

Nicaragua.

The news we have from Nicaragua is as two-faced as the Isthmus itself. Its character apparently depends far less upon fact than upon the accident of its coming by an Aspinwall or by a San Juan steamer. The last budget comes by Aspinwall. It furnishes Costa Rican accounts. These state that Gen. WALKER was "on his last legs." Granada, his latest hold upon land, Virgin Bay only excepted, was in the hands of the Guatemalan General BELLOSO, who was playing away with a large brass field-piece at a church, where in a body of WALKER's soldiers had sought sanctuary. An attempt of WALKER to recover the town had been defeated. The Island of Ometepe, where he had deposited his *matériel*, with the sick and wounded, had been the scene of an Indian revolt, involving the slaughter of fifteen Americans. Gen. CANAS was at Rivas, with six hundred Costa Ricans, where WALKER, with four hundred Americans had attacked him, and met with a damaging repulse. CANAS had been reinforced by the Nicaraguans, and only waited for Gen. BELLOSO to carry the Church of Guadalupe by storm, and join him, to complete the extirpation of the filibusters. The forces of WALKER were represented to be wholly without food, beef excepted, and that they were obliged to eat without salt. A fare so unsuited to the climate, and a climate so unsuited to the Americans, was doing horrible destruction upon their numbers, so that without immediate reinforcements, sickness alone would exterminate them. These reports from Punta Arenas are strengthened by the stories told by deserters at Aspinwall, who describe the position of WALKER and his affairs in the gloomiest language.

On the other hand, by this arrival, we have rumors, said to be derived from private letters received at San Francisco, painting the condition of the Americans in the most satisfactory colors. Recruits were arriving; WALKER had beaten CANAS at Rivas; Leon, the largest and most influential town of Nicaragua, had pronounced for him. Statements of the same brilliant hue are put forth by the Nicaraguan agency in this City; and as they claim to date six days later than what reaches us from Aspinwall, may be entitled to some faith. The rumored attitude of Leon, however, may be received with great distrust. Leon has been almost as unanimous for the Chamorrista or servile faction as Granada was for the Liberals. Partyism in the State had, in fact, shaped itself in a large measure to the rivalry of these contending capitals; so that when WALKER was first installed at Granada by democratic influences, Leon set up that harmonious howl against him, which put in motion the Central American reaction. Leon has been the seat and centre of military operations for the allied troops; and that it should select the precise moment when all the native Nicaraguans have deserted WALKER, and WALKER's cause has attained the verge of desperation, to espouse it, and embark in the controversy, is a proceeding too absurd even for Spanish-American politics. It will be safe, therefore, to await further advices before we regard the filibuster as triumphant; and to believe meanwhile that all his climacteric and sanitary foes are as powerful as ever, and as likely to expel him from the soil without other aid.