

VERY INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER.

Walker's Position and Prospects at Rivas.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

The Siege and Relief of Gen. Henningsen

The Seizure of the Transit Route and Steamers by the Costa Ricans.

PARTICULARS OF HOW IT WAS DONE.

Protests Against the Acts of the Costa Ricans.

WALKER'S RECRUITS AT PUNTA ARENAS

INTERESTING ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH FLEET AT SAN JUAN

Views of Col. Kinney on Gen. Walker's Chances.

Steamship *James Adger*, Capt. L. W. MURRAY, from San Juan de Nicaragua, arrived on Saturday morning, at 12 o'clock, with 180 passengers, chiefly from San Francisco. The *James Adger* arrived out at San Juan on the 9th. Finding the river in the hands of Costa Ricans, the forty men she took out for WALKER were landed at Punta Arenas, and she proceeded to Aspinwall with the California passengers.

Left Aspinwall on her return, Jan. 11, and went into San Juan for the passengers for New-York. Left San Juan on the 13th, stopped at Key West for coal on the 17th. About noon on the 18th, when she was nearly ready for sea, it began to blow hard from the northwest, and on account of lying at the end of the pier, broadside to the sea and the wind, and there being no buoys, it was impossible to get her off. On the morning of Jan. 19, the wind had so far abated as to allow her head to be got off, and she left the harbor after a detention of 32 hours. She brings no freight nor specie.

Cholera had entirely disappeared on the Isthmus. There was little sickness and no deaths on the *James Adger*. Left at Aspinwall the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*; at San Juan the American bark *General Hubbard*, English steamer *Trent*, and six English vessels of war, (propellers,) three of them gunboats. Captain TINKLEPAUGH, of the *Tennessee*, went and returned in the *James Adger*, as the agent of MORGAN & SONS. Mr. HARRIS, of MORGAN & SONS, joined the ship at San Juan, and remained with the passengers at Aspinwall, to make arrangements for their passage across to Panama and getting the steamer on the other side. The *Sierra Nevada*, which had been ordered to go to Panama in case of any obstruction of the Transit route, was daily expected.

CHARLES MORGAN & SONS have, with great liberality, borne all the extra expenses of this voyage, both for the passengers out and back, boarding them at Greytown and at Aspinwall, and paying all the expenses of their passage to Panama—so that none have suffered any inconvenience beyond a few days' delay, which resulted from the accident to the *Tennessee* and the seizure of the river and boats by the Costa Ricans.

The news that General HENNINGSEN had been released from his position in Granada, surrounded by enemies, is confirmed.

We learn from Major BRADLEY, of the Nicaraguan army, that WALKER has a force of 1,300 effective men at Rivas, with plenty of clothing, provisions, and ammunition. He had nine pieces of artillery, two howitzers and five mortars. A large quantity of provisions were brought by the *Sierra Nevada* from California, and some also from New-Orleans.

Major BRADLEY, who left Rivas on the 2d of January, states that WALKER was there in good health and spirits, and continued sanguine of success. He was well fortified, and could hold out for four months, even without further assistance, against any force that could be brought against him.

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The letter from our special correspondent, published herewith, gives a complete history of the events that have taken place in Nicaragua since our previous advices.

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OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nicaragua, Jan. 14, 1857.

Not knowing whether you have received by the steamer *Texas*, to New-Orleans, a letter from me, I will recapitulate the substance of what I sent.

At noon of Friday, Jan. 9, the *James Adger* met the *Texas*, out of San Juan about two hours, when Capt. TINKLEPAUGH ordered her to return. There was the greatest excitement on board to learn the news concerning WALKER. Soon a boat put off from the *Texas*, with Mr. McDONALD and Mr. HARRIS, of MORGAN & SONS, and by them we learned that HENNINGSEN had been relieved, after a desperate fight, but that, by a well-executed manœuvre, conducted by Mr. SPENCER, an agent of VANDERBILT, all the river and lake boats of the Steamship Company had been taken, and were then in the hands of the Costa Ricans. Nothing had been heard from General WALKER, and nothing is known, since the return of the prisoners, of his whereabouts.

RECRUITS AT PUNTA ARENAS.

At Punta Arenas there are about 250 men from New-Orleans and 26 from New-York, under the command of Col. LOCKRIDGE, awaiting orders. There is a boat at Punta Arenas, which they are fitting up as a steamer, and when it is finished the officers of WALKER here have decided to go up, although everything on the line is still in the hands of the Costa Ricans.

Gen. WALKER is at Rivas with from 800 to 1,000 troops. He is well fortified, and is said to be supplied with provisions and ammunition.

The Costa Ricans are known to be in strong force at Serapiquí, and to have mounted guns on both shores along the route from San Juan del Norte. The boat on which the Walker men at Punta Arenas, propose going up to meet their General, will be ready in a day or two; and if they go, the result will probably be one of the most desperate battles yet fought in Gen. WALKER'S cause.

I proceed, without further preface, to give you the news, from the date at which HENNINGSEN was surrounded in Granada, and Gen. WALKER was left on the Lake, in chronological order, as follows:

THE RELIEF OF HENNINGSEN.

Report of operations during the night of the Dec. 17, 1856, in the vicinity of Granada.

Rivas, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1856.

GENERAL: In the following report I propose bringing to your notice, as briefly as possible, a simple history of our movements after leaving the steamer *Virgin*.

Lieut.-Col. LOCKRIDGE with Capt. TARBELL'S company and five volunteers, (thirty-eight men in all,) left the steamer about 9 o'clock in the first boat that landed, as your Excellency is aware, about three miles from Granada, under fire from the enemy's pickets. I am happy to say, however, that we suffered no damage and landed without further interruption. In one hour, or less, all our dispositions were made and the line of march for Granada commenced in the following order:

Capt. SAN LESTER, with Company B Rangers, and Lieut. BACON, with a part of Company A from the same corps, and the volunteers, were placed in the advance. Capt. LESTER'S acquaintance with the road and country over which we were to pass, influenced me in assigning him this position.

Capt. TARBELL, with his company was ordered to

support the advance. Next came Capt. WILSON, then Capt. CRAWFORD. Capt. HIGLEY brought up the rear. Lieut. Col. LOCKRIDGE in command of the rear guard. In the foregoing order, about 11 o'clock, our march to Granada commenced. The troops moved off quietly and in good spirits. We had not proceeded, however, more than half a mile when the stillness of the night and the quiet of our march was disturbed by an incident which will require some explanation. Before proceeding further I will explain the nature of the ground upon which we found ourselves at this time. Near the point where our landing was effected is the northern terminus of a small lake which runs parallel with Lake Nicaragua for a considerable distance; the intervening strip of land is quite narrow, varying in width from thirty to one hundred yards; just at the point where the small lake or lagoon terminates, and where the land is not more than fifty yards wide, the enemy had thrown a strong barricade across the road, from which they took occasion to open fire upon our advance, no doubt with the hope of being able to interfere permanently with our intentions, whatever they might be. A few minutes sufficed to show us their position, and five minutes more enabled us to take it. The time spent by the *chapiques* in our company was not thrown away; their dead found at the barricade and in the neighborhood will leave them no room to complain of our industry and activity. Near twenty dead bodies were found within the distance of half a mile from where the action commenced. There loss in killed and wounded at this point may be estimated safely at from fifty to sixty.

While the troops were re-forming, Lieut. Colonel McDONALD, kindly took charge of a detachment to bring up such of the wounded as could not move without assistance. In three-fourths of an hour from the time the first gun was fired we were again upon the march; but were not allowed, however, to advance peaceably. Captain LESTER'S company, in the advance, supported by Captain HIGLEY'S company. Half an hour's march again brought us in sight of the enemy. This time they had no barricade and were, of course, disposed of very quickly, in fact they ran away before they were much hurt. We found four killed here. This incident occasioned us no delay whatever. Our march was continued quietly until we came near a place known as the "Coal Pitt," three-fourths of a mile north of the old fort; here we found them for the third time now well prepared and waiting for us to attack. They were not kept long in suspense, a few minutes brought us in plain view of another of our old and familiar acquaintances, a barricade which looked quite formidable in the moonlight. The enemy were in considerable force here, probably five hundred strong, but did not behave as well at their first barricade. For fifteen or twenty minutes their fire was very rapid, but harmless in a great measure. Our men passed through the enemy's line, thus dividing them; one portion retreated in the direction of the old fort, and the remainder towards the Coocoo along the beach. We were now in possession of the beach and the road leading into what was once Granada. With us little delay as possible, the wounded were again collected, and Captain WILSON with his company left in charge of them. From the number of dead found along the beach and in the different roads leading from the "Coal Pitt," the enemy's loss was fully as great at this place as at the first barricade.

Provision being made for the wounded, the order to march was given. We advanced on the town by the Jipalapa road. When we had advanced within two hundred and fifty yards of the top of the hill, in the suburbs of the city, our advance was again fired on by the enemy's picket. From this point a running fire was continued until we came within forty yards of the enemy's fortifications. It did not require a second glance to see that their position here was altogether more formidable than either of the two already passed. From their barricade and the surrounding houses, an incessant fire was opened upon us. Lieut. CRASHY, with his company, was ordered to flank by the right; the main body stood firm, being protected in some measure by a curve in the road. A few minutes later two other companies were ordered to support Lieut. CRASHY. As soon as the enemy discovered that they could not defeat our intention to flank them, they commenced retreating, abandoning the houses and their fortifications at the same time. Soon all was still in the neighborhood, and we found ourselves in quiet possession of what we subsequently learned had been the headquarters of General MARTINEZ. Notwithstanding the enemy were in greater force here than at any point where we had previously met them, the loss on either side was so great as at the first barricade. It is, however, easy to account for this part of the enemy: the houses and their fortifications afforded them complete cover during most of the time the engagement lasted. We remained in the enemy's quarters for two hours; in the meantime the wounded were all brought up and their wounds dressed. From this point our march was not again interrupted by the enemy.

As nearly as I could judge, about 5 o'clock in the morning we moved forward in the direction where we supposed our friends in Granada were encamped. When within two hundred yards or thereabout we halted for the purpose of reconnoitering and to learn correctly the position of General HENNINGSEN'S camp. For this purpose, Capt. LESTER with a few men went forward and in half an hour returned with the welcome intelligence that he had seen Gen. H. and many of our friends. The command was once more ordered to move. A few minutes' march brought us to for Henningsen and Tenny, where we found our companions, who had been left twenty days previously in Granada, where they were attacked by the allied forces.

After reaching the Fort, I reported at once to Brigadier-General HENNINGSEN, from whom you will receive a report of all subsequent movements.

The force landed at the Pálas under my command including five volunteers, numbered one hundred and seventy. Three of the five volunteers were wounded, viz: WILSON, BOSTWICK and WEST, of San Antonio Texas. These gentlemen were useful and bore themselves gallantly throughout the different engagements. To Lieutenant-Colonel LOCKRIDGE, who accompanied me as second in command, I am under many obligations. To his coolness and activity much of our success is due. Notwithstanding we succeeded in routing the enemy whenever met with, I regret to say that it was not accomplished without cost. Our loss in the different actions was fourteen killed and thirty wounded. Before closing this report, I must return my sincere thanks to the men and officers under my command in the different engagements which I have now the honor to report to your Excellency.

Captains TARBELL, CRAWFORD, WILSON, and HIGLEY exhibited all the coolness, courage and perseverance which characterizes the true soldier. Lieut. BACON, commanding a detachment of Rangers, was found at his post, without regard to danger. Lieutenant GASHILL, Company B Rangers, was energetic and rendered a good account of himself throughout. Lieut. CRASHY after Capt. TARBELL, his commanding officer, was wounded, behaved himself gallantly.

I cannot close this report to your Excellency without a tribute to the memory of the late gallant soldier, retired, and generous friend, Capt. SAN LESTER of Company B Rangers. You alone, Sir, knew the value of his services as an officer and a soldier; and the difficulty of finding another to fill his place in the corps to which he belonged, and to which he was so much attached. He came to you a stranger, without friends to recommend him. To his gallantry, and an honorable ambition to be useful to the service in which he had embarked, he was alone indebted for his position at the time of his death.

Capt. LESTER was from Arkansas, about twenty years of age, and in his death Nicaragua has lost a gallant and useful soldier, his brother officers a noble and true friend. He fell upon the field of battle as the soldier loves to die—without a pain or a struggle—and honored and respected by all who knew him.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

JOHN P. WATERS.

Lieut.-Colonel, commanding Rangers.

To Gen. WM. WALKER, Commander-in-Chief, N. A.

OCCUPATION OF RIVAS—TAKING OF NINEDIMA.

Immediately after the relief of HENNINGSEN, a portion of WALKER'S army occupied San George—about eight miles below Virgin Bay—for the purpose of recruiting. As soon as this point had been occupied, the Costa Ricans, who had been fortifying Rivas, left it. Why they should have done so was not then known.

One of the rumors was that at Leon and Masaya, their troops were fighting among themselves, and their presence there was needed. WALKER'S men then proceeded to Rivas and occupied it; throwing down the barricades and all the recently constructed defences.

In the morning, scouts reported that there was a party of the enemy at Ninidima, a few miles distant, and immediately there was a Company of Rangers sent to seek a fight. They fell in with them there, and after the Costa Ricans had lost a number of men, they retreated. WALKER'S men met with no serious loss.

SEIZURE OF THE TRANSIT AND STEAMBOATS BY THE COSTA RICANS.

For some time, it was rumored in San Juan that the Costa Ricans were coming to take Serapiquí and San Carlos; nevertheless, on the 23d of December, the people were much astonished to find about one hundred soldiers in town who had come down that night from San Carlos River, taking, on their way, Serapiquí, where they met no resistance, as they surprised the company of Walker men lying there under command of Capt. THOMPSON. During the night, they had taken possession of Punta Arenas, and also of the different steamboats lying at the Company's landing. During the day, everything was quiet, and no harsh means were used by the Costa Rican soldiers. Private property was untouched, and no interference was made between the men employed by the Company's office.

Great joy was manifested by the natives of San Juan at this movement, and everybody applauded the quiet manner in which it was done. Many of the citizens passed backwards from San Juan to the Punta Arenas to witness the proceedings. Among those, was the American Consul agent, Mr. CORTEZ, who claimed protection for Mr. SCOTT, the Company's agent, his property and family. During the following night, the steamboats were put on their way, but not having proper hands on board, their departure was delayed until the day of the 24th, at 9 o'clock, when all the boats with Costa Ricans left to return via Serapiquí, to attack Fort San Carlos. Several of the old engineers refused to go, and others were engaged at promise of high remuneration.

The Costa Ricans behaved well on their way up to Castillo. On their arrival at this place their commander, Mr. SPENCER, sent word by natives of the country to the Captain of the steamer then lying at Turo, that his boat was wanted; upon which the Captain immediately descended, thinking it was for the passengers. On his arrival at the landing, the whole force of Costa Ricans, who were concealed in the depot, opened the doors and marched on board the steamer, taking possession of her without the slightest resistance on the part of the boat's crew. From thence the Costa Rican force proceeded to Turo, where the steamer *Virgin* was lying awaiting her arrival. She was immediately seized and orders were given to move to Fort San Carlos.

TAKING OF SAN CARLOS BY THE COSTA RICANS.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. KRUGER.

Capt. KRUGER, who was a Captain in WALKER'S army commanding Fort Carlos, and who was taken prisoner at San Carlos, gave me the following account of the taking of San Carlos:

On the evening of Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, the steamer *Virgin*, off San Carlos, blew her whistle, and was answered for the fort by a gun—the usual reply. I had orders to put a lot of shingles on board for Virgin Bay, which were at my fort. I went on board with a boat and five men. When I went alongside, I asked for Col. ROBERTS, and was told to come on board. When I had done so, Mr. SPENCER was there, and he asked me whether I did not know him. I answered that I had not the pleasure of his acquaintance to my knowledge. He then asked me to go up stairs a moment, and when I reached there, I found myself surrounded by Costa Ricans. Mr. SPENCER then said to me, "Let no blood be shed here; if there is, it will be on your head." I was then told the same by Captain BUNKER, of the *Virgin*, by the engineer, and by the mate. They told me that a force of a hundred Costa Ricans had landed below in bungalows. I then, being a prisoner, with five men without arms—the other nineteen being ashore and six of them sick, with no chance to return—was obliged to surrender. The whole command was then put on board the *Virgin* and brought ashore again on the 31st. We remained there until the 1st of January, 1857. Early that morning the *Virgin* brought another lot of Costa Ricans under General MOJO; and at 10 o'clock, we were allowed to go down to San Juan del Norte, in bungalows. We arrived on the 3d of January. I immediately reported myself to Colonel LOCKRIDGE, who was at San Juan. He told me that he was unable to do anything whatsoever for my command. The company was provided with necessary provisions by Captain SCOTT, the agent of the Steamship Company. I tried every way to get the colonel to provide for my men, but he would do nothing until the men arrived from New-Orleans. When some twenty of the New-Orleans men had deserted, he then came to make a speech to my company. He asked whether they would return up the river with him. On the first night they were ready to return. The request was made so late that I considered it an infringement on my position, and I gave up the command. Previous to his making the speech, my men were at Punta Arenas, and had been ordered off. As the time of all the men was nearly out, they thought best, under the circumstances, to return home, which they intend to do.

THE COSTA RICAN RUSE.

From one of the officers of WALKER'S army, Col. RUSSELL SMITH, who was taken prisoner by the Costa Ricans, under SPENCER, I received the following particulars. He said:

"It appears that the Lake steamer *Virgin* had come down some days previous to the steamer *San Carlos*, and was seized by the Costa Ricans, under command of SPENCER, who, it is said, was acting agent for VANDERBILT. Then came the *San Carlos* with passengers from California, and a number of WALKER'S officers, and wounded private soldiers. Nothing of interest happened until we reached San Carlos. The Nicaraguan flag was flying, and we suspected nothing, until a boat shoved off, with two white men, carrying the American flag. They came to us and took off Dr. HORNCASTLE, and two other officers of the Nicaraguan army. We thought little of this until we were two or three miles below, going towards Castillo, when suddenly, passing round a bend we were hailed by Capt. SPENCER, from one of the river boats, with some 50 Costa Ricans on board, armed with improved Minnie muskets and two six-pound brass howitzers. We were told by SPENCER that Castillo and all the points below had been taken by a ruse, and that the number of men he had was about 8,000. At the same time he pledged to us his life and honor, that if we remained quiet and went below, we should have safe transport to the ocean steamer at San Juan del Norte.

It being perfectly impracticable on our part to resist—without having any arms—we accepted his proposals, and went on towards Castillo Rapids. Arriving within 12 miles, we passed the steamer *Virgin*, with a magazine on board with a train attached, for the purpose of blowing her up in case any attempt was made to retake her.

Here we disembarked and went on board the river boat *Scott*, in which we proceeded to Castillo Rapids, where we arrived about 9 o'clock P. M. We left at daybreak, and as we passed along, both banks of the river seemed lined with the enemy's troops. We stopped for a short time at Serapiquí, where there is a fort of considerable importance. It was filled with men having French and German officers in command, and heavy ordnance. From this point we proceeded, without interruption, until we reached the mouth of the San Juan. Here a subordinate British officer, from a man-of-war *Cossack*, (one of the fleet here), came on board and received SPENCER, who made a report to him of what he had done. He saw us landed and under protection of the British guns in the harbor. SPENCER returned with the river boats. Before leaving Greytown, where we were landed, there was some difficulty on board, and SPENCER was challenged to a personal encounter by some dozen of the Nicaraguans on board. Among the Nicaraguan officers on board SPENCER'S boat there were Col. McDONALD, who was wounded in the arm, at the relief of Granada; Col. JOHN MARKHAM, wounded recently in a duel with Gen. SANDERS, (paymaster, some disagreement about rank); Col. JONES, paymaster, wounded in the thigh at Granada; Col. REESE SMITH; Major NORRIS, Quartermaster; Major BRADLEY, (with dispatches, who proceeded immediately to Aspinwall); Capt. WATKINS; Capt. DREW; Lieut. REED, (a West Point Cadet), and others, and some fifteen wounded privates.

On the same night an attempt was made to retake the boat in which SPENCER returned, but owing to the darkness, and perhaps some little mismanagement, the party did not succeed in finding her.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA TO THE SOLDIERS OF WALKER'S ARMY.

The following circular has been extensively circulated:

"Impressed with a well-founded belief that the greater number of foreigners who proceed now to the ranks of the usurper have been deceived, and aware that they are now fighting in a bad cause, against a people who have given no cause of offence, and who are only defending their country, their rights, liberties and their homesteads, from the criminal attempts of an unprincipled adventurer to subvert all that freemen revere; and convinced that many, if not all, who are now aiding that scourge of humanity would willingly quit his discredited service, if only assured of protection and support to reach their native country.

Now, I, the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, pledging my honor, hereby offer to any or all of the officers and soldiers of WALKER'S army now in Nicaragua a free and safe passage to Greytown, and from thence per steamer to the City of New-York.

Given at the National Palace at San José, Dec. 10, 1856."

DEPOSITIONS AGAINST THE OUTRAGES OF THE COSTA RICANS.

Soon after the boats were taken, Mr. HARRIS, Captain SCOTT and a number of others proceeded to the office of the U. S. Commercial Agent at San Juan, and entered protests against the Costa Ricans. They are as follows:

DEPOSITION OF A. C. HUTCHINSON.

COMMERCIAL AGENT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

It is known that I, A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary of the Punta Arenas office of the Nicaragua Transportation Line, of which Messrs. CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, citizens of the United States of America, are owners, do hereby depose that on the morning of the 23d December, 1856—I being then residing at the aforesaid Punta Arenas—a force of Costa Rican soldiers, headed by an American named SPENCER, did, by force of arms, take possession of the steamers *Wheeler*, *Morgan*, *Bulwer* and *Michigan*, the property of the aforesaid CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, of New-York,

then lying in this harbor, peaceably, without arms or ammunition on board, and manned by a portion of their crews—the aforesaid SPENCER stating at the time that if any attempt was made on the part of the employees of the aforesaid CHARLES MORGAN & SONS to retake this property, he would resist such attempts with the armed Costa Rican force now at Punta Arenas. There not being a sufficient number of employees of the said CHARLES MORGAN & SONS at Punta Arenas to resist such seizure, I at once proceeded on board the B. M. ship *Cossack*, then at anchor in the harbor of San Juan del Norte, with the senior officer (Captain Bessie) of the British fleet, lying at this place, on board.

I informed him of the facts as above stated, and asked him, in the absence of any American vessel of war, to interfere and prevent the party from being seized. He at once lowered a boat and placed in her a crew of armed men, with an officer, and dispatched her to Punta Arenas, the deponent accompanying her. Upon arrival at Punta Arenas, the English officer, shown to Col. J. FERNANDEZ, one of the officers of the Costa Rican force, of whom the said English officer demanded by what authority he landed the force under his command? The said FERNANDEZ replied that he came to take possession of Punta Arenas in the name of Costa Rica, as a possession belonging to that State. The English officer then informed said FERNANDEZ that he was directed by Captain Bessie, the senior officer, to say that no force must land at Greytown, opposite to Punta Arenas; whereupon he replied. Soon afterwards the national flag of Costa Rica was raised on Punta Arenas by order of said Colonel FERNANDEZ. During all that day it remained flying from a staff fixed in the ground, and must have been noticed by the several captains of her Majesty's ships, who were a number of times at the Point. At evening, it was taken down and affixed to a staff on board the steamer *Wheeler*.

The said SPENCER stated it was his intention to take all the steamers up the San Juan River; and when such intention became known, Captain TEGOWA, of the *Townsend*, an American citizen and in command of said steamer, under the command of CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, on behalf of himself and crew, asserted that there was due him and his crew, for their services during the month of December, 1856, on said steamer *Wheeler*, a sum of money, and as said steamer was the only security they had to insure the payment of such sum, and he was aware that in said steamer was carried off by the Costa Ricans his and his crew's would suffer the loss of their pay; and he thereupon informed said SPENCER he would not deliver up his steamer, that he should resist at the risk of his life; whereupon I again went on board of the *Cossack*, and stated such fact to the aforesaid Captain Bessie, who in reply informed me that he could not enter into any discussion as to the legal points, with regard to who were the real owners of the steamer, but that he would protect all private property and prevent any violence. Whereupon I urged that the said steamers were all intent and purposes the private property of their crews, and that their claims for services due to them had been paid. He again replied as before that he would not enter into any such matters, and that if the crews were determined to resist the Costa Rican forces, he would send boats to bring off from Punta Arenas such persons as did not wish to be present if hostilities were about to commence. I then returned to Punta Arenas, and soon afterwards two armed boats from the *Cossack* came opposite the Point, and also a boat containing Captain Woon, of her Majesty's ship *Intrepid*, who stated the object of the visit by the aforesaid armed boats.

The deponent furthermore asserts that he has always been led to believe, by the repeated assertions of her Majesty's naval officers from time to time in command of the harbor, that no armed force would ever, under any circumstances, be permitted to take possession of either Punta Arenas or Greytown. Capt. TEGOWA, of her Majesty's ship *Eurymachus*, did, frequently, between the months of January and June, 1856, visit the harbor of the aforesaid steamers at Punta Arenas, Mr. Joseph N. SCOTT, and also this deponent, that we need not have instructions from his Government to prevent any power from landing an armed force on either side of this harbor, and that the residents of Punta Arenas should not be interfered with in any way.

Therefore, under such assertions and guarantees, the residents of Punta Arenas did not apprehend that their property could be taken from them as herein stated, never having had the slightest notice that such protection had been removed. Therefore, the deponent doth surely believe that the English forces in the harbor were aware that Costa Rica intended to make the seizure they did on the day herein named.

ALEX. C. HUTCHINSON.

PROTEST OF MR. HARRIS.

COMMERCIAL AGENT, U. S. A., SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

By this public instrument of protest, be it known unto all men:

That on this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, personally appeared before me, B. SQUIRE CORTEZ, Commercial Agent of the United States of America, J. C. HARRIS, in behalf of the firm of CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, of New-York, in the United States, being himself duly sworn, did solemnly and truly depose and swear, on the third day of January, A. D. 1857 (eighteen hundred and fifty-seven), the steamer *San Carlos*, with about three hundred and fifty (350) passengers, more or less, including this deponent, started from the wharf at Virgin Bay to cross the lake Nicaragua, in the prosecution of her lawful business of transporting passengers on their way to the United States; that the steamer arrived near Fort San Carlos, situated at the upper entrance of the San Juan River, about 7 o'clock A. M. of the same day, when her engine was stopped, and a boat from the fort put off and came alongside with two white men on board, who announced that the steamer *Ogden* was waiting down the river to take off our passengers and carry them to Castillo where the steamer *Scott* was waiting to proceed past the fort into the river San Juan about a mile, when the steamer *Ogden*, with the American flag flying, and none other, came abreast of our steamer, armed with a large force of Costa Ricans and two or three pieces of artillery, under the command of one SPENCER, who proclaimed that he had, with a Costa Rican force, seized, and was in possession of all the steamers on the river, as also all the property on Punta Arenas, and that he had under his command 1,200 or 1,500 Costa Ricans; that he, the said SPENCER, then demanded a peaceful surrender of the steamer *San Carlos*, on which terms he offered a free passage to the United States to all on board the said steamer, and asserted that unless such surrender was made he, the said SPENCER, should proceed to take possession by force of the said steamer *San Carlos*; that being unwarred, and the Costa Ricans in the presence of whom were many women and children, being unarmed, this deponent, as one of the owners of the property, instructed the Captain of the said steamer to surrender, which was done; whereupon the said steamer *Ogden* came alongside of the steamer *San Carlos*, took off the passengers and baggage, SPENCER meanwhile ordering the Costa Ricans to blow up the steamer and all on board should any resistance be made. And this deponent further declares, that no resistance or any efforts were afterwards made to regain possession of the said steamer *San Carlos*, and that this deponent with the passengers, were conveyed to San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, and there landed; that on our way down the River San Juan, Costa Rican troops were seen in garrison at the defensible points, and that they were likewise in possession of all our lake and river steamers, and were forcibly detaining some of the employees of the company of which this deponent is a member. The public announced that he was in command of all the Costa Rican troops on the river San Juan, and he showed deponent a copy of a letter addressed to the Commercial Agent of the United States at San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, by Capt. BESSIE, senior captain of the British fleet lying in the harbor of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, which read as follows, viz:

"ORION, OFF GREYTOWN, Dec. 23, 1856.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of to-day's date, requesting me to protect the property of Captain JOSEPH N. SCOTT, agent for Messrs. CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, of New-York, from a forcible seizure by a force of Costa Ricans, under command of Col. J. FERNANDEZ.

I beg to inform you, in reply, that I have taken steps, by landing a party of marines from one of her Majesty's ships, to protect the persons and private property of Captain JOSEPH SCOTT, his family, and all the citizens of the United States of America, which the officer of the Costa Rican force now at Punta Arenas has also assured me shall not be placed in peril. To prevent all misapprehension, I think it, however, right to state that the steamers and other property belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, being at this moment the subject of a dispute between two different companies, the representatives of which are now in the hands of the Costa Ricans, the seizure, I do not feel justified in taking any steps which may affect the interests of either party. With respect to the participation of a force of Costa Ricans in the seizure and transfer of the steamers alluded to, I must observe that these steamers, having been for some months past employed in embarking in this port and conveying to the parties with whom Costa Rica is now carrying on active hostilities, men and munitions of war, it appears to me that, as a non-belligerent, I am prohibited by the law of nations from preventing the execution of such an operation by a belligerent party. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN ERSKINE,

Captain and senior officer.

B. SQUIRE CORTEZ, Esq., United States Commercial Agent, Greytown."

And this deponent further says—that on the arrival at this port, an English man-of-war's boat came alongside of the steamer *Scott*, on which himself and the passengers were brought, with a naval officer, who gave notice that the officer in command of the British fleet would permit no violence in the harbor; whereupon Mr. C. H. McDONALD (an agent of the Costa Rican force) made a request to be taken on board the Commander's ship, for the purpose of asking protection for himself and the property of C. H. MORGAN & SONS, which request was refused; and the said McDONALD then proceeded to the wharf at San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, and the passengers, including the said McDONALD and this deponent, were there landed.

And this deponent further says: That so soon as the said McDONALD was set at liberty, he was sent by this deponent to Punta Arenas to make a demand upon Col. LOCKRIDGE, of the Nicaraguan army, to retake the steamer *Scott* and to deliver her to the said McDONALD as agent, which request was refused; and the said McDONALD, and the said LOCKRIDGE, in pursuance of the retake the steamer *Scott*, but was prevented from doing so by British troops, as shown in Column 1

LOCKRIDGE's letter, a copy of which is here quoted as follows, viz.:

PUNTA ARENAS, Sunday, Jan. 4, 1857.
C. J. McDonagh, Esq., Agent for Garrison & Morgan, of the City of New-York.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, in which you demand that I deliver to you the steamer *J. N. Scott*, now in the hands of the Costa Rican Government, and at present lying in this port.

In reply, I have to state that I have just received notice from the Commander of the British fleet at this place, through Captain DE HORSBY, of the gunboat *Victor*, that he would not permit the landing of armed men upon either shore. Being thus overruled by a superior force, I regret to say that it is not in my power to comply with your demand. I have written the President of Nicaragua on the subject, and will inform you when I receive his instructions.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. A. LOCKRIDGE,
Colonel Nicaraguan Army and Commandant of Punta Arenas.

And this deponent further says: That before the steamer *J. N. Scott* left the harbor to return up the river San Juan, the steamer *Tezas* arrived from New-Orleans with men and arms on board for the protection of deponent's property at Punta Arenas, and that Mr. MANCOSOS, in charge of this party, stated such to be his business to Captain COOKMAN, of the British ship-of-war *Cossack*; and that this deponent verily believes that either Col. Lockridge or Mr. Mancozos would have taken the said steamer *J. N. Scott*, but for the interference of the commander of the British squadron, who permitted a Costa Rican armed force to seize this deponent's property without interfering, and yet threatened an American force should an attempt be made with violence to regain the said American property; and moreover, this deponent verily believes that the seizure by Costa Ricans of American property was made while a knowledge of the intended attempt was had by the English squadron in this port, as the aforesaid SPENCER with a force of Costa Ricans came down alongside of the English war-steam *Intrepid* at about 2 o'clock A. M. of the 23d of December, 1856, with a Costa Rican officer, called Col. FERNANDEZ, went on board the *Intrepid*, and did not seize the steamers at Punta Arenas until about daylight of the same morning, when our agent at Punta Arenas was resting in the fancied security induced by frequent assurances of the British officers that no force would be permitted by them to molest or interfere with him or the property under his charge; and the port being considered a neutral one, under British protection, no watch was consequently kept on Punta Arenas for defence, and the steamers *Wheller*, *Morgan*, *Machuca*, and *Bulwer*, lying at the anchorage in the harbor of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, totally unarmed, with only a portion of their crews, and having no provisions, merchandise, or munitions of war on board.

Now, therefore, this deponent, for and in behalf of CHAS. MORGAN & SONS, doth hereby publicly and solemnly protest against the Government of Costa Rica, and against the Government of Great Britain, and their proceedings, as above described and set forth, for the seizure, and assistance in seizing, of the property hereinbefore described, and for each and every act of injustice and outrage upon the aforesaid property, as well as of the rights and privileges of the said CHAS. MORGAN & SONS, and will hold each of the said Governments aforesaid responsible for all losses, damages, costs, charges, and interest, which are or may be occasioned by the acts of the aforesaid Governments or their agents or representatives, to the aforesaid CHAS. MORGAN & SONS.

J. C. HARRIS,
for CHAS. MORGAN & SONS.
Subscribed and sworn to by J. C. HARRIS, before me, this day and year above written.

OTHER DEPOSITIONS.

Of other depositions made in relation to the same subject, I send you the following abstracts:

Dec. 23.—Capt. THOMPSON deposed that SPENCER came on board with a party of captors, and said that if any resistance was made he would massacre the captain and all on board; his steamer was at the usual place at Punta Arenas; on going on deck he saw that about seventy men with an officer in command had taken possession in the name of the Costa Ricans; this officer had a circular printed in English, and signed by President MORAN, saying there would be no harm done to those who did not resist; they then went ashore and hoisted the Costa Rican flag.

Captain Scott deposed that S. W. SPENCER, commanding the Costa Rican force, approached the Commercial Agency of the United States at Punta Arenas, accompanied by Col. FERNANDEZ, a Costa Rican officer, and, in a threatening manner, demanded of the Commercial Agent how he dared write such a letter, [holding a manuscript in his hand.] This letter, written by Mr. B. S. COTTELL, inquires whether it was true, as Mr. SCOTT had stated in a letter addressed to deponent, that the steamers had been seized, and were in possession of the Costa Ricans, and protesting against their being, as they then were, by the Costa Rican soldiers. SPENCER used, at the same time, the most abusive epithets and menacing language, calculated to intimidate the Agent, to prevent his performing his duty, and to degrade him in the estimation of strangers who heard him.

Lynnan A. Haner and John C. Young, Captain and Engineer of the steamer *Machuca*, deposed that they were on the steamer *San Carlos*, on the 23d of December, when a party of Costa Rican soldiers came on board and bound them with cords, not allowing them to put on their clothing. They were kept thus some three hours standing in the rain—a heavy norther blowing all the time. In consequence of this LYMAN and others were taken with severe colds, and both of deponents suffered much from fever, swellings of the wrists, &c.

Eli Durdell, Engineer of the steamer *San Carlos*, deposed that the Costa Ricans forcibly detained on board the *San Carlos* several of the officers and men.

LANDING OF THE CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS AND NICARAGUAN PRISONERS AT SAN JUAN.

The interest of the people of San Juan about the Costa Rican movements was increasing daily, when, on the 4th of January, the whistle of a steamer was heard, and the greatest portion of the inhabitants came out to hear the news. At about 4 P. M. the steamer was in sight, but instead of landing at Punta Arenas, as usual, the passengers were brought to San Juan, and landed at the lower end of the town. In the shortest possible time the passengers and baggage were discharged, and the steamer, with a handful of Costa Rican soldiers on board, under command of Mr. SPENCER, left to anchor about five hundred yards above the Steamship Company's buildings at Punta Arenas, where they expected to remain during a portion of the night. Believing, however, that some attempt would be made by WALKER's troops—then lying within a short distance—to seize her, she was moved on quietly without their reach.

ALEXANDER NAGY, who came on in the *Tezas* from New-Orleans, gives the following additional particulars. He was formerly from New-York:

"On the night of the 14th of January we all arrived here by the *Virgin*, and were landed at San Juan del Norte. Soon afterwards we took bungalows, without commanders, and after being out some time, there being no officer to direct, we returned. The next day we landed about 300 yards east from the first wharf. It was covered with water, and very unhealthy. We remained there five days. At the expiration of that time, an English officer came and gave us permission to remove to better quarters. Many of the men were now sick. Since then some have recovered, and they are now waiting to go up the river again in the steamboat that is now being made ready to take them. The men are poorly clad and poorly fed."

WALKER'S MEN IN PUNTA ARENAS.

The following is the statement given by the Walker men on the night they arrived in San Juan:

On the 22d December a party of Costa Rican troops, to the number of 125, arrived at Greytown in canoes from Serapiqui and took possession of four river steamboats belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, lying at Punta Arenas, whence they proceeded up the river to Serapiqui, thence to the Castillo and took possession of the Fort and whatever steamboats that belonged to the above Company; after this to Fort San Carlos, which they also took (by stratagem.)

On the 4th January, at 4 P. M., one of the river steamboats, named *Ruth*, made her appearance at Greytown with California passengers to the number of 300, disembarked from the steamer *Sierra Nevada* at San Juan del Sur, (having previously landed 75 men for WALKER's army,) with through tickets for the States, but in consequence of the non-arrival of the New-York steamer they all landed from the river boat at Greytown and are awaiting the means of transport.

The men, to the number of 250 from New-Orleans and New-York, are in excellent spirits and seem anxious that the boat should be finished in order that they may move up the river. It is not thought, however, that they will leave the port until they hear again from New-Orleans.

ARMY ORDERS.

The following order was issued yesterday:

HEAD-QUARTERS, PUNTA ARENAS, Jan. 11, 1857.
General Orders, No. 1.—Col. S. A. LOCKRIDGE, N. A., senior officer present, hereby assumes a general command of this detachment.

2. Circumstances of much moment, not at present known to His Excellency, Gen. WALKER, President of Nicaragua, have transpired since any communication could have been received from Head-Quarters. An armed force of Costa Ricans have taken forcible possession of all the steamers of MORGAN, GARRISON & CO., both on the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, cutting off all supplies from the interior and the Nicaraguan Army; and still use the same in carrying on an unjust and unholy warfare against peaceable citizens of Nicaragua. The commanding officer, in the name of Nicaragua, has called upon all the forces under Major ELLIS, and does immediately proceed to again open the San Juan River, and for this purpose has taken peaceable possession of Punta Arenas for the purpose of quartering the command, until such time as future operations can be fully planned; and will protect both the persons and property of the subjects of all nations who are not found fighting in the ranks, or are known to be aiding and abetting any of the Central American States which are now at war with Nicaragua.

3. The battalion will at once be put under as strict a state of discipline as existing circumstances will permit, under the immediate command of Col. FRANK

ANDERSON (who has kindly consented to assist as a volunteer) and Major ROBERT ELLIS, N. A.

4. The several companies will remain under command of their present officers, until further orders from the President, viz.:

Company A.—Capt. Reynolds, First Lieut. Linam, Second Lieut. Linboher.

Company B.—Capt. Harris, First Lieut. Allen.

Company C.—Capt. Berrington, First Lieut. Haman, Second Lieut. Gavin.

Company D.—Capt. Bently, First Lieut. Coleman.

Company E.—Capt. Sleight, First Lieut. Volger.

Company F.—Capt. Kingwell, First Lieut. McCandless, Second Lieut. Scott.

Company G.—Capt. Doubleday, First Lieut. Gale, Second Lieut. Concklin.

5. All officers and soldiers are required to remain within the limits designated by the officer of the day, and all who do not obey this order will be, if officers, placed under arrest, and if soldiers, will be put in charge of the guard detailed for the purpose, and made to police the quarters, or perform any other duty assigned by the officer in command, as a punishment for violation of orders.

6. If any officer or soldier desires to pass the guard, he must have a permit from one of the commanding officers in writing, or be accompanied by him or one of the officers on duty.

7. All officers are requested to see that their companies' quarters are kept clean, and that no nuisance is committed within the limits of the garrison. Soldiers violating this order will be put on extra duty for such time as the offence demands.

8. No person will be permitted to visit Greytown without a permit properly signed, and not then unless accompanied by a commissioned officer.

9. Captain F. A. THOMPSON, N. A., will act as a volunteer aid to the Colonel commanding, General WILKIN; Captain O'KEEFE, and all those who have so kindly volunteered their services will receive rations as other officers of the battalion.

10. It is earnestly enjoined upon every person attached to this command, in whatever capacity, to give obedience to the above order, as our mutual safety and success depend upon strict discipline. By order of Col. LOCKRIDGE.

Signed, WM. H. SCOTT,
Captain and Adjutant.

The rank and file is 250.

THE BRITISH FLEET AT SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

On the 27th and 28th of July last, a British fleet, under command of Commodore ENSKINE, arrived in the harbor of San Juan del Norte, numbering six men-of-war ships and four gun-boats. They all remained until some two weeks ago, when the *Proserpine*, *Arrogant*, and *Archer* left. The *Orion*, Commodore ENSKINE, 91 guns; the *Tartar*, Captain DUNLAP, 21 guns; and the *Cossack*, 20 guns, are still here, with the gun-boats *Pioneer*, Captain MINDS; *Intrepid*, Captain WOOD, and *Victor*, Captain DE HORSBY. The ships lie near the extreme of Punta Arenas, where they command the entire harbor. The gun-boats lie in unpleasant proximity to the recruits for WALKER's army, who arrived by the *Texas*, from New-Orleans, and the *James Adger*, from New-York.

The officers of the fleet are, of course, not inclined to be communicative concerning their interest in the recent movements here, and they are careful in conversation even when the conduct of our own Government is denounced by citizens of the United States. I have heard our Government cursed for the wanton destruction of poor Greytown in the presence of British officers. But even when they had every reason to believe they might unite in condemnation of that disgraceful act without offence, the strongest language used by them was that it was a great mistake made, undoubtedly, in consequence of not correctly understanding the real condition of things in Greytown at that time.

The officers and crews of the fleet are on the most friendly terms with the residents of Greytown; and I am sure their presence in the harbor is a source of comfort to the people. I do not believe an American man-of-war would be as welcome as the British are. But as we have no vessel of war to protect our interests here, it is impossible to judge by comparison. My impression is derived from the fact that frequent conversations among themselves, and the ruins of their former homes that are still to be seen scattered over the town, keep the bombardment and burning green in their memories. In a pecuniary point of view the presence of the fleet is also desirable. Since the destruction of the town there has been but little business done, and there has been but little opportunity to earn money. The fleet requires beef and pork and vegetables, and these are furnished by the residents, who of course reap profit from the trade.

THE ENGLISH NAVAL CEMETERY.

On Saturday last I proceeded in a bongo, paddled by a pair of dark-skinned natives, known to Walker men as "Greasers," and proceeded from the headquarters of the recruits to the lower wharf at Greytown. As soon as I had landed, about thirty English marines followed in their ship's boat, accompanied by an officer and a chaplain. I learned that they were about to deposit the remains of one of their comrades in the English Naval Cemetery, and I concluded to be a witness of the ceremonies.

When they reached the shore the coffin, draped with the flag of England, was raised upon the shoulders of six of the marines, while the others followed two abreast. The chaplain, dressed in accordance with the custom of the Episcopal Church, led the way; and as they passed, all in uniform, their sorrowful countenances alone presented expressions of admiration. There is a something in such a scene that makes us think better of each other. Far from his native land the dead sailor was buried by warm-hearted comrades, with all the attention to the proprieties of such an occasion, in a grave over which the green grass and wild flowers will grow and bloom in eternal Summer.

The obsequies were not peculiar. When the coffin had been lowered and covered neatly the mourners returned. I remained to examine the grounds. The space set apart for the purpose named, is situated about a mile from the beach, directly behind San Juan (or Greytown.) It is in the form of a square, inclosed by a substantial railing, painted white. The entrance looks towards the sea. On the left gate the following is written:

Inclosed at the expense of the officers, seamen and marines of the following ships of Her Britannic Majesty, engaged on the coast of Central America, October, 1856.

On the right gate are the names of the ships as follows:

Orion, Archer, Imperieuse, Pioneer, Intrepid.

Within the inclosure, there are, I think, some eight or ten graves. Around it, the underwood has been cleared away for some little distance; and here again there are other graves. The most prominent is one surrounded by a wooden railing, painted black. At the head, there is a handsome white marble slab. At the top, the masonic arms are cut, and under them is the following:

ICI
Repose A. M. Saintonge, Né en Hayti, décédé à Greytown, le 23d Mai, 1856, âgé de 43 ans.

The next that is prominent is the grave of Captain DANIEL DURNING, of the brig *Olivia*, who died on the 17th of June, 1856. Near it is another stone, cut with care, and the inscription, which is lined with gold, tells that

Agnes Wolff,
Geb. Esselbach,
Gest. den 25 October, 1855.

The place is well selected for such a purpose. Around it there is all that is beautiful here, among trees and flowers, and birds of lovely plumage and sweetest song. Although comparatively near the shore, it is still well away from the ordinary walks of men, and where the graves are not likely to be disturbed by the sound of the huntsman's arms, nor the tread of New-England enterprise.

SAN JUAN, OR GREYTOWN.

With the position of San Juan, or Greytown, your readers are already familiar. But of the people who now reside in San Juan; the disastrous effect of the bombardment upon the business of the place and the business energy of the people, all has not been told; neither do I believe the feeling of the residents towards the Government of the United States is appreciated.

The town is situated upon the shore of the Bay, and as the land rises but little above the level of the water, and the houses that have been erected since the destruction of the old residences are not imposing, the eye, as you approach it from Punta Arenas, rises willingly above the low palm-thatched cottages, and rests in admiration upon the luxuriant forest that overshadows it. But when you arrive you are inclined to think better of the little town. Nearly half of the inhabitants are white; a few Jamaica negroes, and the rest are a mixture of Spanish and native Indian—called by some "Greasers." They are all poor, and apparently anxious to afford any information

they can give, and certainly do all in their power to make comfortable. There are now large numbers of passengers here from California, awaiting the return of the *James Adger*, when they will proceed to New-York; and although there is not much more house-room than is required by the people themselves, I have heard no one complain. There are in the town some four or five "Hotels." There is the "San Nicholas," just across the first plaza from where I am writing. A little further up, on the right hand, is the "San Charles," and further on, in the same street, is the Metropolitan. Passing still further, until you arrive at the portion of the town that is occupied almost exclusively by the Negroes, you may, if you observe carefully, see written upon the unplanned boards of a house, which is standing between two one-story huts of moderate size, does look very small, road "Astor House." On inquiring I learned that it was not kept by Messrs. COLMAN and STETSON. The proprietor's name, which I can neither spell nor pronounce, does not, I am informed, presume to rival—all he claims is that his house "is the Central American branch of the New-York establishment." On Saturday I dined at the San Nicholas and enjoyed the meal. We had plantain roasted, banana pie, papau, with pepper and salt, guavas, and many other dishes—principally prepared fruits; but the substantial dish—the backbone of the dinner—was "marra," or wild pig, flanked on the right by a large plate of yams, and on the left by an equally large plate of cocoa. Following all these came mango pudding, and after that star apples and oranges; and finally, home grown and ground coffee, with the milk of green cocoa nuts. The charge for all was one dollar—and two dimes for a bottle of London porter, which I had very near forgotten to mention. The dining-room is about sixteen feet by twenty; and as the doors were kept open, and as there was no glass in the windows, it was pronounced "a pleasant place for a gentleman to dine." The sleeping accommodations are excellent, at half a dollar a night. You can have a hard or soft bed, as you may desire; and unless there is a stiff breeze, you need no covering. These you will understand are not the regular charges. The town is overcrowded with people on their way to New-York, and as the Company pay their bills during the time they are delayed, the residents may be excused for making a trifling—particularly as they feel confident that some of those interested in the line share the blame that attaches to those who destroyed their little town. In consequence of the war in Nicaragua, which obstructs the carrying trade, and the presence of the British fleet, several articles of food are exorbitantly high. Pork and beef range from 15 to 21 cents per pound, and eggs are selling at 10 cents apiece. For these and many other reasons, the inhabitants are not particularly friendly to the cause of WALKER; although they treat the filibusters who visit them kindly and courteously.

COL. KINNEY.

At San Juan I met the famous Col. KINNEY, who resides there, looking calmly upon the progress of events, and, as he says, "biding his time." The Colonel is, I think, well informed of what is going on, and he believes the days of Gen. WALKER are numbered in the land of Nicaragua. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain relative to Central America is in exact accordance with the Colonel's idea of right, and by it he expects soon to have his Mosquito grant ratified. He is looking well, and, in consequence, I presume, of the changes that have occurred recently, is in fine spirits.

MONOTOMBO.