HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

VERY LATE NEWS FROM RIVAS.

Walker Greatly Reduced.

The Reports of Former Victories Denied.

San Juan del Sur Garrisoned by the Allies.

THE PARTITION OF NICARAGUA SETTLED. Removal of Lockridge's Force from

Grey'own in British Frigates. Further Accounts of the Evacuation

of the San Juan.

GEN. HORNSBY'S LAST DISPATCH TO GEN. WALKER

By the arrival of the I linois at this port yesterday, we have late and important news from Nica-Our advices from Rivas extend to the 13th of April.

At that time Walker, with a reduced force of 150 mer, occupied two houses, and was closely surrounded by the allies. He had no provisious.

The reported victories of the 5th and 16th of March were false. The Costa Ricans were not slain in the

munner stated. San Juan del Sur was in possession of the allies.

The partition of Nicaragua has been fully settled in Salvador. The Nicaraguans are consenting parties.

The force under LOOKEIDGE, on the San Juan, as siready reported, is completely broken up. Their failure is attributed to Morgan & Co.'s abandonment of the Fillibuster cause.

Our correspondence, published below, gives full and deeply interesting particulars of these events.

Operations on the Pacific Side.

LOSSES OF SANDERS AND DESTRUCTION OF THE

CALIFORNIA RECRUITS-COSTA KICAN AC-COUNT OF THE BATTLE OF THE 16TH OF MARCH-SIEGE OF RIVAS BY THE ALLIES-DESPERATE CONDITION OF WALKER-SAN JUAN DEL SUR GARRISONED BY THE ALLIES -DESERTERS FROM WALKER IN COSTA RICA -CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COMMAN-DER OF THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR ST. MARY'S AND GENERAL XATRUCH-WILL

WALKER ESCAPE ?-LATEST DISPATCH FROM Correspondence of the New-York Dally Times.

PANAMA, Monday, April 20, 1857. The Panama Railroad Company's United States mail steamship Panama, Capt. J. M. Dow, arrived here from ports in Guatemala, San Salvador, and Costa Rica, on the 12th instant. Her dates are from the city of Guatemala to the 22d March; Cojutepeque to the 26th; San Jose de Costa Rica, April 8and Nicaragua, April 1. She brought thirty passen. gers, and a cargo valued at \$160,000, principally for New-York, and consisting chiefly of the following arzicles: 727 bales indigo; 1,400 double sacks coffee; 61,000 pounds india rubber; 5,600 hides, and 200 packages sugar. The Coffee crop in Costa Rica will be larger than last year; 83,874 quintals passed through the gates of San José in the months of January and February. Prices ruled from 8%c.@9%c.

I will now collate and translate for you all the facts of most interest in the Costa Rican papers, in relation to the war in Nicaragua, and give you besides all I can pick up here from reliable persons who came pas-

Gen. SANDERS, in his efforts to relieve CAYORE, was out off from Rivas about the 8d of March,-28 men found dead on the field, and a large number bad ly wounded, as well as his horses, wagons, etc., which he was taking down to San Juan del Sur, to bring up sup lies. The loss of the Allies was one captain and two privates killed, and one ensign and 18 privates wounded, the names of whom are published.

The 80 men brought down by the Sierra Nevada on . the 6th of Murch, were attacked by 300 of the Allies ene-half of them killed and the rest dispersed. CAY CER escaped, having taken another route. The loss of the Allies on this occasion was only three or four wounded—none killed.

The Orizaba brought a report to P mama that while WALKER had gone to attack St. George, FERNANDEZ Chamoneo attacked Rivas with 2,000 or 3,000 menup n learning which, WALKER, after getting into the Pl. za of Sr. George, returned to Rivas, and falling in with Chamoero's force, opened his cannon on them in front, while HENNINGSEN took them in the rear killed 300 and wounded 327. His own loss was re por ed at 2 killed and 20 wounded. By the time this story reached New-York, I perceive the number killed grew into 600, while the wounded were set down at 500. The Album Semanal, of March 28, has the following account of this fight, giving the names of all the killed and wounded on the side of the Allies:

"At early dawn on the 16th instant, WALKER ventured out with all his disposable force, and taking up a position at the Church of Pueblo Nuevo, which is elize to St. George, opened a very heavy fire upon the lutter place, which he kept up throughout the day, sending into the town close upon 500 round shot, be-sides grape and shell His riflemen, during the same period, were actively engaged. This flores attack was nost nobly resisted. At 4 P. M., finding all his attempts fruitless, after losing more than 125 of his men killed, he commend a retreat. But here he had to encounter difficulties he had but little anticipated. Gen. C was fo esceing the result, had with much judgment detached Gen. JEREZ with a force to obstructure passage, and wherever a position offered itself, detachments of riflemen were stationed to harass and impede his retreat. Gen. Jenez had also occupied a position which gives upon the four crossroads. This position is within half a mile of Rivas and from it the awark became so fierce that the bands force broke and was completely dispersed saving themselves by flight, as best they could. This, the close vicinity of Rivas and nightfall favored. They, however, left many more killed and wounded. while General Jenez remained in possession of the position he had ably chosen; and here we under-stand that officer was reinforced on the following day, it being the intention of the Commander in Chief to move his entire force and to invest Rivas.

We have to lument the loss, on this occasion, of cilled and 60 wounded. From this total we re-t to learn that two of the officers and six of the gret to learn that two of the officers and en killed, and one officer and twenty of the wounded helong to the Costa Rican army. The remainder are from the ranks of the allies. The fillibuster loss on this occasion must have been very great, for besides the dead left upon the field, four omnibus loads (transit carriages) of wounded were drawn into Rivas, "He vera! deserters had gone over from WALKER to the allied camp. Among the number, three had a ken part in the engagement of the 18th. They affirm, on eath, that more than one hundred of the fillituaters were slain on that occasion, and that the number of wounded was very great.'

Walker is said so have left three pieces of canon

So this great story about eleven hundred killed and wounded, and of Walker's piling up and burning the bodies of the dead, which seems to have led some New-York papers to think that "his fortunes were reviving," is wonderfully shorn of its proportions by this accounts. From my experience in these big stories, I have no doubt the Costa Rican account is literally correct, save about fifty per cent. exaggeration

Gen. Juan J. Mora, brother to the President of Costs Rice, having been appointed by the Allies their Commander in Chief, and Canas his second, the former took charge of the Allied forces on the 19th March, and immediately gave orders for the close flege of Rivis. Walker, with 600 man, all told, hal of which were side and wounded, had strongly feetihe I Rives, and entrenched himself to resist the coming

On the 221 March, at 9 A. M., Gan. Mona, with a column of 500 mea, marched out of 48. George, which he test guarded by 100 Leonese soldiers, under command of Col. Carressar. In a little time he reached the Pour Comers, about 660 yer's from the principal Plaza of Rivas, which he found accupied by Gon. MEER, who had established there his head quarters. d has was kept up all day agrees the City, with a 24prinder, which Walker abstract with a 9-pointer, At 3% Chick A. M., on the 232, General's Canas

and Currenne invested at different points the forildestions of Rivae. Camab beging a fight for som

hours with Walker's forces, and after rashly penetrating into the Plaza, was forced to retreat, not being able to cross the most and strong entrenchments of Walker, protected as they were by influence and artillery.

On the 24th, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the division of Chamorro made a slight attack upon the ontrenchmenta of Santa Ursula, without effect. It will require some days to reduce the strong fortifications of Rivas. The Allies loss in these different attacks, in killed and wounded, amounts to about 100

The last dates from Rivas I find in an extra of the Cronica de Costa, of April 8. in the shape of an official dispatch from the Commander-in-chief of the allies, I translate it in full:

Head Quarters, Four Corners.

Wednesday, April 1, 1857.

I have kept year Excelency informed of my operations since I took chief command of the army. I have but little to add, but nevertheless, you will find it interesting.

it interesting.

The siege of Rivas is more complete than could have been expected, with the small force at my dispossi. The good selection of the ports, and the service of my scouting parties, have contributed much towards the success of the siege. A 24 pounder that I have planted has done much damage to the city, and disputed the coors. and disputited the enemy.

Duy after to-merrow at latest I shall place in bat-

tery at the post of the Puebla, eccupied by General Xaxaucu, another gun of equal calibre, brought by my orders from the Fort of San Carlos, which will cross its fires with that at my head-quarters, and which will completely destroy or dislodge the fillibusters. WALKER and bis forces are reduced to feed on mulement and dogs, seasoned with sugar in default of salt, and of this they have a most miserable ration. Those pushed by hunger, who go out to hunt for plaintains, are driven in by my troops, without their having effected their object. Every night I send in little guerrilla parties from each one of my posts, who advance to the intrenchments of the Plaza, thus obliging the filibusters to be constantly on the alort ebliging the nibusters to be constantly on the alort in the night, so that they have no time to rest. This course, united to the certainty they feel that they are now completely hemmed in, produces a desertion amon them of about five each day. I calculate that triple that number daily take the road to Costa Rica. The fillbusters have arrived at such extreme pusillanimity, that one of their deserters of yesterday returned from my camp to his old quarters in the Plaza—which are the same that Gen. SALAZAR occupied when we were in Rivas last year-distributed some of the proclamations of your Excellency, and taking a rifle, returned freely to my camp.

Since yesterday fourteen deserters from the enemy

have come into my camp.

I am assured that a division of Guatemalians will be scon in Granada. I shall send the steamer San Carles for them to morrow. Every probability is in favor of our early triumph.

I am your Excellency's obedient servant, is President. JUAN J. MORA. TO THE PERSIDENT. The Album Semanal says that Gen. JEREZ has taken possession of San Juan del Jur-so of course

WALKER can get no more assistance from California, either in men or provisions. From the 8th to the 27th of March, there arrived at

Liberia, in Costa Rica, 86 deserters from WALKER They declare that the balls of the Allies' cannon cross the entrenchments, and begin to cause considerable damage. They confirm the account that Walker has 600 men very strongly fortified in Rivas. A great portion of these are sick or wounden, or rendered incapable of duly from the niguas, (a small insect that gets into the flesh, generally in the feet, deposits its eggs, and finally causes the loss of the membe, if not taken out.) They had been many days nearly starved. There were 120 deserters from WALKER in Punta Arcnas de Costa Rica and San José. The Panama did not bring any way, because the Government was un-willing to incur the great expense by this route.

The papers say that deserters were promised free passage out of the country, via Greytown-that if they are repentant they could easily clear the river of their fillibuster companions, so as to have egress by it. They say also that those now deserting are not . repentant, but many of them late recruits to WALKER, who desert from mere desperation, knowing that he and they can do Costa Rica no more injury. The Costa Rican Government paid Capt. Dow, this trip, all the expenses which they had promised for the batch of 126 he brought away on the previous trip, except the railroad expenses, which President Mosa wished to refer to Col. Torren, the agent here, to see if he would not abate something from his charge. It is quite certain that there will be a deal of suffering among these deserters in Costa Rica, if they are not sent away. As our Government connived at their going to Nicaragua, it is no more than fair, now, that it should send a vessel to Costa Rica to take them

Among the deserters that have come into Costa Rica is no less a personage than WALKER'S Quarter. Muster General. As Col. Caverz occupied that post when I was at Rivas, and also at the last direct dates from San Juan del Sur, it can scarcely be any other than he. Col. CAYCEE's name is inseparable from all the reports of hard-fought battles since WALKER has been in Costa Rica. He is always mentioned in the despatches for his bravery and good conduct. When HENNINGSEN burned Granada, CAYOEE endured all the honors of the siege of the Church of Guadalupe that followed-working at the entrenchments, fighting whole days and nights without repose, and living 20 days on dogs and mule meat. Finally, the little band of 260, having become reduced by cholers and the balls of the enemy, to only 90 men, had extended their

entrenchments down to the waters of the lake. They sent a Sandwich Islander to swim out to WALKER, who was then on the steamer Virgin, watching a chance to relieve HEMNINGSEN, to inform him that they had succeeded in cutting their way to the Lake. After being seven hours in the water, Kanaka John reached the boat, and Col. WATERS was debarked, with 160 men, to help the little force to embark. After all were on board, CAYCEE found that his favorite black horse was left behind, as also the horse of WALRER, the only animals that had not been caten. He immediately debarked, with a few men, swam the two horses out to the boat, and got them safely on board. When I was in Rivas, CAYORE took a notion, hearing the cannon and musketry at St. George, to go down on his horse by himself and reconnoitre. Stealing in through the plaintain patches, close to the enemy's barricades, he and his horse quietly laid down to listen. The firing shortly closed-WALKER had retreated-and the band of music of the Costa Rican forces etruck into a triumphant strain.

CAYCEE, tired, and perhaps a little drunk-for he is a good drinker, like the rest-fell partly asleep, his head resting on his horse's flanks, and it was only when the music ceased, at broad daylight, that he awoke and became aware of his dangerous situation. He declares that he was awake all the time, but the mellow music from a sort of flute that always goes to make up a Costa Rican band so entranced his senses that he had no power to move while it lasted CAYCER took part in the revolution of Paez, in Venezuela, and afterwards joined CHAMORRO, in Nicaragua, in the war between the Serviles and Democrats. It was then that he lost his left arm. When WALKER arrived, he found CAYCKE a Captain in this service. He gave him the same grade, on his desertion from CHAMORRO, and promoted him or conferred some favor upon him after every battle.

Col. CAYCEE lived some two or three years at Panama and Gorgona, dividing his time between monte and muleteering. His code of morals, perhaps, was not very choice, but he was always a generous-nearted fellow, and I think not much worse than a good many others who occupied higher seats hereabouts in the Synagogue. He took me over his fine cacao and coffee estate, close to Rivas, and remarked, in a tone of honest pride that was quite rare among the fillibusters: "This is none of your confiscated estates." He had bought it at a very low price of the owner, who, previous to the coming of WALKER, had got disgusted with the everlasting revolutions of Nicaragua, quit it, and gone to New-York. CAYCEE's desertion was, no doubt, owing to the close vicinity of his old commander, CHAMORRO, who would doubtless have made short work of him had he caught him in the service of WALKER.

Setentrional, has risen up among the ruins of Granads. It is edited with talent. Its motto is from the placard which Gen. HENNINGSEN posted up in the Plaza after he burned the city: "Aquifue Granada." "Here stood Granada."

A paper in the Spanish language called El Telegrafo

The third number of the Telegrafo Sententrional contains the following article on the desertion of the

the darling friends and firmest support of WILLIAM W. LKER, desert him in his hour of greatest need. On the 1st of this month twenty of the Rangers decerted, and protected by the proclamation of President Mora, took their way to Costa Rica. Walkse diepatched the remainder of the Rangers, numbering about fifty, to overtake and bring them back. The pursuing party overtook the decamping party, and after a conversation of ten minutes it was adjudged, decreed and determined by the high contracting parties on both sides, to unite their forces and both parties on both sides, to unite their forces and both proceed amicably to Costa Rica. There could not be a more unparalleled exemplification of Central American elemency than this. The Rangers were always the dirty tools of a dirty man to discharge the most dirty work. If a hacienda was to be robbed, they were dispatched to perform the work. If a young boy was to be torn from the arms of his agonized mother and forced into the ranks, they did it. If robbing was to be paragraphical under the form it. If robbing was to be perpetrated under the form of taxation, they did it. If a poor Indian woman had to be plundered of her little store of sugar which she had carefully manufactured to sustain hersolf and family, they did it. If oxen, or money, or corn, or rice were required, they were dispatched, and nothing more was required than for the owner of the hacienda to see the ugly face of their commander, and to hear his house 'God dawn you, I want money,' backed as the expansion was by a cocked pistol, to give him all he asked. And yet these men have not only been

Just before the arrival of the Sierra Nevada with a batch of eighty fillibusters, the following edrrespondence passed between Gen. XATRICH, of the division of Honduras, and Commander Davis, of the U.S. sloopof-war St. Mary's. I find it in the Boletin Oficial of Costa Rica. As Commander Davis' letter was probably originally written in English, then translated into Spanish, and now brought back into English, there may be some trifling errors in it: [Translation.]

received as brothers, but money and means have been

given them, that they might reach their homes and repent of their enormities in Central America. This

upparalleled clemency is unprecedented in the annals

St. George, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1837.
To the Commander of the U. S. Sloop of War St.

Sin: I have good reason to believe that there will arrive by the steamer shortly expected at San Juan del Sur, a party of Fillibusters, destined to recruit the force of William Walker, who has been reduced to occupy solely the city of Rivas, and who insists upon his foolish and criminal enterprise of conquering this country, as also in committing every species of outrage sysinst the property and rights of its inhabitants. There is nothing unlikely in this supposition of the arrival of recruits by the next steamer, when it is known that for a long time this business when it is known that for a long time this business has been carried on of sending Fillibusters from California through the medium of the line to this Isthmus

Under such circumstances, I can but consider the presence of the United States forces in the Bay of San Juan as favorable to the cause which that Power sustains in Central America, based upon principles of civilization and universal justice. I have no doubt, therefore, that you will take steps to prevent the ingrees of those adventurers who will essay to discm-bark to swell the number of the wicked men, who, against all reason and right, have caused such im menes evils in Nicaragua. Such conduct on the part of Captain DAVIS would be entirely conformable with that of his Government; for it is notorious that the enlightened Cabinet at Washington has taken steps to prevent the egress from the ports of that Republic, clandestinely, and under the appearance of passengers, and articles of commerce, men and means for WALKER'S support in Nicaragua.

In pursuing this course you will also give proofs of the sincerity of the United States, which professes to hold inviolable the principles of international right; and will also aid in consummating the loyal and har-monious relations of friendship which bind your country to the Governments of the Republics of Cen-tral Apreion and which is a new date. tral America, and which is in accordance with the ex-plicit acknowledgments recently made by the Provis-ional Government in Nicaragua under Don Patricio RIVAS, against whose Administration the armed faction of WILLIAM WALKER is more immediately oper-

ating.

If a band of fillibusters should land in the port of San Juan del Sur, in the face of the forces of the United States, to whose worthy chief I have the pleasure to direct myself, it could not fail to damage the henor and good name of the Government of a great nation, whose respectable marine is called to sustain its wise laws against piratical incursions, which have for their object, pillage, incendiaryism, and the usurpation of the rights of a free people. For these reasons, I have the greatest confidence that the intelligence and rectitude that characterize Commander Davis, will not permit him to permit the dis-

en-barkation of fillibusters during his stay in port. Besides, it is proper to observe that the pretext under which the fillibusters have formerly introduced themselves—that of being sluppy passengers—does not now obtain, from the fact that the Government f Costa Rica, supported by that of Nicaragua, in new of the scandalous use that has been made of the Transit, has closed it, which you will see from a decree in the official bulletin of the former Republic, No motive in deciding you to prevent the aforesaid land-

I avail myself of this occasion to offer you the assurance of my high consideration and respect. FLORENCIO XATRUCH. (Translation)

ON BOARD THE U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR ST. MARYS, SAN JUAN DEL SUR, March 3, 1857. To his Excellency Don Florencio Xatruch, com mander in chief of the division of Costa Rica, Sal-

vador and Nicaragua : Sin : Your note of the 24th February only came to and on the let instant, which will explain any delay that may appear from the date my reply.

I have given to the various subjects of your communication the attentive donaideration which a repact for your high position and a knowledge of my

duly entitles it.

Your Excellency asks me to interfere, by force of arms, against the disembarkation in this port of men who you suppose will arrive in the next steamer, to unite themselves with the party of Gen. WALKER, and you communicate to me the decree of the Government of Costa Rica and its allies, suspending the transit between San Juan del Sur and San Juan del Norte, declaring these ports to be in a state of block-

In answer to your request, I have to say that the President of the United States, in his last annual message to the Senate and House of Representatives, listinctly recognizes the existence of a civil war in Nicaragua, not caring to receive either of the diplomatic representatives of the two belligerent parties or to decide, with his imperfect information, which is the actual government. Since that time, no change has taken place in the affairs of Nicaragua which can in any manner authorize my deviation from the line of conduct strictly imposed upon me by the clear and direct language used by the head of ny Government.

During a civil war in a foreign nation, the existence of which war is acknowledged by the Govern ment of the United States, the two parties are regarded as two independent belligerent nations, and he Government of the United States (according to my impressions) has no right to interfere in the hostile acts of either party, when they confine these acts

My position in regard to the two parties engaged in the civil war that exists in this State, is that of a noutral; and it is evidently the duty of a neutral to lend no nid to one party which he is not equally prompt to render the other. How precious is this neutral position, and how sa-

ered are its obligations, the Republics of South America had ample opportunity to know and appreciate, during the civil wars that resulted in their separation from Spain, in the system adopted by the United States and Great Britain.

Besides, permit me to observe, it is an error to sup-pose that because the United States, in virtue of a law of Congress, forbids the recruiting of men for foreign service, WITHIN THE TERRITORY AND JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES, that the Commanders of her Ships-of war necessarily are bound to the same duties, and exercise equal faculties on the waters within the jurisdiction of foreign governments.

And it will be apparent to you as it is to myself, that if my Government had intended this ship should

take an active part, as you propose, in the questions that disturb the peace of this country, it would not have omitted to furnish me the necessary instruction Having referred to the last annual message of the President, permit me to call your especial attention to the great interest it expresses in the protection of

the persons and properties of the citizens of the United States in Nicaragua. Its words are directed with especial reference to the deranged state of your affairs: and in default of what may be styled a responsible Government, I shall use my best endeavors to protect those of my follow citizens who have not com-promised themselves in the war. The assurances you give that the property of the Transit Company shall receive no projudicos from the forces under your command, receive my cordial thanks; but this matter is of such importance, and weighs upon my mind to such a degree, in consequence of recent events, in which ignorant citizens of the United States were the sufferers (f) that I cannot permit any opportunity to pass without recurring to them. In answer to the last paragraph of your note, I have the honor to say, in respect to the suspension of the communication between the two oceans by the Lake

of Nicaragua, that unfortunately it is not a matter included in my instructions. But the notification of the blockade of this port has excited my sincere surprise, Your Excellency knows that when such a notification is not supported by the

promise of a competent force, in or near the port, there can be no legal blobkade. In this case it is the more strange, as the waters of party, who have blocaded it with the scheoner Gruparry, who have discassed it with the sensemble sym-nudg. But before entering into a useless discussion (as I hope it will prove to be) upon blockades, so clear-ly defined by international laws, (the rights of na-tions.) and which I presume are much better under-stood by your Excellency than by me, permit me to ask to what point you claim the exercise of the rights of beliterants under the laws of blockade, and to of beligerents under the laws of blockade, and to what point you limit the operations of neutral ves-

I pray your Excellency to answer these important questions at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. DAVIS,

Commander of the U. S. sloop of war St. Mary's.

It is probable that in the original Commander DAVIS does not use the words "ignorant citizens of the United States"-perhaps it should be "innocent citizens." The "recent events" he refers to must be the troubles be had in regard to the hoats of Captain EDMANDS, of the American ship Narraganset, of Providence, R. I. The case is this: WALHER, after he heard of the loss of the Transit Company's steamers, contemplated the organization of a boat expedition to retake them. For this purpose, Captain EDMANDS loaned two of his ship's boats, perhaps fearing that WALKER might give him some trouble if he refused. Both boats fell into the hands of the allies, the one at Virgin Bay and the other at St. George, where WALKEE had had it hauled up into a creek and concealed. Capt. Linuands sought the aid of Commander Davis to get back his boats, and the latter sent a force to St. George and Virgin Bay to bring them down. The allies refused to let them pass at first, but Com. DAVIS' party succeeded, principally by threats, in getting possession of them.

It appears to me that the Honduras General might

retort upon Com. Davis his slippant question with interest, as to "what point he limits the operations of neutrals," when the latter undertakes to reclaim property of American citizens that had been voluntarily placed in the bands of Walker to make war on the Allies. It strike me also that the Hondureno must be a peculiarly good-natured man, to assure Com. Davis that, "the property of the Transit Company shall receive no demage at his hands," when it is known that every dollar of that property on the Isthmus was voluntarily placed by its former as well as its present claimants at the service of WALKER to make war on the Allies. As to American citizens in Nicaragua, (on the Pacific side,) who have not compromised themselves in the war, it would be difficult for Com. Davis to place his hand on one. As regards the action of "neutrals," permit me to ask Commander Davis if General Xarnuck would not have had a perfect right to seize and burn the Orizaba or Sierra Nevada, which always acted as belligerentsand if he would not have protected these ships from seizure by the Allies?

Commander Daris goes a good way out of his road to answer the question of XATRUCH, as to whether he would enforce the United States neutrality laws, when being infringed under his very nose. Admitting that Walker is carrying on a legitimate revolution in Nicaragua, I do not see what American ettizens have to do with it. As to his duty to prevent the the landing of such citizens whose object he knows to be to make war upon foreign powers at peace with the United States, [am not sufficiently well read in our neutrality and international laws to decide. But it does seem to me that our navy would be nearly or quite useless, in time of peace, if it was not authorized to see that such laws were not infringed by our own citizens, in foreign ports, and within raugd of its guns. The fact is, any step the United States has taken in regard to this fillibustering business has been a reproach and a disgrace to our Government in the eyes of the whole civilized

The facts I have collected make it quite certain that WALKER and the remnant of his forces ere this either been taken prisoners, destroyed, or escaped from the country. There can be little doubt that San Juan del Sur is occupied by a sufficient force to prevent his escape by that route, and every other avenue, and even egress from Rivas, seems to be closed. Besides, if he should endeavor to cut his way to San Juan del Sur, he would probably have also to fight a large force on the Jocoto ranch, five miles from San Juan. If, however, he could get to San Juan, I suppose that Commander Davis would intercede or perhaps interfere for his protection, and take him and his forces on board the St. Marn's. Or as the Orizaba was at San Juan, on her return to Cal. ifornia, from this port. about the 8th of April, he pos. sibly may have escaped by her. If taken by the al. lies, it is scarcely possible he will escape public execution, as their soldiers recollect, even if the officers have forgotten, the execution of their favorite leaders, CORRAL, MAYORGA, and SALAZAR. The Leonese sol. diers will not forget, at any rate, the cruel murder of the latter. The burning of Granada and a portion of Rivas, the robbing of the churches of their silver the melting down of the belis that have so often called them to bow before their altars, will be a bit. ter remembrance with them. WALKER, if taken, will die the death he condemned the noble hearted

CORRAL to. And so the Man of Destiny-he with the blue-gray eyes has fallen at last. He has met the fate that ever fellows ambition unguided by principle. If he lives, he must be made of stone if he can look with complacency upon the evil he has done in the world. Five thousand men's bones bleaching in the sun of Nicaragua-hearts broken, and hearts desolated everywhere, that he might tyranize over his fellow mortals, in wielding the sceptre of a down-trodden nation, must be sorry subjects of contemplation to him, when he shall look inwardly, and be alone, with only his own conscience for company.

And the rich plantations-haciendas-block of houses on Granada, Leon, and Rivas-all gone! PIERRE Soule's fifty-thousand estate, on which he was to introduce Louisiana negroes, and his code of laws for Nicaragua, for which he has been to work so industriously upon for the past year-RANDOLPH's Transit Charter-and BENNETT's new Indian Empire -all gone to pot! And the Utophia of American invention, "a Government on a military basis!well! We shall never see such another WILLIAM VERY LATE FROM RIVAS!

Aspinwall, April 20 -The British steamer Thames arrived here this morning from Greytown. LOCK-BIDGE remains at Greytown. Col. ANDERSON and Gen. WHEAT came passengers in the Thames. I saw the latter amusing himself a few minutes ago in cracking away with a navy revolver at a man in a crowd, singing out "You G-d d-d thief! You ran away from Capt. Cooper!" One ball struck close to the legs of an officer of the Cyane, but did no damage.

The general impression at Greytown was that WALKER had been sold out by his friends. The news from WALKER is to the 13th of April, by

way of the lake and river. A dispatch came to Greytown of that date from Gen. Mera, stating that he had got Walker and his whole force confined to only two houses-that he had dug a trench all around what was left of the city, and that Walken would be forced to surrender by the 20th, to-day.

The Partition of Nicaragna Sottled. San Jose, Cota Rica, Saturday, April 4, 1997. Correspondence of the New-York Daily Limes.

Gen. Bosquer took possession of San Juan del Sur on the 24th March, and up to the 27th no less

100 fillibusters surrendered to Canas, who forwarded them to San Jose, en route for Liberia. They ali state thev left WALKER with only 120 men, and the only provisions he had were three mules. WALKER offered, on the 25th March, to surrender but positive orders were given to Canas to agree

to no capitulation that was not unconditional. F It is also rumored that Gen. HENNINGSEN will be severely dealt with, because during the siege of Granada, when terms of capitulation were offered him, he replied that he would "hang the Allied Generals as high as Haman, if he caught them," and denouncing them as traitors and villains. Reports from Salvador say the Commissioners regarding the partition of Micaragua, have agreeably arranged matters, and President RIVAS addressed the Government of Costa Rica that the intended partition was acceptuble to the leading Mearaguans, as they were afraid a new fillibustering expedition might be organized in the port are not only not in possession of your force, new initiations of pour force, new ini

her present desolated condition she had no power within herself to resist lt.

The Evacuation of Sau Juan Del Norte. THE FILLIBUSTERS ABANDONED BY MORGAN & CO.

-REMOVAL TO ASPINWALL IN THE BRITISH FLEET-THE BRITISH ADMIRAL IN A QUAN-DARY-DISPOSITION OF THE MEN, ETC.

ASPINWALL, Monday, April 20, 1957. Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Not being able to find out anything definite in l'anama, in regard to the disposition that is to be made of the 374 fillibusters here, and not knowing whether your Greytown corre-pondent be still in Aspinwall, I decided to drop over here this morning, to pick up the news. As regards the breaking up of the river force of

Lockerbar, the following appears to be the facts, as

near as I can arrive at them : On the 3d of February

the steamship Tenners: e arrived at Greytown, carrying out orders there from Morgan & Co., to Scorr, their agent, to endeavor to break up the force of the fillibusters, and leave the river to the Costa Ricans. I presume that the Steamship Company, having at last come to the conclusion that nothing more could be expected from WALKER, and having perhaps joined in a new company to get a charter from Costa Rica, decided upon abandoning him. On the arrival of the Tennessee, Lookbinge's force was up the river, in the vicinity of Castillo, with a view of attacking it. But not feeling at all certain of success, after reconneitering, they encamped to consult upon matters, when they were met by the information that they must in future rely upon their own resources. A portion of them came immediately down the river, and found the Tennessee had returned there, on the 6th, from this port. The captain of that ship was urged to take them on board, but refused, as he said he must take some 200 men from Key West on account of the United States. Finding that the whole lot would soon be pressing upon him, the captain up steam and was of, leaving the poor devils to their fate. Scorr then, on condition that the Costa Ricans

should not molest his property, undertook to get the men og. He agreed if the British fleet would take the men to Aspinwall, that he would take charge of them from thence. Capt. ERSKINE, or the officer in command, assented. Scott thou gave draft on Chas. MAGAN & Co. for the expense of the passage from here to New Orleans and New York, holding himself un. der the guarantee of the ficet, the arms of the flibus. ters for his security. When the ships arrived in this port, last Friday night, and presented the drafts, they were refused by the agent of the steamers. The officers of the Cossack and Tartar then threatened to land the men, against which the Governor of Panama instructed the Prefect here to remonstrate, and thus matters stand as I write. Capt. Ersking, you will see, has drawn an elephantin a raffle.

The Costack has 174 of the men on board, generally in good health. Her Commander now proposes to draw on the British Government at \$10 a head, in favor of the Granada, if she will take them to New-Orleans, so that his ship may be relieved, and he may go to Carthagena to consult with the Commodore at to what is to be done with the 200 on the Cossack. The measles has broken out among the latter, and is is reported there are two cases of the small-pox, so that no ship will take them, at any rate, it is prenumed.

The men are stowed away between the guns er deck and between decks, a rope being drawn along the breech of the tier of guns, to fence them in. They lock like Bears in a cage, only twice as dirty and

Six O'Clock.—The Granada has just gone, taking 110 fillibusters, on account of the British.

THE VERY LATEST. From the Aspinwall Courier, April 20. from Greytown, bringing several of the officers of the late San Juan River fillbuster force.

Per steamer Tnames, we have four days' later inteligence from Greytown. We learn that Lockstone re ligence from Greytown. mains at Greytown, and that the Costa Ricans are still there. Gen Whear and Col. Andreson came in the Tames. We also learn that the impression is no longer dis

guised at Greytown, that WALKER has been sold by Morgan & Son. The symptoms of dissension between the Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans have already shown them selves on the Atlantic side and in the interior, as they did some time since on the Pacific side. Rives sent a collector of customs, and Gen. Mona sont him back with the message that he would attend to the collecting on the river. Col. CAUTY had declared the river open, and several parties had gone into the interior with passports from him. Mora was expected at

Col. Andreson waits here the next news from To-day, the 20th, is the day fixed by the Costa Ricans for the finishing of WALKER on the Pacific.

Returned Nicaraguan Officers.

Among the passengers by the Illinois are Gen. WHEAT, Gen. HORNSBY, Col. CHARLES DOUBLEDAY and Capt. MARCELLUS FRANCH—the two latter having been severely wounded and scalded by the explosion of the steamer J. N. Scott. From these gentlemen we have obtained interesting accounts of late operations on the San Juan River, ending in the evacuation

Gen. Hornsey says that according to last accounts received from over the lake by scoute, Gen. WALKER was in Rivas, in possession of two houses, with 160

men and three mules. Gen. Honney, on his arrival at San Juan del Norte,

reported to Gen. WALKER as follows: GEN. HORNSBY'S LAST REPORT.

Punta Abenas, Sunday, April 5, 1857. GENERAL-Sin: In accordance with your verbal re-

quest, I remained in New Orleans waiting your letters, until the expense of living there made it necessary that I should leave, having exhausted all my private means. At the time of my leaving there the cause of Nicaragua was very popular at the South, and all were looking anxiously for news from Col. Lockeinge, not doubting but that he would soon have possession of the river, which would have been the case had the command of Castillo nor have been entrusted to Col. Tirus-he left here with the intention of joining you via Aspinwall, but I understand that he has changed

that by unanimous consent, an attack was im practicable, and could not be undertaken with our

resent force. The hill (Nelson's) that commands

defences at Castillo are of such a character

his purpose and has left there for New York.

been cleared away, and a barricade or chevau de frize erected, encircling the top of the hill as though they intended to hold possession of it for ever. From the sickness and descrtion, it became necessary to make a different disposition of the troops who were willing to remain in the service, whereupon Col. LOCKBIDGE had all the forces mustered, and called for volunteers to go by the way of Panama to join you. One hundred and thirty or forty responded to the call. Those, with some 80 or 80 sick, were placed on board of the steamer J. N. Scott. men who were to return to the States were placed on board of the steamer Rescue, and both boats with everything on board, were proceeding down the river in good order. On reaching a sand bar within a mile of the Serapequi, it was deemed prudent to round to, and send a canoe to reconnoitre, before proceeding further, as the entire force had been above them. This happened on the 2d April, at 8 o'clock A. M. After anchoring, some fifteen or twenty min-utes, from some unaccountable cause the boiler of the steamer Scott burst with a terrific explosion. killing seven instantly, (among whom was Maj. WM. Morris, who was returning to Nicaragua, and then on duty,) Capt. Sexient and his Lieutonint, whose bodies have not been recovered, and scalding some twenty-five or thirty others, of whom severa bave since died, and others not expected to recover. The names of the killed are: Maj WM. R. Mobris, Capt. Shright and his Lieutenant, (name not recollected,) Lieut. Conklin, and three privates. Light others have died since the casualty, and several others cannot possibly survive. Among the wounded are Col. Anneason, (slightly.) Lieut. Col. Charles Doubleday, (severely.) Capt. Mancallus French, BOUBLEDAY, (SEVELORY, COLOR MALTEY, (mortally,) SAML.
Francis (or Charley,) legs badly scalded. Your RENEADY, (or CUBLEY,) legs badly scalded. Your brother Norval and myself oscaped as by a miracle,

We arrived two bours too late to take the Tennesece for Aspinwall, or to send information of the accident. It will be one month before any other steamer will arrive at this place, and then the uncertainty of getting troops across the Isthmus of Panama to join Lor Cof Focksides pas decided to send canal

as did also Gen. C. R. WHEAT. The Col.

fortable as it is possible to make them,

BIDGE) sent the sick and the wounded immediately to

this point, where they arrived at 12 M. on the 3d.

of Greytown, tendered their services, giving every aid and assistance to the sufferers, who are as com-

he English surgeons, Doctors Cony and Dassmond.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

Continued from First Page. 1

body home, which, muder the circum-tances, is the only thing which could be done, as the men would not ion ale here, but return on masse to their homes, seeing be prospect of reaching you. I would, in senthision, 84y that Col LookRiber has used every effort to forward our cause, and but for the a fortu-nate selection of Tirus to the command of Castille, would ere this have succeeded in clearing the river, and joined you with a considerable forces

When in New-Orleans I observed that the Hon. Parme Soule, Col. SLATTER and Mr. Pilcher were doing everything in their power for the advancement of the cause of Nicaragua, but they were all were out and heartily tired of Col. Thomas F. FIBERE 18 agent, and say if you do not appoint another in his stead they will have nothing more to do with it as a Committee, I know it to be the fact that ne is injuring our cause.

Gol SLATTER begged me to say to you that Figures must be removed and recommends Col. C. M. RUTHERvorn, as the government Agent for New Orleans, with the rank of Colouel,—this is right, as of my personal knowledge he has advanced several hundred deliars at different times—he is a man who stands high as an honorable man, with business talents of the highest order. As good a selection, in my opinion, cannot be made in New-Orleans.

There was much rejoicing in Greytown, at the unsuccessful issue of our enterprize up the river, in regular Greaser style, fandangoes, &c. The English Tinnessec, (which is expected to return here to night,) does not arrive, offer the use of one of their gun boats to transport the troops to Key West, Florids. On my arrival in the United States I immediately consulted with several eminent oculists, who all united in advising me to spend two or hree months at the White Sulphur springs in Virginia, which owing to the shortness of my leave of absence I was unable to do. ing herewith tendered to you my resignation which I

I will proceed to the Springs, as great hopes are given me of a perfect restoration of my sight. Will you be so kind as to appoint Major John B. Horr as my agent to settle my business with the Government of Nicaragua: to receive my land warrant, and to purchase the estate of Sapoa, seath of Virgin, on Lake Nicaragua, if there is sufficient due me to make the payment. I am corry, General, that circumstances impel me to quit the service, but should I be so fortunate as to have my sight restored, I shall make you acquainted with the fact

hope will be duly accepted, and notice given me addressed to the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York,

give me the authority, and I will perform it to the best of my ability. Captains William and Ben Williamson started with me, but stopped at Mobile. Ben has entirely recovered from his wound with a slight limp. With every wish for your health and success, I re-

vice that you may require of me in the United States,

main your friend and obedient servant.

P. S - Your late success, including 16th March, gives us a great deal of pleasure.