

From El Nicaraguense, March 1.

By advices from Costa Rica to the 11th inst., we are semi-officially informed that the Mission of Col. SCHLESSINGER would not be received. The President of Costa Rica will decline to accept our Commissioner, because this Republic has engaged the services of Americans in its military establishment. If the "foreigners" under Gen. WALKER had been dismissed when the revolution was accomplished, then the messenger of the Government would have been accepted; but while the army is composed as at present, Costa Rica will hold aloof from communion with us. We hope for better things, however.

A courier may be expected from Costa Rica on Monday, and we shall then be in possession of more positive information. The hospitable reception of the embassy, and the calm and pacific reply of that Government, inspires us with hope that a peaceable arrangement may yet be effected. Nicaragua will wait awhile and abide the fruits of her present attitude. She is willing to assist her negotiations with a few lessons of experience—to allow her actions to testify to her professions. There is no impatience on our part at a few months' delay—we have only asked peace, and so far there has been no disturbance.

This Republic, therefore, in the truce, will not leave any effort undone, to relieve Costa Rica of its ill-feeling and anxiety, which done, a treaty of amity must follow. The people of that State are prepared for it, but their Government acts with caution. Throughout Central America the masses have a latent suspicion that General WALKER is breaking down the barriers to their enfranchisement; but everywhere they are abused and misled by selfish men. The most improbable stories are circulated, vouched for by high officials, that the American emigrants have come to rob and waste, and that their career will be marked with pillage.

The simple credulity of the people is thus imposed on, and the American name brought in disrepute. A Costa Rica paper now before us contains a proclamation, in which the people are inflamed by a grandiloquent libel, that the Americans were "invading that State, with ferocious and insatiable appetites, hunting their wives, their daughters and their properties." This is an old story against the Americans, and its constant repetition by men who know its falsity, is convincing proof that the true character of the Americans only requires to be known to be appreciated. The light is slowly breaking, however, and the day of disenthralment comes on apace.

Central America will have a better idea by-and-by. Nicaragua will marshal her sister States in a nobler career than intestine broils. As she has done, and will continue to do, with Costa Rica, so she will continue to act with all, until they have been won to fraternity.

Miscellaneous News from Virgin Bay.

From El Nicaraguense, March 1.

A correspondent at Virgin Bay writes to us that on the 16th of the present month the alarm of an attack spread through the town, causing quite an excitement. The alarm originated from the firing of a gun by a man somewhat excited.

The orders of the officer commanding the Cushing Guard is that in the event of an attack, the members of the company are to assemble at the office of the A. T. Company, where the armory is kept under the immediate charge of the Captain. In less than one minute after the alarm, at least thirty men assembled in the street, subject to the orders of Capt. McMURRAY and Lieut. MILLS, who were about the first on the ground. The company then patroled around the town, and after spending about two hours under arms, the men were dismissed with the thanks of the Captain for their prompt appearance in the street.

On Sunday the Captain drilled his men for an hour and a half at light-infantry, extending from the centre, from the right, and from the left. Then closing on the same pivots, re-extending, skirmishing, and forming rallying squares.

The company skirmished around the town to the amusement of all the inhabitants; before dismissing two charges were made, with loud cheers for WALKER and Liberty.

The writer next suggests that, as Virgin Bay is an important place and somewhat exposed, nine men should be stationed there for military and police duty. These men could form a nucleus around which the citizens might rally, while at the same time the people could always rely upon the Cushing Guard to give the alarm, and thus call the Cushing into action. This guard would also be serviceable in preventing the men who come to this country at the expense of Government, from deserting frequently, as is now the case.

The enterprising Brothers GAREARD have leased the St. Charles Hotel. Mr. MILLAR has opened the California House, where he is carrying on a thriving business. LEE & SHIPLEY, of the States Hotel, are crowded, spreading a gaudy gaudy table. Captain McMURRAY has leased another house, and is about to build a new one, so says dame rumor. It is contemplaned to send the Cushing Guards to visit Granada, on the arrival of JOHN McKEAN, PIERCE, MARSH, who will permit the clothing to come.

Some fellow from California, with rather loose notions of law and order, pitted in and whipped half a dozen natives, promiscuously, last week, and was proceeding to thrash the balance, when Capt. McMURRAY caught him by the throat and marched him off to the lock-up, where he rested quietly all night with his feet in the stocks.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

The Nicaragua Transit Company's Grant Annulled.

THE NEW DEED OF CESSION.

Refusal of Costa Rica to Receive the Nicaraguan Envoy.

THREATENED WAR.

By the arrival of the Northern Light, from San Juan, we have interesting and important news from Nicaragua.

Gen. WALKER has seized all the boats of the Nicaragua Transit Company, annulled their charter and granted a new charter to another Company.

It is said that the Costa Rica authorities have refused to receive Colonel SCHLESSINGER, the Nicaraguan Envoy, on the ground that Costa Rica did not recognize the foreign party in Nicaragua.

Colonel KINNEY has published a letter in substantiation of his Central American claim.

THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT COMPANY'S GRANT ANNULLED.

New Cession to Edmund Randolph.

We translate the following document, ceding the Nicaragua Transit to EDMUND RANDOLPH, from the Nicaraguense of the 1st instant:

The Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its Inhabitants:

Whereas, by a decree of the 18th inst., the Grants to the Company for canal navigation from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, under date of Sept. 22, 1849, that of the Accessory Transit Company, dated 29th of August, 1851, together with the acts of reincorporation, dated 9th of March, 1850, were repealed and revoked—the Government, desiring to replace these, and secure the continuation of the Transit in the exercise of its rights,

DECREES THE PROPOSITIONS FOLLOWING.

1. The Republic of Nicaragua cedes to the Señor EDMUND RANDOLPH and his associates, the right and exclusive privilege for the term of 25 years from the date hereof, to transport across its territory, by one route alone, passengers and goods, from the port of San Juan del Norte in Nicaragua, or any other more practicable port on the Atlantic side, to the port of San Juan del Sur, or any other more practicable port on the Pacific side, at the option of the grantees, and also the right and exclusive privilege to navigate by steamships, all the rivers, lakes and interior waters of the Republic during the above term of 25 years—the grantees binding themselves to point out to the Government of the Republic within a month from the date hereof, the route they shall elect, &c.

2. The grantees, in consideration of the privileges conceded to them, oblige themselves to pay to the Government of Nicaragua one dollar for each passenger whom they transport across the Territory of the Republic.

3. All the articles that the grantees require for use on the route for the purpose of transporting passengers and goods, such as coal, wood, instruments, &c., shall be admitted to the Republic free of all duty, and may be discharged at any of the ports in the Territory that the grantees may elect, and said grantees will give notice in such cases to the Government's officers, furnishing a list of the articles introduced; but the grantees shall not be permitted to introduce into the Territory of the Republic any article of commerce for the purpose of selling the same without paying the dues thereon as established by law, under penalty, &c.

4. The Republic concedes to all the steamers and ships of the grantees the right to enter or sail upon its ports, rivers and waters, either on the Atlantic or on the Pacific side, as well as in the interior, without any impost or duty whatsoever; and it concedes to the grantees the use of such lands in the immediate neighborhood of such ports, rivers and waters on the transit, as may be necessary to establish work-shops, wharves, offices, &c., provided that no military stations shall be so occupied without the previous consent of the Government.

5. The Republic stipulates that all the ships and steamers of the grantees, and all goods and persons transported by said route from one sea to the other, shall be free and exempt from every impost and duty, and shall be secure and protected against any detention or interruption on the part of the Government.

6. The grantees are obliged to obtain from the Government one patent for every ship that the Company uses in the interior waters of the Republic, and also to furnish the Government every year with a list of all the places of embarkation occupied in the navigation of the route, mentioning their number, extent, &c., the Government giving a certificate of registration for each vessel, which certificate will be a sufficient passport to the ports therein named.

7. The grantees, moreover, agree to establish within six months from the date hereof, a line of ocean steamers between the City of New-York and the port of San Juan del Norte, in Nicaragua, or such other port as the grantees may select on the Atlantic side, and between the City of San Francisco and the port of San Juan del Sur, or such other port on the Pacific side that the grantees may select; and in case the line be interrupted by any unforeseen disaster, the grantees are obliged to reorganize the line as soon as possible, &c.

8. Provides that the privileges herein conceded do not exclude the Government from any of its natural rights.

9. The grantees are obliged to convey in their steamers in the employment of the Government, mails and troops without exacting any indemnification.

10. The Republic obliges itself to protect and defend the grantees in all the rights and privileges conceded in this decree, and moreover, binds itself not to cede to any other Government, individual, or company, the right to transport passengers or goods across its territory, nor to permit any other to navigate by steam, any of its rivers or lakes, while the present agreement is in existence.

Given at Granada, 19th of February, 1856.

(Signed) PATRICIO RIVAS.

Published by order of the Government.

FERRER.

Retirement of Mr. Cushing from the Agency of the Transit Company.

VIRGIN BAY, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1856.

Hon. COURTLAND CUSHING: Dear Sir: The undersigned, citizens of this place, regret having heard that you are about retiring from the Agency of the Accessory Transit Company, so long and faithfully filled by you, to the entire satisfaction of the traveling community, as well as to the residents of Nicaragua; and being desirous of tendering to you some mark of our esteem and good wishes, would respectfully invite you to partake of a dinner at the St. Charles Hotel, on such a day as may best suit your convenience.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., WM. H. MILLS, G. McMURRAY, And many others.

VIRGIN BAY, Feb. 26, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your esteemed favor inviting me to partake of a dinner at the St. Charles Hotel as a mark of your esteem and good wishes, and manifesting your approbation of my conduct as Agent of the Accessory Transit Company, is very grateful to me. The approbation of the traveling community, the residents of Nicaragua and of yourselves individually, satisfy me, and I beg you will excuse me for regarding your letter as an indubitable proof of your good will, and pardon me for declining your invitation to dine. With kind regard for each and all of you, I remain your obedient servant,

C. CUSHING.

To Messrs. Geo. McMurray, William Lee, B. G. Shipley, W. H. Mills and C. Curbelo.