo, from above, just in time to avoid his party when they were passing out. The Walker men suspected that the rumored intended destruction of Punta Arenas was true, and that a narty of Costa Rigans were lying conceoled in the San Juanillo, for the purpose of proceeding to the accomplishment of their design as soon as the Walker party should have proceeded on. Every nook and corner of the winding San Juan Illo was explored.

returned from the head of the San Juanillo, and took up those who had been watching and exploring in the vicinity of its mouth. All then proceeded up the San Juan, to a place not mentioned on the maps, bu known to the people of this vicinity as Pitaca. It bears the name of the owner of the land, and is situated about 25 miles from the town of San Juan, and about eight miles from Scrapiqui. Here the party cient shelter for the men, nearly all slept on board

As soon as this was ascertained the steamboat party

but no Costa Ricans were found.

on Punta Arenas, were great, and they had already lost many men. Then the rainy season was at its worst. For eight days before leaving it had rained incessantly; the water was higher than had been known before for six ; years, and consequently, during several days, the planks on which the several quarters were erected, and in which they were obliged to sleep, were floating at every full tide. The British fleet had interfered once, as you know, and there was no surety that they might not interfere again; and altogether the position had become both unprofitable and Serapiqui would have been a better location than

Pitaca, if it had been convenient to occupy it. But the enemy were reported to be there, to the number of 500, officered by Frenchmen and Germans and well fortified. With so frail a boat, 135 men and only a four and a six-pounder, it was not deemed expedient to attempt a landing there against such a force, well fortified and with 12 heavy guns mounted. Pltaca was, under the circumstances the best landing that it was safe to make, and there, for the present, they resolved to encamp. On the 26th, the steamboat, with about fifteen men on board, returned to Punta Arenas. Just before entering the harbor she blew her whistle, and San Juan was again aroused. It was amusing to hear the stories of what the approach of the steamboat was supposed to have indicated. The friends of Gen. WALKER were willing to wager amounts that had not been even whispered in San Juan since the bombardment, that Serapiqui had been taken and every Costa Rican slaughtered. On the other hand, those opposed to the Walker movement were willing to double the sum that the whistle was on board one of the steamers taken by the party under SPENCER. They knew the whistle as well as they knew their prayers, (I don't doubt it,) and they were sure the Costa Ricans had come down from Serapiqui, slaughtered all the Walker men, and were on their way to annihilate Punta Arenas. Before any of the fabulous sums had been staked, the little steamer made her appearance, and all were more or less disappointed. The little army required some planks for better shelter, and other materials for partial fortification. As soon as the men were employed in getting what was needed from Punta Arenas, Col. LOCKBIDGE proceeded to the town of San Juan, in a canoe, and posted a proclamation, of which the following is an exact copy.

To the Citizens of Mcaragua and all those whom it may concern:

Notice! Notice!!

Having seen a proclamation of the President of Costa Rica, declaring the River San Juan blockaded, which is contrary to all law, I will immediately proceed to open the same, and will prevent any collision between the force under my command and any citizens who may be living on the San Juan River, or the subjects of any foreign nation who are at peace with Nicaragua, who may wish to pass or trade on the same, respecting their property and persons in every case, if they are not found aiding and assisting the Costa Rican force, who are now enemies of all peaceable citizens of the Republic of Nicaragua. And having a sufficient number of men now with me to carry out any object that I may desire, I can offer the fullest guarantee to all, that these my orders will be strictly

Done at Fort Anderson, on the San Juan river, this, the 26th day of January, 1857. S. A. LOCKRIDGE, Colonel and Emigration Agent for Nicaragua.

EI should have said before, that as soon as Pitaca had been made the place of encampment, it was deemed proper to give it a name, and Col. Anderson, of New-York, having taken honorable part in a great deal of hard service in the cause, and being deservedly popular among both rank and file, his name was conferred upon their first post, after leaving Punta

COL. ANDERSON WOUNDED. I regret to be obliged to add-for I know him well

and esteem him highly-that soon after the men were quartered he received an accidental wound in one of his shoulders. While one of the men was removing some trifling defect in his rifle, he carclessly left the hammer up, and touching it in some way the piece was discharged. The ball took effect in his shoulder, but fortunately the injury was not serious. It made a flesh wound, which gave him but little trouble, and it is now nearly well. RECONNOITEING SERAPIQUI.

Reconnoiting parties went up several times to within range of Serapiqui, and they reported that

the statements of the strength of the Costa Ricans there had been greatly overrated. They said there was nothing there but an outpost guard of about fifty men, and that the main body of their enemy was at San Carlos. But notwithstanding the report, Col. LOCKEIDGE decided not to attack Serapiqui until he received additional force by the Texas from New-Or-PRISONERS' STATEMENTS.

On the 1st instant two men arrived at Fort Anderson, who claimed to have escaped from the Costa Ricans, by whom they had previously been taken near Rivas. They pretended to know that General WALKER was still at Rivas; that he had plenty of provisions, and that there was not a sick man in the camp. They also knew that the allies were trembling with fear; that there were dissensions among them: that a large proportion were threatening to return to their homes, and that on the approach of an enemy thew would all run away.

ARBIVAL OF COLONEL TITUS' BEOBUITS. On the morning after the British steamer left the harbor of San Juan del Norte, (Feb. 4,) the steamship Texas arrived from New-Orleans, with passengers for California, and about 200 recruits for General WALKER, under Colonel Titus, he that was made famous by your correspondents in Kansas. I must say that from what I had read of the appearance of the Colonel and his men while engaged in a bad cause in Kansas, I was considerably disappointed when I saw them, and learned that the Colonel was the veritable Tirus, and the men there with him, nearly all men who had served his cause in Kansas. They must have changed very much, and for the better, since those days, for I am sure I never saw a finer set of fillibusters. They were well-made men, in good bodily condition, and the first lot of privates I had seen for WALKER who seemed eager for a fight. The anchor of the Texas was not well down before the little steamer Rescue appeared at the mouth of the river, and she was soon alongside and ready to re. ceive the recruits, their arms, ammunition and provisions. They had been in garrison since the previous trip of the steamer, and were, therefore, better drilled than those who came on before them. Their arms were in good condition, and they had plenty of ammunition and provisions. Besides a good supply of rifles and revolvers (navy size) they brought eight brass connon-six and eight-pounders-which it was thought would prove serviceable at the taking of Serapiqui. At 3 P. M. they were on board, and with a portion of their provisions proceeded up the river to Fort Anderson, which they reached before sunset. The new recruits were landed a short distance above. where they proceeded immediately to make themselves comfortable for the night.

THE ATTACK UPON SEBAPIQUI-TAKING OF CODY'S POINT. It had been understood in the army for several days that as soon as reinforcements arrived, Col. Lock-RIDGE would order a movement on Serapiqui, and they were right, for on the 5th of February preparations were made to move up to within a short distance of Serapiqui. On the morning of the 6th, the order was given, and the fentire force, with the exception of 50 men left to guard Fort Anderson, began to move to the shore, and before 9 o'clock they were on board the Rescue and the flat-boat, in which they proceeded to within one mile of Serapiqui. Here they landed on the right bank, and the order was given to march on Cody's Point, a place owned by Dr. Copy, of San Juan, and commanding Fort Serapiqui, which was in the hands of the Costa Ricans. The arrangements for the fight were as follows: The whole force was formed into three divisions, numbering severally one hundred, one hundred and fifty, and one hundred men. The first, an advance division, was under command of Col. Andreson; the second under Col. Titus, and the rear under Major Ellis. disembarked, but in consequence of not finding suffi- To avoid errors of position, Col. Rudler, being familiar with the localities, acted as guide and gave

proceed. Twelve men were then sent to the front with "machetas"—a native instrument for cutting underwood—with orders to cut a passage for the army. They made but little progress, and after examination it was thought impossible to proceed along the river bank, in consequence of the large quantities of water left during the recent unusually heavy rains. The course was then changed to along the higher land nearly, and in some four or five hours of fatiguing traveling through marshes, they reached high land, behind Cody's Point. Here, after a few moments' rest, the forces were formed according to order and the command given to attack the point. The men led by Col. Andreson, accompanied by Col. Run-LEB, charged bravely, and seemed disappointed when but few of the enemy were found. Those who were there were immediately either killed or driven to the wilds. But the Walker men were no sooner seen upon the point than a brisk fire was opened on them from Fort Berapiqui. It was returned, but without effect, by the division under command of Col. Titus. The Colonel, seeing that his men could not effect anything by firing at the fort, ordered his men to retire out of range of the grape from the fort. This they did, after having suffered but slightly. That you may the better understand the relative position of the contending forces, some description of the ground is necessary. Just imagine yourself passing up the San Juan River some twenty-five miles or more, until you arrive off high point on the right bank. That is Cody's Point. and there were WALKER's men when the fort opened and forced them to retire. On the left bank, several hundred yards further up, the river Serapiqui enters the San Juan, and on the ground Where the two Waters meet,

Fort Serapiqui stands. It would perhaps be better illustrated by the follow

ing diagram: o Cody's Pcint. Fort Serapiqui. 0 River Serapiqui.

While these movements were making, the little Steamer Rescue was lying a short distance below, with Col. LOCKBIDGE on board and General WHEAT. who was in charge of the artillery, and now Colonels Andreson and Rudler moved down the river trail to communicate. They found her about eight hundred yards below, in the middle of the stream, and the General was busy throwing round shot into the ort. The General was in fine spirits. He could see the effect of almost every shot, and regardless of the danger he incurred, would get upon a prominent position and cheer every time the wall was injured or a roof destroyed. They neared the steamer, and while communicating with Col. LOCKBIDGE, the Costa Ricans fired upon them from an ambush. Col. RUDLES was badly wounded from the first fire. Not suspecting the presence of an enemy in such a position after what had transpired above. the Walker men were at the muzzles of the Costa Ricans' arms before they were aware of their danger. The soldier who shot Col. RUDLER was within eight feet of him when he fired. His shot took effect first upon the Colonel's pistol, and after knocking the woodwork against the inside of his left thigh, the ball entered his right leg, about eight inches above the knee. The Colonel, nevertheless, succeeded in making his escape, and Col. Anderson, who was by his side, was not injured. He returned immediately to the main body for a company to attack the ambus. the Rescue. Gen. WHEAT, who was under the impression that the troops had the Costa Ricans surrounded, was afraid to fire lest he should kill some of his own men-so he dropped down the stream. Capt. HARRIS arrived soon afterwards, and a single volley from his company sent the enemy off. They were routed entirely. In this fight his First Lieutenant, Bowman,

The Walker reserve party were now in possession of

the point from which they intended to bombard the fort as soon as they could get their guns in battery. On the 8th instant the steamer Tennessee arrived off Punta Arenas, with passengers from New-York for San Francisco, and about fifty recruits for WALKER, under command of Captain FAENHAM, and accompanied by Col. HALL. In point of appearance these men were not equal to those who arrived by the Texas, and certainly, as a whole, they were not so enthusiastic. When they arrived the steamer Rescue was not down to receive them, and as the Tennessee had to proceed to Aspinwall with the California pas sengers, the recruits were transferred to the Texas to await an opportunity to pass up the river to Cody's Point. On the following merning the Rescue came down to take them off, and while she was getting beside the Texas, another of those vexatious movements on the part of the British fleet occurred. Seven of Captain FARNHAM's command, not liking the prospect ahead, objected to being taken up the river. They had somewhere learned that it was only necessary to make known their desires to the fleet to receive protection, for just as the Rescue was ready to take them away, they made a signal to a gunboat lying near, and immediately a boat was lowered and British officer came and took them away. This, very naturally, made those who remained true to the cause in which they had embarked, very angry. I might give you some of their expressions, but they would not look well in print. During the afternoon they were taken on board the Rescue, and proceeded up to assist at the taking of Serapiqui. From information I had received, and the appearance on the Point, I had expected to be able to give you an account of the second attack upon Serapiqui, but the Tennessee would not wait for the news. It was arranged for the Texas to wait, [which she did, but left

before receiving any later news .- Ed. Times.] COL. RUDLEE WOUNDED. Un the morning of the 7th I visited Col. RUDLER who had been brought down from Cody's Point to receive surgical attendance on board the Texas, on which he proposes to return. I found him better than I expected. He was able to sit upon the deck, and to walk a little with the aid of crutches. His left thigh pained him very much-so also did the wound in his right. He had had it examined by several surgeons, but although they all probed the wound a long time none were able to say in what part of his limb the ball had lodged. The Colonel has seen a great deal of service in Nicaragua, and is very much esteemed by both officers and men. He went to New-Orleans by the Texas, on her previous trip, for the purpose of raising reinforcements. He succeeded. and returned with the party that came under Col. TITUS. With them he proceeded up the river, where he was wounded as I have described, and he is now on his way home again. From him I received the following statement. The latter portion, you will observe, refers to matters of which I have previously

COLORED BUDLER'S ACCOUNT. The steamsnip Texas, from New-Orleans, arrived at San Juan del Norte on the morning of the 4th instant. with 200 recruits for General WALKER, under command of Colonel H. T. Titus. The little river-boat Rescue came along side as soon as the steamer came to anchor, and in an hour afterwards she was steaming up the San Juan river, with all aboard. Colonel LOCKEIDGE has established his camp on Patacus Point. This camp we reached before sundown. Here we found Major Ellis' command 220 strong. Colonel Tirus' command was landed a short distance above. On the 5th preparations were made to move up the river to within a short distance of Fort Serapiqui, occupied by the Costa Ricans. On the 6th orders were given to move, which we obeyed, with the whole command, with the exception of 50 men left to hold Patacus. At 8 o'clock A. M. we embarked on the Rescue and a launch, and succeeded up to within one mile of Fort Serapiqui, where we landed our force on the right bank and out of the reach of the enemy's guns. No time was lost. As soon as all were landed the order was given to march on Cody's Point, then occu-

quainted with the locality, it was thought best to let him be free to act in that capacity, and give such directions for the disposition of the forces as the nature of the country required. A detail of 12 men was thrown in front, with machetas to cut a trail through the impenetrable undergrowth. After entering the forest we soon found that it was impossible to keep along the river bank, owing to the marshy state of the ground. We therefore made our way to the hill, where we found the earth more firm. After a tedious march of four hours, through mud, er, tem and ravines, we reached the high eminence in the rear of Gody's Point. Here the command was halted for a few moments. When the men had rested sufficiently, the order was given to forward to the attack. I never saw men more eager for the fray-each one was anxious to have the first "greaser." The enemy no doubt had notice of our approach, as there were but few on the Point. Those were either killed or scattered through the wood, from which they will never be able to extricate themselves. There was quite a sharp fire kept up for about ten minutes between our mon and the fort on the opposite

side. Col. Tirus, seeing that our men were doing but little execution by firing across the river, and that they were exposing themselves unnecessarily, gave the order to cease firing and retire out of range of the enemy's grape. After this Col. RUDLER and Col. AN-DEESON went down the river trail to communicate with the Rescue. She was in the middle of the river. about one thousand yards below, throwing round shot at the Fort with great effect. The artillery is under the command of Gen. WHEAT. While communicating with Col. Lockernge on the steamboat the enemy fired on them from ambush. Col. RUDLER was badly wounded, but succeeded in making his escape. Col Andreson fortunately got off without injury. The enemy then turned their fire on the steamer, when Gen. WHEAT, being under the impression that our men had the enemy surrounded, dare not fire on them, fearing he might kill our own men. The boat then backed down the river. On Col. Anderson's return to the main body, Capt. HARRIS, with his company, was ordered down to attack the enemy. On nearing them he was fired on, and the boys gave them a volley that will be long remembered by the few that were able to make their escape into the thicket. First-Lieutenant Bownan was killed at the first fire. Capt. HARRIS completely routed them, securing all their baggage, &c.

This, Mr. Editor, is a plain statement of facts. I cannot call it a battle, as it was only a skirmish. By it we have secured a very favorable position-one that commands the fort on Kipp's Point, directly opposite. We necessarily have to move slow, owing to the heavy rains and the bad state of the ground. As soon as we get our guns placed in battery we shall knock their fort into a cocked hat in two hours. The enemy's loss is variously estimated-my estimate is, twenty killed and about thirty wounded. Our loss is but trifling. I have not yet seen our official report, but will append it before closing. The steamship Tennesse arrived here on the 8th. with 50 recruits for Gen. WALKER. The next morning

she proceeded with her own and the Texas' California passengers to Aspinwall. The men for Gen. WALKER were transferred to the steamship Texas, awaiting the Rescue. She came down vesterday morning and took up all but seven, who refused to go. A British officer came alongside and extended to them his protection. How long is this to last? Is it honorable or just for Great Britain to bully a feeble and weak nation? Their arrogance and swaggering, insulting behavior in this harbor, is insufferable. What can we do but submit and give vent to curses, not loud but deep. Herewith I send you copies of some correspondence in point between Colonel Lockeings and Capt. Essuing of the Orion. which will give you a little insight into how they do things. [The correspondence referred to is the same as was received from our own correspondent and published in the TIMES some time ago, together with a full report of the proceedings, including the speech of Gen. WHEAT, ED. TIMES.] After the officer had selected out of Col. Lockbidge's command such men as he wanted, Gen. WHEAT, feeling the insult, and having become completely disgusted at the action of John Bull, jumped on a barrel near by and made the boys a speech, in which he gave the Bull family particular fits. At the conclusion of the General's speech the British officer said. "The fellow talks as bloody as 'ell." They then tucked their tails and left as would a thief after having been caught in the act of

The news from Gen. Walker, by way of Aspin wall, is very cheering. He had had two engagements with the allied forces—one at Obraze, in which the enemies' loss is stated to have been eighty killed and one hundred wounded. The other at San George, in which the enemy lost two hundred killed and four hundred wounded. The loss of Gen. WALKER was comparatively small. He lost in both engagements, day. Mr. Cop succumbed, the other gentlemen from but thirty killed and sixty wounded.

The health of the camp at Cody's Point is excellent I take the following from the report of the 4th inst. For duty, officers and privates......411 

ONCERNING GENERAL WALKER'S PROSPECT OF SUCCESS Wherever I go I find the most opposite opinions prevailing relative to the probable fate of General WALKER. Whether he wins battles or loses them, his admirers hold that his position in Nicaragua is better and better every day. Those who are not ardently devoted to his cause find it difficult to see his position in so favorable a light. They argue against his prospect of success, in this way. Not many months ago, and he was respected by the natives of Nicaragua; his authority as Chief Ruler was recognized by the people. Now there are no natives fighting for him; and the only place he holds in the country is Rivas. He has lost the San Juan River, and every stronghold in the country; and where before he had but few enemies at home, now they are all enemies, and with them the forces of the other Central American States are united against him. And again they claim that if he could not hold his ground before the combination against him, and when reinforcements were easily obtained, how can he hope to regain power with the combination in full force, and his means of obtaining men and munitions of war growing less effective every day. Such are the various opinions I hear. It is quite common now to hear men who favor the

cause say, WALKER might have done much better, and if he had been a military man, he would not have made so many blunders as he has done since he took command. Question them and you learn that when they say "blunders" they mean reverses. They complain that he has had no regular plan of operations; and that he has fought by accident while his enemies have fought by rule. They can discover no generalship in leaving a strongly fortified position to attack a weaker one, and, in taking it, lose not only men whom he needed much, but the stronger point he had left unguarded behind. This they claim has been the result of the many battles he has fought. In gaining one position he loses another of equal value; and if he attempts to retake the first loses the second again, and so remains where he was before, with the exception of an unnecessary loss of men. The facts would seem in part to justify such remarks; but those who criticize the General thus closely, should remember that to vanquish the natives in battle was an absolute necessity of his case. Since they would not love him they must be made to fear him; and to effect that he was obliged to fight them whereever he found them in organized form, whether he gained ground or not. His failure to hold the fields he has won, should be attributed to the fact that he has never had a force from which he could spare men to defend them, rather than any lack of desire or generalship. But so it is. He has failed in two fights, and when a man is unfortunate, there are few who do not discover a hole in his coat.

A DESERTER SHOT. When giving an account of Gen. WALKER at San

Juan del Sur, I should have mentioned an occurrence which was the cause of some excitement there. Soon after his arrival, one of his men-a German-was missed from the ranks, and the General was informed

examined. He was not yet dead. The single soldier whose fire had been reserved, was now ordered up. He advanced towards the dying man, and, as ordered. placed the muzzle of his rifle to his breast and fired. The man died instantly. There were three too heavily overgrown with underbrush for them to i men. Col. Rubler acted as guide. He being acothers who had deserted, but who had not been caught when the Orizaba left. GEN. MALO AND THE STEAMER RESCUE. When the river and lake boats were seized by the Costa Ricans, Spencer was advised to destroy everything in the form of a boat at Punta Arouss and all the means of building them. But thinking there was nothing there that could be made serviceable in conveying troops or supplies to WALKER, he remained satisfied with the seizure of the boats that were in running order. As soon as the New-Orleans recruits arrived and the fitting up of the Rescue was commenced, the value of the advice was known, and the Costa Ricans were anxious that the boat should be seized as soon. as completed. They had no men to spare on the line of the river, and they were at a loss to know what to do, when some one suggested the services of Gen. Mano, one of the late rivals for the Presidency of New-Granada, who was then biding his time in San Juan del Norte. Sufficient inducement was offered, and the General undertook the work. It was arranged that he should proceed to Costa Rica ville

Salt Creek, and there obtain the men and means ne

cessary to carry out their plans. Accordingly, at

midnight, Gen. Malo was put on board one of the

British gun-boats in the harbor, which gun-beat

started for Salt Creek, at daybreak to bring back the

Costa Rican mail. The General landed full of hope

but by some cause which I have not been able to

learn, he was delayed at Salt Creek several weeks

consequently, that plan for Seizing the little steamer

failed for the time. If the General had been so for-

tunate as to get his men down to San Juan by the

time the boat had been completed, there is some

probability that he might have succeeded in destroy-

ing her, for after taking the recruits up a few miles.

she returned several times with but few men to de.

fend her, and remained a considerable time. But

after that it would have required a large number of

was questioned concerning his absence, and answered

that he had gone to get something to eat, declaring that he did not intend to desert. The General thought or appeared to think otherwise, and he ordered the man to be shot forthwith. The poor wretch was led

down to the beach, blindfolded and seated in a chair. A platoon of soldiers was then drawn up in front, and

at the word all but one fired, most of their balls taking effect in his body. As soon as he was shot he was

GOVERNMENT IN GREYTOWN-REVOLT OF THE JA-MAICA NEGROES.

very good men to have taken her.

Since the bombardment of San Juan, or Grev town, there has been no well-established Government. A portion of the inhabitants have recognized a gentleman named Mr. Manrin, as Chief Magistrate, but others have refused, on the ground that his election was not in regular form. The latter denounce his election as a cheat. They say a meeting was called at night for the purpose of making arrangements for the election of officers of the town; and that at that meeting the election of Mr. MARTIN was rushed through while a majority of the inhabitants were ignorant that an election was going on. They therefore have not recognized his authority. It appears by the records that Mr. MARTIN was elected temporary Chief Magistrate, to preside until such time as another election could be had. No other election has been held, and consequently the British Consul, Dr. GAREN, and the British fleet recognize Mr. MARTIN, as Chief Magistrate of the town. As there is no written law for the Government of the people, and as they are generally peaceably disposed, the Magistrate is but seldom called upon to test his authority, and the fact that there were those who said they did not acknowledge his rule, did not trouble him much. But the other day a case occurred which could not be let pass, consistently with the dignity of the Chief Magistrate. It took place just as I entered the town on the look-out for the arrival of a steamer, and I had an opportunity of hearing the case. It was as follows. A colored brother named Cop, hailing from Jamaica, and called by some of the inhabitants a Jamaica negro, had purchased a pistol from some person unknown. It was rumored about town that Mr. Con had made a good bargain-in short, that the nistol was remarkably cheap at the price paid The pistol was described. Somebody hearing the description, imagined he had heard that somebody had lost just such an article. It was hinted rather broadly that perhaps the real owner of the pistor might be looking for it at that particular time without being able to find it. Finally the owner came, and the fact was established that brother Con had been purchasing stolen goods. Whether knowingly or not, nobody seemed to know or care. The owner demanded his pistol, but as brother Cop had not purchased the pistol to give away, he refused. Mr. MARTIN Wa called in and ordered the pistol to be delivered up. Mr. Con said he considered Mr. MARTIN a bogus authority, and refused to obey. Mr. MABTIN stated that fact to the British Consul. The British Consul in. formed Capt. EBSKINE, the Senior officer of the British fleet. Capt. EBSKINE came ashore and sent for Mr. Cop and others of the refractory brethren. They came. He told them that they must obey, or he would send them to Jamaica. They said they would obey any legal authority. They were cautioned and dismissed The next morning I saw a notice on a flag staff to the effect that all the goods and chattels or Mr. Con would be sold at auction on the following

for a time from bloodshed or loss of many inhabitants. THE COUNTRY NEAR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE. Since my arrival here, political derangements and the necessity of remaining near where information of

Jamaica did likewise: and thus was the town saved

any change in affairs may be had, on the Carribean side, as early as possible, have rendered it extremely difficult to visit points that have an interest not effeeted immediately by the success of either of the armies now contending in Nicaragua. But what little I have seen leads me to wonder that, with the knowledge of Central America that has long been widely diffused throughout the United and European States, so few of our own people should have selected homes in a country that abounds with all that need be desired, that may be reaped without sowing, and prepared with so little labor. Along the shores of the San Juan del Norte, from the time you are an hour's sail from the town of San Juan, the appearance of the country, even during this, the rainy, and consequently the most unfavorable season, is more than beautiful. So it is along the line of the Colorado; and within the dominions of the Mosquito King, the country for miles on either side of Indian River is of the most fertile kind. Cedar, and cocoanut, and orange and lime trees grow in profusion. Within a few miles of the mouth of Indian River, and not more than twenty miles from the town of San Juan, there are thousands upon thousands of cocoanut and other tropical fruit trees, and plantains and bananes in abundance. Warra, or wild hogs, run in droves, and wild turkeys are as numerous as swallows around a Connecticut farmer's barn in a Summer day. And yet, although it is considered as healthy as any Southern country. there are but few white men to be seen. It is inhab ited by a few native Indians, who are lazy, and consequently peaceable. They live well upon what grows spontaneously around their huts. Very few cultivate the soil, because they have a fine variety of vegetable food planted by nature, and if they desire animal food, they have but a few steps to go, and, with a rifle, they can in an hour or two kill more than they could consume in a week. The only men I saw at

cutting out the trunks of cedars for canoes. INDUSTRIOUS FILLIBUSTERO DESERTERS. While there I came accidentally upon two white

work of any kind during a brief stay on the line of

Indian River were some Indians, who were leisurely

men, whom I recollected having seen bearing arms among those who formed the Walker party, at Punta Arenas. They informed me that, becoming dissatisfied with the rations they received while there, and not deeming the prospect agreeable if they remained. they took French leave of Col. LOCKBIDGE, and went over the bay to San Juan. There, with the others who had deserted, they were offered a free passage to Aspinwall, in the English steamers, and from there a free passage to the States. But they concluded they would not accept, as they preferred settling in the country. Striking the line of the Musquito Coast, they proceeded on foot until they reached Indian River. They were pleased with the appearance of the country, and decided to remain and stake out for themselves a farm. When I saw them they had cleared away the underwood where they intended to build a hut, and they were delighted with the prospect they had of making a fortune by carrying prothat night.

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San Juan, as soon as they could obtain some of the fact. He ordered about 90 mounted men to

Sa plantains, and all that, plenty of wild hoge, turkeys and other game, and an abundance of excellent fish in the river. They promised that when I should pass that way again, they would show me a better yielding farm than I had ever seen in the States. And I don't doubt them.

SAN JUAN AGAIN. After what I have stated of the productions of the country, in the immediate vicinity of the town of San Judn, you are doubtless inclined to ask how it comes that every article of food is so exorbitantly high in that place. To a Northern man it seems strange, that while cattle and hogs and game run wild in droves and fly in flocks, beef and pork should find eager buyers at thirty cents a pound, and game a rarity at any price. Or that with cocoanuts and other fruits in abundance, within ten miles, they should be purchased for consumption there at prices higher than is charged for the same articles in any New-York market; but nevertheless it is true, It is caused partially, no doubt, by the blockade of the San Juan, but even when that was open, a fair New-York price was obtained for many of the articles named. The real cause is to be seen during a stroll around the town. On the plazas you will see horses feeding and their hides are not galled by the harness, neither are their mouths sore with the grinding of the bit. There are no carts nor wagons in the public streets; and if you look for them in the bye places as long as I did, you will be tired, without having seen a specimen of what you looked for. But almost every house and hut has a little shelf with a few bettles of liquor upon it, and the liquor is for sale. If every place in the town, where alcoholic liquors are to be had for money, averaged a sale of ten glasses per day, the inhabitants would be in a continuous state of gress intoxication. But the people do not drink to excess. The fact is, that since the bombardment there has been ne disposition to invest money in the materials necessary to carry on a trade with the country. There is not a boat in the bay belonging to a resident that is fit to go a few miles along the coast for provision. They depend upon schooners from Aspinwall, and upon the thirst of the natives for provisions. I never saw a finer opening for Yankee enterprise, with a small capital than San Juan is at the present time.

COL. KINNEY AND HIS PROSPECTS. While in the town of San Juan the other day, I made another visit to Col. H. L. KINNEY, and was pleased to find him in the enjoyment of good health and excellent spirits. The Colonel is a great favorite there, and I learn, from the natives of the adjacent country, that he is highly esteemed among them. The Colonel is confident that when the Dallas and Clarendon treaty shall have been ratified, he will be in a fair way to proceed with his darling scheme—the colonization of his grant through Sheppard and Haley. It has been in existence ever since 1839, and he claims that it was not publicly questioned by the Government of Nicaregua, until after a lapse of seventeen years, and then not by legitimate authority.

proven to have been valuable, he feels that the Commissioners, when they shall have taken it into consideration, cannot but decide favorably. The sovereignty he cares very little about, but the right of soil he believes should and will be his.

The grant being for a consideration that can be

I had a very interesting conversation with him concorning the meeting between Gen. WALKER and himself, after the publication of the famous decree, purporting to set aside entirely his claim.

COL. KINNEY'S VERSION OF HIS MEMORABLE INTER-VIEW WITH GEN. WALKER.

Various statements have been published of what transpired at the meeting, but none, I believe, from

Col. KINNEY himself.

The Colonel says that owing to Mr. FABENS having been connected with him in the purchase of a large tract of land in Chontales, (one of the Departments of Nicaragua,) he was thought by Gen. WALKER to be the most desirable man to apply to Col. Kinney for men to aid him in sustaining his position, which was then considered in great danger. Mr. Fabens came down to San Juan del Norte, and made an appeal to Col. Kinney, who called together a number of men belonging to the "Kinney Union." Mr. FABENS made a statement of the condition of things in Nicaragua, and promised that if they went they should receive one hundred dollars per month from the time they should leave San Juan until they wished to return. The men referred to Col. Kinney, and decided to act as he should advise. With the promise that they should have the privilege of returning whenever they should desire, the Colonel advised them to go and fifty went. Before leaving, they were each furnished with an outfit and means of support by the Colonel. After they arrived at Granada, where Gen. WALKER was then stationed, no part of the agreement made by Mr. FABENS was fulfilled. Instead of being allowed to remain together as a company, they were separated, and when they wished to return they were not permitted to do so. They remonstrated. They had been told that they should be together, as a "Kinney Company," and they wished to remain so. Gen. WALKER said he would not have a company bearing that name, and declared that if he could lay hands upor Col. Kinney he would hang him. Hearing of this, the Colonel was dissatisfied, and meeting with Mr. FABENS, asked him why the men were thus treated. Mr. FABENS said it was not true, and informed the Colonel that so far from desiring to hang him, Gen. WALKER was desirous that he should pay him a friendly visit, when they might come to understand each other better. This statement was made by others of Gen. WALKER's men in San Juan, and by

There was considerable excitement in the city, as the cause of the Colonel's arrest was not generally understood. Some supposed he had come to cooperate with Gen. WALKER, while others thought he was there to supersede him. At about 1 P. M. the Colonel called upon Gen. WALKER, and he discerned at once that his presence caused him much uneasiness. The General inquired the object of his visit.

them the Colonel was induced to go up to Granada,

When he arrived he found the men he had sent in

very bad condition; several had died, and many of

the others were sick and in want. After relieving

them, he was called upon by President Rivas, and

the hospitalities of the city were tendered.

The Colonel replied that he had been informed that

he wished to see him, and besides that, he desired to take a look at the country. Gen. WALKER asked whether that was all the object

he had in view. Col. Kinney answered that he was anxious to learn

the political condition of the country, in order that he might know what to do in relation to the settlement of a tract of land he had purchased, (known as the Chontales District,) from Mr. FABENS, who had power of attorney from Fermin Ferrer, then Minister of Hacienda. The General said that the purchase was of no ac count.

Col. Kinney said if it was not he did not expect to

Other persons now entered, and the interview was interrupted. The Colonel returned to the house of

Mr. THOMAS, then Secretary of the Treasury, whose guest he was. Several persons were there waiting to see him, all anxious to learn the object of his visit. To their inquiries the Colonel returned the same ans wers he had given to Gen. WALKER. President RIVAS called again and informed him that he wished to see him on the following morning, as he

had an important communication to make to him. During the evening the following decree was handed to the Colonel by one of his friends. It has been published in the Times before, but I reproduce it, because it is necessary to a proper understanding of the Colonel's statement: THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER TO THE PEOPLE. The title of Nicaragua to the Territory called Mos-

quito, including the port of San Juan del Norte, being notorious and incontestible. And whereas, H. I.

KINNEY pretends, in virtue of a purchase from Supp-PARP and HALLY, to be owner of the said Territories, the property of this Republic, the Government of Nicaregua, in the exercise of its faculties, DECERES The rights which the said KINNEY pretends to claim

in and upon the said Territory, to be null, void, and of no effect, the same being the property of the Republic of Nicaragua; and consequently every aliention made by the said Kinney is also void. . Art. 2. The said Supposed, Haley, and Kinney,

and all other persons claiming this unlawful acquisition, are declared guilty of an attempt against the integrity of Central America.

ART, 3. The Minister of Relations and the Interior is charged with the publication, execution, and ful-

filment of this decree. Given at Granada the 8th day of February, 1856.

PATRICIO RIVAS, This was the first be had heard of it. It had been published the morning the Colonel arrived, but had ison suppressed in consequence of his arrival. The

Colored was taken by surprise. On the followin

morning President RIVAS called and asked him if he had seen the decree.

The Colonel replied that he had. President Rivas said he knew nothing of it; that he had nothing whatever to do with it, although his name appeared signed to it. He regretted that it had been issued at such a time, and added that although he was President, he had, some way or another, very little to say about what was transpiring in the coun-

President RIVAS repeated whathe had said, and added that Nicaragua never had pretended to claim the right of soil; that he had known Sheppard and Haley many years, and he believed that they had given more than the land was worth.

The conversation then became general; and while it continued, the President spoke of Col. KINNEY's peaceable course, and asked him to aid in the estab-

lishment of a good government. When the interview had been concluded, the Colonel prosected to Gen. WALKER, and not in the best of humor. He felt that Gen. WALKER designed to injure him, notwithstanding all he had done for him.

The subject of the Decree soon came up. The Colonel said he was very much surprised that it should have been issued.

Gen. WALKER said the land belonged to Nicaragua and that he had better be careful how he talked, for it was treason to elaim it. The Colonel said he had paid his hard earnings for

it, and the documents would show that there was no treasen on his part. The haughty manner of the General offended the

Colonel, who toki him that he (the Colonel) was freeborn and of lawful age, and white, and that he was not to be gagged by anybody. He said that it seemed to him that, a military commander who had so recently come to the country could not have had an opportunity of investigating the titles of land; and it also appeared to him that it would have been better for Gen. WALKER to have left it to a tribunal competent to judge of such matters. Gen. WALKER answered, saying, "I decide upon all

subjects in Nicaragua." The Colonel then said, "That settles the matter, so

far as you and I are concerned, and there is no need of any further argument. But before I will be driven out of the country, when I have a claim that I have come legitimately by, I will lose every drop of blood in my veins, and leave my bones to bleach on this soil'

General WALKER then said, "Sir, I know enough about you, and you must be careful how you talk here." Colonel Kinney-I shall be my own judge about

can take your own course; I came here with the best of intentions and I find I have been deceived. I have not robbed, nor swindled, nor murdered anybody, and I will maintain my position. General WALKER-(Excited and rising from his

chair)-Sir, I don't want to hear any more from you; and I order you under arrest.

Colonel KINNEY-(General WALKER moving out of the door)—Arrest and be d—d.

General FRY and Major MARKAM, (since wounded,) who were officers of the day, came to the Colonel soon afterwards, with orders to arrest him. Major MARK. Am invited the Colonel, into the street and when they had gone out the Colonel asked him what the charges against him were. Major MARKAM replied that he did not know other

than he had learned that Gen. WALKER and Col. KIN-NBT had had a " blow up." Col. Kinney asked him what he intended to do with

Major Markam said the street was no place to talk

of it, and invited the Colonel to his room. They went, and when there the Colonel asked if he intended to shut him up, for if so he wished to know it. Major MARKAM said, Colonel, you have a great

many friends here, and I don't agree with Gen. WALKER in the course he has taken towards you. I think you should be friends and work together. Col. Kinney-I came here with the best of inten-

tions, but have been deceived. I now ask again. what do you intend to do with me? Major Markam-Col. Kinney, you can go where

you please. Col. Kinner-Major, this will be a feather in your cap, when it is time it should be known. I shall not

eave at present, and if you want me. I will be found at the house of Col. THOMAS. Major Markam-Colonel, don't give yourself any uneasiness. If Gen. WALKER wants you, and you are not to be found, I will answer for you with my neck,

if need be. The Colonel then bid him good morning, after adding, that if he was a specimen of Americans in Central America, it would be an easy matter to colonize

After this the Colonel was not molested, and when he was ready he returned to San Juan del Norte. He was several times asked for his passport, but although he had none, he was not molested. The Colonel says he had information from a reliable

source that General WALKER desired that he should be taken out upon the plaza and shot, but that the men were unwilling to obey him. It was afterwards ordered that he should be sent to California, but he refused to go. The Colonel speaks in the highest terms of the con-

duct of Major MARKAM in the matter between him and General WALKER. Previous to leaving Granada, and after his quarrel

with General WALKER was generally known, President RIVAS called upon Colonel KINNEY and tendered him every assistance in his power as President of Nicaragua. Such is the Colonel's statement of the interview and

quarrel with General WALKER, and you will have observed that it differs materially from that published in the Nicaraguense. A FANDANGO-GEN. WALKER HUNG BY THE ALLIES-

"VIVE LA COSTA BICA." A few days ago, while in San Juan, a joke perpe-

trated by one of the pilots upon the Jamaica negro portion of the town, afforded an opportunity of witnessing a genuine fandango. The pilot, dressed as a military officer, with a huge pair of false whiskers and a moustache, proceeded to the store of Mr. WALK, of Jamaica, who besides being opposed to Gen. WALKER. is a prominent candidate for the Mayoralty of San Juan, whenever it shall please the miscellaneous and unfortunate residents of that town to reorganize a Government. Having found our colored brother dispensing Scotch ale, London porter, and other drinkables, from behind his bar, the pilot in disguise walked up and in a confidential manner informed him that the Costa Ricans had aunihilated all of WALKER's army, and that they had hung Gen. WALKER upon a red mango tree. He had just arrived with an official report of the proceedings for the senior officer of the fleet, and had taken the trouble to inform Mr. WALK, because he knew him to be a hearty opponent of Gen. WALKER. Brother Walk cut a "pidgeon wing," and then

after relieving himself of a Jamaica shout started a band of musicians around the town, to let his colored brethren and sisters know there was to be a general time of rejoicing at his establishment. When I use the phrase "a band of musicians" you may perhaps be inclined to credit me with being a trifle imaginative, and also with using strong language on an unnecessary occasion. But, if so, you are wrong. The band consisted of four pieces with good healthy Jamaica negroes attached. The leader manipulated a violin, (your bands follow the custom of your Jamaica brethren in that particular.) Another extended his magnificent lips and digits over a flute; a third did the clarionet, and both instrument and performer were full toned. Fourthly and lastly, though not by any means the least, came one with a tamborine. All had great power over their instruments. While performaing,
"He danced wid de gal wid de red-rocker shoe,"

a very enterprising jig for this warm climate. They could bring to your discomitted ear, the wailings of a shed-roof full of cuts-the tamborine doing the customary stone, old bottle and old boot accompaniment; or if in the tender mood, they could produce to the life that nerve stirring ditty, here known as

"De Infantile Greazer, cutting hims' teeth." The tamborine imitating the motherly spanks, that are almost invariarbly applied during the progress of be time. You can readily understand that such sounds pass-

ing through the principal streets, were not long in arousing the elite of the palm thatched, palm sided hortion of the town. They were soon at brother WALK'S. And here I must pause a moment while they are wiping their faces, for it was a very warm night and they perspired copiously. It is a peculiar peculiarity of these Jamaica Negroes-agitate them;

either physically or montally when the weather is very warm, and they will perspire. As good as their faces were dry, the bond before

mentioned struck up, all formed a circle, and after an exclamation tantamount to "vive Costa Rica. Fillibuster Carrajo," a fat black girl entered the ring and was soon followed by her favorite, who though not so fat, was taller and quite as black. These two proceeded immediately to do something. I had supposed a "fandango" to mean the same thing as a dance, and I anticipated a violent agitation of the nether extremities; but I saw nothing of that kind. The Jamaica negro's idea of daucing is to slip the feet forwards and backwards slowly, move the shoulders in an opposite direction, not more rapidly, and at the same time keep up a ridiculously rapid and varied motion of the spinal column. In this way they labored in pairs until near 10 o'clock, when it was hinted that the report of WALKER'S death was a hoax, and soon afterwards all returned to their homes. THE LATEST.

It is now near 11 o'clock, the Tennessee is casting off ber lines, and there is nothing from Scrapiqui, other MOMOTOMBO. than I have written.

Statement of Major Snyder.

Major SNYDER, of California, one of the passengers by the Tennessee, has furnished our reporter with the following account of his personal interview with Gen. WALKER, and the statements made by WALKER, of the present force under his command, and the strength and situation of the Costa Rican Army.

The steamer Orizaba, which brought the California passengers on the Pacific side, arrived at San Juan del Sur on the 2d day of February last, late in the evening. News of the arrival of the steamer at once reached Gen. WALKER'S head quarters, and Gen. SAUNDERS was dispatched the same night, with several officers, to the vessel to receive a company of recruits that had come on from California to join Gen. WALKER. There were 38 recruits in all on board the steamer, under the command of Gen. Buchanan. Gen. SAUNDERS, upon boarding the steamer, commanded the drum to be rolled, that the recruits might be forthcoming. On account of the lateness of the hour the most of them were in their berths.

Gen. Buchanan succeeded shortly in getting them up, and bringing them in the presence of Gen. SAUNpers. The latter was so intoxicated that it took two men to support him. He inquired finally whether the number of men produced were all the recruits on board. He expressed his doubts when informed that they were, and signified his intention to search the vessel, and not allow a single son of a b-h to escape him. After this pleasant salutation he marched the men off to Gen. WALKER'S headquarters.

On the next morning he called on General WALKER and was introduced to him by Major Torrey. He what I shall say, and will be responsible for it. You found the General occupying exceedingly comfortable quarters, and reclining on a hammock. The General received him with great cordiality, and conversed with unrestrained freedom of matters pertaining to his own army and the Costa Rican forces. His own force, he stated, was 600 men. Of these, 350 men were then stationed at San Juan del Sur, under his own immediate command. The remaining men were at Rivas, under General Henningsen. The men were all in good spirits, and enjoyed, as a general thing, excellent health. He was satisfied that the men would stick by him, and that, with additional recruits to arrive he should be able to conquer his enemies. He said that Gen. WHEAT with his army of 700 men at Greytown would soon fight his way through the lake and form a junction with his own force. He should not in any case attempt to fight his way to General WHEAT. Of the Costa Ricen forces a great portion were men who had been impressed into the service. At the battle of St. George, fought on the 29th of January, as proof of this statement, he said, there were found among the killed numbers chained together two by two to prevent their running away. The natives, he felt assured, were friendly to him.

The total Costs Rican force he set down at 2,800 men. Of these 1,500 men were stationed at St. George, and the remainder occupied different posts around the lake and down the river. He expressed his confidence that a force of one-fitfh of the Costa Ricans was all that was needed to overcome them. The battles they had already fought, he claimed, proved this fact beyond contradiction. The General was very sanguine of achieving final

and undisputed dominion over Nicaragua. Men, ammunition and provisions were to be sent to him, as he wanted them. At that time he said he had six months' provisions on hand, and all the equipments and armaments he wanted. Subsequent to his interview with General WALKER

he visited the apartments occupied by the officers and men under his command. The apartments were all in good order and composed mainly of dwelling houses. There was a large number of officers as compared with the number of privates. He estimated the whole force at 250 men, rauk and file, one hundred less than the number stated by General WALKER. On account of the multitude of officers, Lieutenants and Captains stood nowhere, and a Major was but slightly noticed. Both officers and privates, as far as he conversed

with them, expressed more anxiety to get away than to remain. Captain GRANT, formerly of the U.S. Army, told him, that for seven months' service he had received only fifty cents pay. One of the privates he chanced to come in contact with was a former servant of his in California. He, begged like a good fellow to have him intercede to get him away The soldiers did not dare to attempt to desert, be. cause they knew that if taken they would be shot without mercy. No one could get away without a passport, and the most rigid surveillance was kept upon all their movements. The majority of those who deserted were Germans and Frenchmen. The fact was that the desertion of Germans and French. men was but little regarded. Col. Torry informed him that such was the present aversion to those belonging to these two nationalities, that General WALKER had already sent instructions to his various agencies in the States to send on no more Germans or Frenchmen.

The Major's former scrvant alluded to, also, mean. while, gave a statement of the case of a deserter who was arrested and shot the day before the arrival of the Orizaba. He stated that the deserter was tried and convicted subsequent to his arrest. A platoon of twelve men was detailed to shoot him. The prisoner was placed on a chair, and eleven men fired at him. A physician felt his pulse and discovered that he still lived, whereupon the twelfth man was ordered to place his muzzle at his breast and fire, and he did so. The Major had no doubt of the authenticity of this statement. There were several ladies at General WALKER'S head-quarters; they all expressed no very high esti-

mation of the service, and, woman-like, rebelled at the idea of being obliged to get a passport to get away. They stated, moreover, that the general sup ply of pork was not commensurate with the supply of beans. As for the matter of food generally, the Major states that the soldiers made no special complaint. Their clothing, however, was worn nearly to shreds, with but little prospect of a replenishing stock. In respect to sleeping blankets there was a general destitution and consequent complaint. Altogether the Major, from what he had witnessed and heard at General WALKER'S head-quarters, and

from facts he had previously gathered, retired, he says to the steamer, satisfied that the present position of the General was far from firm and secure. It was well understood, and so talked over by General WALKER's officers, that his object was not dominion over Nicaragua, but to achieve a sovereign power over the whole of Central America, and a portion of Southern Mexico. Whether he would ever accomplish the object of his ambition was for the future to reveal. He saw enough of General WALKER's present position to assure himself that his maintaining it any length of time depended wholly upon the amount of further succor he should receive. His position was a bad one. Just before the steamer left San Juan del Sur the

report reached the vessel that shots had been exchanged between General Saunders and General Bu-CHANAN. A difficulty was stated to have grown out of the treatment shown by General Saunders to the new recruits brought with General Bughanan. The report was authenticated before the steamer got From the Panama Star and Herald, Feb. 7.

The Nicaregua steamship Orizaba arrived in port

from San Francisco via San Juan del Sur on the night of the 5th inst., bringing news from Nicaragua to the 5d inst., and 300 passengers for New-York.

We are indebted to Purser Buckman for the following memorandum of the trip:

The Nicaragua Company's steamer Orizala, J. H. Bleffer, Commander, left San Francisco, Jan. 20, at 8 P. M. Jan. 28, arrived at Manzanille, was detained 12 hours to take on board stores, specie, &c. Feb. 2, arrived at San Juan. President Walker and his men were in good health and spirits. Feb. 3, sailed from San Juan, and arrived at Panama on the 6th a good by

By this conveyance we have information direct from Ritas, Warner's head-quarters, through an entirely distributed and milishe channel. Curinformant

went to Nicaragua to inquire for himself as to the true position of Walker, and we place the fullest confidence in his statements, notwithstanding they are in some respects at variance with the reports which have reached us through parties who have an interest in the success of WALKEE's army.

An attack had been made on General CANAS at Obraje on the 26th ult. by General WALKEE, under the command of General Henningsen, which lasted about 24 hours, and in which five of WALKER'S rangers were killed, and Captain Phinney mortally wounded; it is said that the allies lost about 80 killed; reports from the best informed quarters states that this number is much exaggerated. WALKER finding himself overmatched, ordered a retreat and fell back upon Rivas.
On the 29th, Henningsen again, with a force of 400 men, attacked the alics who had advanced to St.

> other reports state that one-third these figures would cover the whole number. On the 30th WALKER arrived at San Juan del Sur with a force of 300 men, to guard up the recruits (50 men) and supplies- expected from San Francisco on the Orizaba. He returned to Rivas on the evening of

George, within one league of Rivas. After 18 hours fighting WALKER's forces retreated again, falling back upon Rivas, with a loss of 10 killed and 33 wounded, a large part of whom were officers. It is reported that the allies lost 200 killed and 400 wounded, but

It was supposed WALKEB would attack the Allies at St. George about the 4th instant.

Gen. Canas' force at St. George is said to consist of about 1,500 mon, strongly posted and barricaded. WALKER's force of fighting men is said to be 800 all told, of which a portion must of course always be left to guard Rivas, so that he can in no case bring over 500 men into the field, out of Rivas. It is supposed that the allies have 1,000 more available men which can be landed by the steamers on the Lake, and it is

reported that about 1,100 Guatemala troops had been landed at Realejo.

Canas marched a force of 400 men into Virgin Bay on the 1st inst., and after occupying the town a few hours, he rejoined his force at St. George.

WALKER has had no communication with the lake or river since the steamers were seized by the Costa Ricans, nor has he any means of doing so.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Peru. PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION-MOVEMENTS OF THE INSURRECTIONISTS-NAVAL STRENGTH OF THE CONTENDING FACTIONS, &C.

Our advices from Callao are to the 26th of January. The only news of interest relates to the progress of the revolution, which continues to drag its slow length along, and promises only to terminate by some fortunate accident for one side or the other. On the 7th of January Don Estevan Macias enter-

VIVANCO was there at the date of the last accounts. In Cuzco a revolutionary movement was made, in which Gen. Lebzund, the commander of the Government forces, was killed by a musket shot in the

ed Casma with 300 of the revolutionary army. Gen.

The steamer Apurimac, in the hands of the revolutionary party, was, at latest dates, at Callao. On the 18th the steamer Izcuchaca joined her, but sailed next day for the Chincha Islands.

The revolutionary vessel Loa and the government

ship Admiral Guisse met on the 15th off Punta Patinas; after study warlike demonstrations they parted without firing a shot. The navy is thus divided at present; General VIVANCO and the revolutionary party have possession of the Apurimac, 44 guns: Loa, 4; Tumbes, 2; Izcuchaca, 1, and Vigilance, 1. The Government still has the Amazonas, 33 guns; Ucanali. 6, and Admiral Guisse, 8. Castilla has offered \$500,000 to any person who will retake the revolutionary vessels for him, or disable the Apurimac. This is a fine chance for some Yankee speculator of making half a million easily. Don Jose Fabio Melgae has resigned the office of Secretary of State, and Sr. Don Mabiano Felipe Paz Soldan has been appointed to A notice in the Comercio, of Lima, notifies the pub-lic that the Government will purchase firearms of all

kinds for cash at the highest price. Whether this is to prevent their falling into the hands of the revolutionists, or owing to scarcity in the Government arsenals, does not appear. CASTILIA notified the wife of Equanque to leave

the country, which order she refused to obey. He then placed a guard on her house. The lady of Gen. VIVANCO bas been similarly treated. CHIMBORAZO, in Ecuador, has been ascended by a Frenchman and an Englishman. They reached an

elevation of 6,543 metres (21,466 feet,) and declare the ascent to be not only practicable but easy.

Chile.

HARVEST AND TRADE-RAILROAD PROGRESS-CITY IMPROVEMENTS-EXTENSION OF EDUCATION.

The news received up to this date promises an abundant hervest; this is the season for reaping the wheat, and the new crop will soon appear in the mar-

The termination of the railroad us far as Limache has sufficed to show how profitable the undertaking is to the shareholders. In March or April the trains will reach as far as Quillota, and for this purpose they will be raised over the hill of San Pedro by a stationary engine, a locomotive being ready on the other side to take them to the end of the journey. Meanwhile, the works in the tunnel of San Pedro will be actively The floating dock built in the port of Valparaiso

has been launched. Another gigantic project occupies at present the attention of several intelligent and enterprising individuals of Valparaiso—this is the construction of a dry dock to the south of the Custom House build-

ings, opening a basin in the solid rock, and taking advantage of the site, which facilitates the strengthening and execution of the work. Sr. VALENZUELA CASTILLO, Intendente, is now endeavoring to adorn Valparaiso with a beautiful public walk, of which the inhabitants of the city are so much in need; the site chosen for the purpose is the

estoro of Polanco, having a view of the sea, the railway station and the Santiago road.

During the fortnight ending Jan. 16, four new schools have been endowed, one for boys, in the department of Peuco, and three for girls in Pueco, Hunivai and Puchacui. Permission has been granted to D. JORE MODERAL for establishing of another private

quay in Coquimbo, for the reception of natural and naturalized merchandise, having complied with the necessary conditions of the law.

The splendid theatre in Santiago is almost finished, and that city's municipal body has invited proposals

for taking it, the terms fixed for receiving them being up to the 15th of Feb. The Copiapo mines promise better for the year 1857. The first advices received this year from that

province are satisfactory.