

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the steamship *Tennessee*, which arrived at this port on Saturday evening, we are placed in possession of highly interesting details of Nicaraguan news. Through our special correspondence, we have accounts of the operations of Col. LOCKRIDGE, on the Atlantic side, up to the 12th, and of the movements of the main army, under General WALKER's immediate command, on the Pacific, up to the 3d of February. The steamship undergoing repairs at Punta Arenas was completed on the 22d of January, and on the 23d Col. LOCKRIDGE and his men steamed up the San Juan and disembarked at a point five miles below the Costa Rican garrison at Serapiqui. Here, established in a good position, the Colonel awaited the expected reinforcements from New-Orleans in the *Texas*. They arrived in good season—an efficient body of 250 men under Colonel TRUSS—and, all preparations being made, Colonel LOCKRIDGE proposed to attack the enemy on the morning of the 12th, the day the *Tennessee* left. The head-quarters of WALKER were stationed at Rivas, where he had concentrated his force, amounting to some 800 effective men. Towards the close of January, the allies appeared in the vicinity of Rivas and two conflicts ensued. On the first occasion General HENNINGSEN attacked the enemy at Obraje, six miles to the northwest of Rivas, and on the second occasion he dispatched four hundred men against St George's, where the Allies had assembled. On both these occasions the Americans were compelled to retreat, but the engagements have not affected the position or prospects of WALKER. It was believed that on the 4th of February the General in person would attack the enemy at St. George's. This, in all probability, will be a decisive battle, and will be attended with most important results.

By the Cunard steamship *Asia*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have one week's later news from Europe. On Tuesday, the 3d of February, the British Parliament was opened. In the absence of Her Majesty, the speech from the Throne was read by the Lord Chancellor. It alludes briefly to the leading political topics of the day. After a rather stormy debate—in which the foreign policy of the Palmerston administration was attacked by the Earl of DERBY in the Lords, and by Messrs. DISRAELI and GLADSTONE in the Commons, and defended by the Earl of CLARENDON and the Premier—the Address in reply to the royal speech was agreed to, and presented in the usual form.

The report brought by the last steamer that the Shah had consented to accept the British ultimatum, is contradicted. Persia is now said to be making preparations for defence to the utmost extremity. The British have already commenced their march into the interior from Bushire.

We publish elsewhere the outline of a treaty about to be concluded between Denmark and the various European Powers trading with the Baltic, for the redemption of the Sound Dues. We have referred to this subject in our editorial columns.

The execution of VERGER for the murder of the Archbishop of Paris was a most horrible scene. The man, notwithstanding his assumed boldness when on trial, proves to have been coward as well as assassin. In another column will be found a thrilling description of the last moments, in the prison and on the scaffold, of the wretched criminal.

We receive by the *Tennessee* a fortnight's later news from Chili and Peru. In the former republic we have to notice the continuance of peace and prosperity, offering a great contrast to the disordered condition of the latter. With a wisdom and perseverance that have distinguished Chili among the Spanish-American States, her Government has devoted itself to the development of the country's resources, and to the moral and physical improvement of the people. Valparaiso, under judicious outlay, is fast becoming a model city. New quays and docks, new streets, public walks and buildings have been commenced, railroads are progressing, and, by almost every mail, we hear of new schools and new projects for the spread of education. Turning to Peru the prospect is as deplorable as in the other case it is encouraging. With ten times the wealth of Chili, and with far greater facilities for progress, this unhappy country is destroyed by civil dissension. We see no prospect for the immediate success of either the Vivanco or Castilla faction. They are about equally divided; and though the former by the defection of the war-vessels *Apurimac*, *Loa* and *Tumbes* is superior on the sea, the latter in possession of Callao and Lima, and with abundant resources at his command, is fully a match for his opponent, and will be able to make a vigorous resistance for some time to come. This equality of the hostile factions will only protract the war, and make it more ruinous to the commerce, credit and general prosperity of Peru.

A Mexican war-steamer has arrived at Mobile, bringing dispatches from Minister FORSYTH, and a new treaty negotiated by that gentleman with the Mexican Government. We have five days' later news by this arrival. COMSTOCK's Administration was gaining strength, and the rebellious disposition manifested in San Luis Potosi and other quarters was considered to be entirely quelled.

The telegraph brings advices of a violent article in the *Union* against the Dallas Treaty, and generally against any settlement of the Central American difficulties which shall admit any right on the part of Great Britain to any voice whatever in their adjustment. If this article is indicative of the sentiments and policy of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration, it is one of decided and rather startling interest and importance. If not, it may signalize a division in the Democratic Party, but nothing more serious.

In the United States Senate on Saturday, notice was given of a bill granting to the cities of Washington and Georgetown 500,000 acres of land for the support of their public schools. The House bill authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government were taken up, and after an amendment providing that none but citizens of the United States should be admitted to vote, it was passed by yeas 27, nays 24. The bill establishing a judicial district, &c., in the Gadsden purchase was also passed. The bill preparing the way for the admission of Oregon as a State was taken up, but was not disposed of. In the House, the Post-Office Appropriation bill was passed. The resolution for the impeachment of Judge WATROUS, of Texas, was considered, but was finally postponed until Saturday next. The resolution declaring Mr. WHITFIELD not entitled to a seat, as delegate from Kansas, was laid on the table by 96 to

85. The Deficiency bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Postmaster General reports the probable number of dead letters for the past year to be three millions.

Accounts from Texas state that one hundred and twenty-seven men were to leave Galveston on the 22d inst. for Nicaragua.

The Old Sachems of Tammany Hall have taken in hand the contending factions of the Democratic Party of the City, and propose to enforce a settlement. In their proclamation, which will be found in another column, they charge both parties with the most corrupt and disgraceful practices. They allege that the General Committee has interfered in the most high-handed manner with the primary meetings—thrust inspectors of their own choosing upon them, and vitiated the returns so as utterly to defeat the popular will, and secure the return of delegates of their own selection. Each faction is condemned as equally guilty in these respects, and both are therefore to be excluded from Tammany Hall. Meantime the Sachems order the election of a new General Committee, which shall represent the whole party and to insure fairness in the proceedings, they order that it shall be conducted under three inspectors,—one appointed by each of the two factions and the other by the Tammany Society. If this rescript commands the general obedience of the City Democracy, it may restore harmony to their distracted councils.

On Saturday the Grand Jury came into the Court of General Sessions, with several bills of indictment, among which were one against Mr. ECKEL, and another against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, charging them with the murder of Dr. BURDELL. At the same time SNODGRASS was held, by the Grand Inquest, to bail in \$2,500, to appear as a witness on the trial, and the girls AUGUSTA and HELEN CUNNINGHAM were discharged from custody. During the afternoon, Mr. R. M. OLYPHANT, of No. 28 West Eighteenth street, tendered bail for SNODGRASS, and the young man left the Tombs, and was allowed to depart with his father.

In an Editorial notice on Saturday of the recent trial of the Moore and Livingston Conspiracy, we presented the theory of the defence which attributed the actual conspiracy to the other side. We did not intend to indorse this view of the case or in any respect to make it our own. We have a communication on the subject which is crowded out this morning by the pressure of news upon our columns. It will appear to-morrow.

In the Marine Court, on Saturday, there was an interesting argument on the question—can one who has been stricken from the rolls of the Supreme Court practice in the Marine Court? It arose upon the motion that in a certain case counsel be substituted for GEORGE W. NILES, on the ground that he was not authorized to practice. The decision was reserved. Mr. NILES is the gentleman who was sentenced to State Prison on conviction of obtaining money on false pretences, and was afterwards pardoned by Governor SEYMOUR. Upon conviction the Supreme Court struck his name from the roll of persons competent to practice at its bar.

On Saturday Commissioner MORELL gave his decision in the case of Ex-Consul FABENS and Captain BOLTON, the arrested filibusters. He declared that the evidence showed that they had been engaged in enlisting soldiers for Nicaragua, and thus violated the laws of the United States. Hence he refused to discharge them. To-morrow the defendants will enter upon their evidence consequent upon the above decision.

In the Court of Sessions, on Saturday, JOHN MATTHEWS was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in the Penitentiary for an aggravated assault on a Mr. MURPHY at his (MURPHY'S) house on last election day. In the case of JOHN HARTLEY for the killing of PATRICK GREELEY judgment was suspended,—the Recorder observing that the provocation to commit the act was the greatest that could be given,—GREELEY having been found in illicit intercourse with HARTLEY'S wife.

There were 450 deaths in the City last week,—an increase of twelve compared with the number of the preceding week.