ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE.

Late from Nicaragua, Peru and Chili.

THE NICARAGUA NEWS.

BATTLES AT CODY'S POINT AND OBRAJE.

General of Walker's Officers Mortally Wounded.

Bosquet, of the Costa Rican Army, Killed.

WALKER'S POSITION.

THE PERUVIAN NEWS.

Probable Triumph of Vivanco over Castilla,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Tennessee, Captain Tinklepaugh, which left Aspinwall on the 10th, and San Juan on the 12th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

She brings 350 passengers and $36,000 on freight.

Among the passengers per the Tennessee are, Ex-Gov. Price, Major Roman, Major Harvey, Lieut. Merriman, Capt. R. S. Ripley, Lieut. C. Morrison, E. G. Palmer, Hampstead, F. Jacques and wife, B. Morton, H. Mother, C. Washington, Mrs Sweeney, Capt. Hall, G. E. Griffin, J. Turner, G. W. Colly, H. J. Taylor and wife, M. Merritt, B. Bittard, Mrs. Buchnam, C. Jacques, J. W. Wilson, J. N. Corcoza and wife, Mrs. Hall from San Francisco; and Alex C. Hutchinson of Arcata; E. Berdsall and wife, Nicaragua P. of New York.

The Tennessee has had a fine passage from San Juan, only mild weather.

The Tennessee on her outward passage arrived at San Juan the evening of February 6, and at Aspinwall the morning of the 10th, where she met and took on the passengers from San Francisco per Orizaba, which left San Juan del Sur on the 4th, and New York, via San Juan and Key West, at Aspinwall U. S. ship Cyane, and at San Juan the U. S. M. ships Tartar, Cossack, Pioneer, Victor and Interceptor, and Key West the English ship Meteor, from Mobile for Liverpool, with 5,200 bales of cotton, leaking badly.

The recruits for Walker, which were landed at Punta Arenas by the Texas and James Adger, remained camped at that place until the 23d January, and while there located every effort was made by the enemies of Walker to induce desertion, and those few that did deserted from the English Consul at Greytown a sum to provide themselves with food, and were hurried north away to Aspinwall by the English man of war at his expense.

On the night of the 22nd Jan., the steamer building at Punta Arenas was completed (having been only twelve days in construction) and on the 23d, at daylight, she started off with all on board in fine health and spirits, having a point twenty five miles up the San Juan, and twelve miles from the Costa Rican garrison at Serapique, landed and stationed themselves in such a manner as to cut off all communication of the enemy with Greytown.

Col. Lockridge made a reconnoissance of the Costa Rican position, but did not deem it prudent to attack with a small in receipt of the reinforcements expected by the Texas from New Orleans, as he was desirous, when the fight was taken, at once, without an hour's delay to go to Castillo and San Carlos, and this he could not do with the force then under his command, their numbers not being sufficient to spare therefrom garrisons at both points as it would be necessary, to keep open communication in his rear.

The Texas arrived on the 4th February, bringing the related Col. Titus and 250 men, with artillery, ammunition, provisions, &c., &c. They were at once taken up to the camp, and two days afterwards moved up and occupied a position opposite to that of the enemy at Obraje, known as Cody's place. The Costa Ricans had a small force on this side of the river, and they held the first charge. Mr. Cody's place is a high hill, and commands the opposite bank (only 150 yards distant) and this hill Col. Lockridge at once occupied with a portion of his force and three brass pieces. The balance of his men, provisions, &c., he also removed to this side from their former camp, five miles below, and in the morning the Tennessee left San Juan (his preparations being all complete) an attack was to be made on the enemy.

The Texas remained at San Juan to bring with her the balance of the expected engagement.

The Texas, after her arrival at New Orleans, reported already published—that Col. Lockridge had met the enemy at Serapique, and defeated the three hundred Costa Ricans posted there.—Ed. HERALD]

The Costa Ricans are well fortified, and their position is not on the river, being protected on all sides but the river) by the San Juan and Serapique rivers. Col. L. was confident of dislodging them, as his battery on Cody's place will render their stay within their strong entrenchments very uncomfortable, while a force landing either of the above streams to attack their rear, would quickly decide the ownership of the point.

If Serapique is taken, the other positions on the road up to Fort San Carlos, will then fall into Lockridge's hands, none of them being so situated as to offer an equal force as that of the one now besieged.

One of the river boats was found by Col. L. sunk (in water) a mile below Serapique, and preparations were being made to raise her.

During the encampment at Punta Arenas, Col. Lockridge finding the enemy were in daily communication with Greytown, despatched a few men a short distance up the river to prevent such; but the English interfered and caused him to recall his force, stating they could not permit him to blockade the river, although a few days afterwards the Costa Ricans were sent a proclamation to Greytown in which they declared the river in a state of blockade.

The forces under Lockridge and Titus are, without doubt, the most efficient yet recruited for Walker. They are 350 strong, armed with Mississippi rifles and revolvers, plenty of provisions and ammunition, all in good health, and confident of clearing the river previous to the arrival of the next steamers. With such leaders as Lockridge, Titus, Wheat, Frank Anderson, Capt Scott (of the United States army), George Hall and many others, this force, nearly all Western men, will certainly accomplish everything which their good judgment may lead them to undertake.

The enemy at Serapique are not over 300 strong, and are weakened by sickness.

A company of rifles was to be sent down by Col. Lockridge to occupy and hold Punta Arenas, and to prevent any opposed to him from taking possession of that place.

The accounts from Walker are as late as February 3, on that day he was at San Juan del Sur with 300 men, to receive the recruits per Orizaba from San Francisco, and established his headquarters at Rivas, and concentrated all his force there, amounting to 950 effective men.

The allies were not heard of after the siege of Granada towards the close of January, when they approached Rivas in force. On the 26th Gen. Henningsen attacked them at Obraje, six miles northwest of Rivas, with considerable loss. Capt. Phinney was mortally wounded. On the 28th they were at St. George, on the lake shore, with more than 1,200 or 1,500 strong, and Gen. H. detached 400 men to attack them, with orders to advance to a certain point; after reaching which position, and several hours fighting, they retired with inconsiderable loss, except that several of the officers were mortally wounded. Among them were Col. Jacques and Maj. Dickerry. The Costa Rican's loss was supposed to be heavy. Gen. Bosquet was killed, and from his body a sword was taken which he had obtained at Rivas among articles left by Walker on his first retreat from that place in 1855.

Gen. Walker's men were in good health and well supplied with provisions and ammunition.

By the last accounts the native Nicaraguans had branched off from the allies, and were in the vicinity of Granada. They had sent down the Blowfield's men to Greytown for ammunition, their supply being exhausted.

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, Feb. 7, 1857.

Latest News from Central America—Interesting from Chili, Peru and South Pacific Coast—Accounts from Greytown—Condition of Walker's Recruits—Escape of Deserters—Costa Rican Accounts—News by the Orizaba—Recruits for Walker from California—Conduct of the Recruits on Board—A Deserter Shot—Supplies for Walker—Supposed Loss of Major Rodgers—Trade of Valparaiso—Interesting Statistics—The Crops—Aid for Costa Rica—Death of a American Lady—Confederation in South America—Progress of the Revolution in Ecuador—The Peruvian Navy—$500,000 Offered for Reception of Ships—Arms Wanted to Purchase—Chimborazo Ascended, &c., &c.

I avail myself of the departure of the Tennessee, with the passengers per Orizaba from San Francisco, to forward you the latest news received here from Central and South America.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have dates from Greytown to the 6th instant, from from San Juan del Sur to the 3d, and from Costa Rica to January 27. The Columbia, due here on the 10th, will bring later news from the Central American ports, but it will not reach in time to forward by you by this opportunity.

From Greytown all we learn is, that the recruits brought out by the Texas and Tennessee for Walker have been moved up the river to prevent their desertion, and are stationed on a mud flat, about six miles below the Costa Rican encampment, into whom they fired a few shots when attempting to ascend the river. A number of deserters came down to Aspinwall on the British steamer Solent, for the purpose of making their way back again to the United States. Some of these men escaped down the river on logs of wood at the risk of their lives. They give a most unfavorable account of the situation of the poor fellows whom they left, and state that they are dying off rapidly from exposure to the weather and bad food. The encampment is described by them as a mud flat in which the men live up to their knees in water, exposed to a burning sun and frequent heavy rains. Scott, it appears, is busily engaged building a steamer to ascend the river, but he cannot take her beyond the rapids, and there does not appear to be the slightest chance of his opening the connection with Walker, that is if the Costa Ricans act with common prudence and tact.

The Costa Rica *Boletin Oficial* publishes the correspondence between C. Morgan and son and J. N. Scott with Walker. I do not transcribe the letters, as you will find them republished in the Panama *Star and Herald*. They clearly prove Morgan & Co.'s complicity with Walker, and Scott's intimate relationship with most of your readers. It is surprising how such a man could have been placed in so responsible a position, but I am correct in stating that he will not hold it much longer. Except the publication of these letters, the Costa Rican papers are destitute of news. General Canas, the commander of the Costa Rican army, was reported "to be about to be" to do something, and later news from San Juan del Sur informs us that a battle was expected on the 4th, which is probably the something referred to, but the result we do not know yet.

From the passengers by the Orizaba I learn that she brought down fifty-six recruits for Walker, of whom fifty were landed, but the others thought better of the step they had intended to take, and hid themselves away on board. By all accounts these recruits were a very rough lot of fellows. They committed many thefts on board, pistols and purses being most in demand. A mania existed among them for ripping open valises and carpet-bags whenever an opportunity offered.

As soon as this hopeful lot were landed at San Juan they were mustered on the beach, armed, and marched for the scene of the expected fight. From a passenger I learn that the same evening seven of these recruits deserted, three of whom were retaken and shot; my informant saw one poor fellow led out, seated on a chair on the beach, and a volley from six or eight muskets fired into him. Such is the fate that awaits the fools who join the cause of the great General Walker. I am assured by men who have been some time with Walker that his force does not now number more than five or six hundred men, and that almost all of whom would leave him if they could. I have not seen a single man who does not speak strongly of the reckless disregard of life shown by Walker for his men; they say that he would order his brother or his dearest friend to be taken out and shot if they in any way interfered with his plans or line of action. Every thing and every one he sacrifices to his insatiable ambition.

The Orizaba brought down seventy-five barrels of beef and pork for the "liberating army," but did not land them. This would look as if Walker was not sufficiently certain of his stay in the country to run the risk of allowing such a large quantity of commissariat stores to fall into the hands of the enemy. Doubtless the steamer by which this letter reaches you will take home the most favorable accounts from Walker, but by this time the public have learnt to receive all such statements *cum grano salis*; they have also probably found out that the account of affairs received by way of Panama are generally more correct and reliable. I assure you it requires no little trouble to sift the truth from the accumulation of exaggerations with which it reaches here. If I was to write one half of the stories in circulation, I am certain you would refuse to give them a place in your columns.

When the steamer San Carlos was taken by Spencer and the Costa Rican forces, there was on board a Major Rogers, one of Walker's principal men, who held the office of Confiscator General of Property. This gentleman, as I mentioned to you in a previous letter, came down to Aspinwall in the James Adger, and from thence to our city, where he has created a small sensation by his arrival in San Juan del Sur. This was early in January; no intelligence has yet been received of or from him, nor has his boat been seen by any of the steamers or sailing vessels that have come down the coast. Some anxiety is felt concerning the fate of the boat and the people on board.

The Orizaba brought over eight invalids at San Juan del Sur, to whom Walker refused to give a discharge, as the poor fellows were in great distress and in wretched health. The passengers made up a purse to pay their fare down to Panama. Their accounts of the state of Walker's army is anything but flattering.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Bolivia arrived at Panama on the 16th February, bringing the South Pacific mail.

Besides the few news items published in our local papers, I can glean very little from the Chilean and Peruvian journals.

A return of the business of the port of Valparaiso for the year 1856, states the entries of vessels at that port to have been 1,167, and the departures 1,119. Of the vessels entered, 274 came round Cape Horn. Two American vessels were lost on the coast during the year—the bark William Hamilton, at the mouth of the river Imperial, and the whaler George Washington, burnt in the bay of Talcahuano. During the same period, 11,804 passengers arrived by sea, and 8,406 departed. $3,061,690 in gold and silver was imported, and $3,978,445 was exported. I notice with pleasure that the American firm of Alsop & Co. now make frequent shipments of silver from Chili to New York. This business was formerly all in the hands of English merchants.

In the province of Salca the crops are now being harvested, and promise to be abundant. Barley is selling at 38 reals a fanega, and wheat at 52. For some years past Chile found a ready market for her cereals in California and Australia; but now, as those countries are beginning to produce enough for their own use, it has become a question where she can find a market, and I believe that shipments will be made to England and France. There is no doubt a more growing country in the world than Chile.

On the 7th of January the British vessels of war *Alarm* and *Brisk*, arrived at Valparaiso, the former from Honolulu, and the latter from San Francisco, on her way home. The latter was commanded by Lord Clanwilliam, the same Brisk in 1855 she took some six weeks to steam from Acapulco to Panama, and sixty three days from Panama to San Francisco.

The Commissioners from Costa Rica had arrived in Chile to ask pecuniary assistance in the war against the filibusters. I believe they ask for the loan of the small sum of $200,000. The Chile press is in favor of granting it, and even a million if required. A strong sympathy exists in Chile in favor of Costa Rica, and at the time ago it was proposed in Congress to assist her with men, money or provisions.

The papers record the death of Miss Emelina Haviland, aged 19, daughter of S. F. Haviland, Esq., United States Consul at Coquimbo.

The Santiago papers are rather severe on a fashionable folly which has lately been much on the increase in the capital. It is usual for those who have country seats, and the means to meet the expense, to leave the city during the summer months, and the thing has become so "fashionable" now that others or more slender fortunes, who wish to be considered of *bon ton*, shut up the front doors and windows of their houses, and make appear to be "out of town" for a month or two, whilst they live in the back parts of their houses, and only go out very late at night, or to mass at four in the morning; so you see that the worshippers of fashion have to suffer for their idolatry in other places besides Paris, London and New York.

There is some talk of the province of Buenos Ayres forming itself into a State, while a second party support the formation of a grand confederation, to be called "the United States of South America."

There is no news from Bolivia by this mail, so we must certainly take for granted that General Belzu is still in possession of the unwieldy seat, the Presidential chair.

From Peru the only news of interest relates to the progress of the revolution, which continues to drag its slow length along, and promises only to terminate by some fortunate accident for one side or the other.

On the 7th of January Don Estevan Marias entered Cazma with 300 of the revolutionary army. General Vivanco was there at the date of the last accounts.

In Cuzco a revolutionary movement was made, in which General Lerzundi, the commander of the government forces, was killed by a musket shot in the throat.

The steamer Apurimac, in the hands of the revolutionary party, was at Islay on the 12th of Jan. The 19th the steamer Ucuchaca joined her, but sailed next day for the Cuinchas islands.

The revolutionary vessel Loa and the government ship Admiral Gutesse met on the 15th off Punta Pattuas; after sundry warlike demonstrations they parted without firing a shot. The navy is thus divided at present: General Vivanco and the revolutionary party have possession of the Apurimac, 44 guns; Loa, 4; Tumbes, 2; Ucuchaca, 1, and Vigilante, 1. The government still has the Amazonas, 32 guns; Unanji, 6, and Admiral Gutesse, 8. Castilla has offered $500,000 to any person who will retake the revolutionary vessels for him, or disable the Apurimac. This is a fine chance for some Yankee adventurer of making a fair a million easily. Don José Fabio Melgar has resigned the office of Secretary of State, and Sr. Don Mariano Felipe Paz Soldan has been appointed in his place.

A notice in the *Comercio*, of Lima, notifies the public that the government will purchase firearms of all kinds for cash at the highest price, whether this is to prevent their falling into the hands of the revolutionists, or owing to scarcity in the government armoury, does not appear.

From all the newspaper accounts I infer that Vivanco's cause is progressing, and it is probable that Castilla will be compelled to fly; then of course the business of constitution making, &c., will be gone over again de novo. That is if Echenique does not step in and oust Vivanco.

Castilla notified the wife of Echenique to leave the country, which order she refused to obey. He then placed a guard on her house. The lady of Gen Vivanco has been similarly treated. Could not your Women's Rights Convention do something for these poor ladies?

Chimborazo, in Ecuador, has been ascended by a Frenchman and an Englishman. They reached an elevation of 6,543 metres (21,466 feet), and declare the ascent to be not only practicable but easy. If I have time I shall send you a translation of their published account of the trip.

I believe I told you in one of my former letters that a young Peruvian, named Larrea, claims to have discovered the method of squaring the circle and trisecting an angle. Another native of Lima now claims to have discovered perpetual motion; no you see that even in the midst of revolutions some find time for scientific study. I fear, however, that perpetual motion will prove to be too up?

There is no news of importance from the republic of Ecuador.

STATEMENT OF A CALIFORNIA PASSENGER.

We arrived in Aspinwall on the 6th of February; we were three hours in coming by railroad from Panama. There was no boat ready to take us on to Greytown. After we had been in Aspinwall three days the Transit Company paid our board and promised to pay for it until the arrival of the Tennessee. The Company did everything in their power for us; no one could complain of their treatment during this trip. There was no sickness among the passengers on the Isthmus. The Tennessee arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 10th, her passengers started across the Isthmus on the railroad, at 12 M. The Orizaba was waiting for them at Panama, and they would leave by her on the afternoon of the 10th, for San Francisco. The steamer Texas left her California passengers at Greytown, and the Tennessee, when she arrived, took them on to Aspinwall. We left Aspinwall in the Tennessee, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the 10th, and arrived in Greytown at 2 o'clock in the morning on the 12th inst. We found the Texas there waiting to take those of our passengers who desired to New Orleans; also, to bear news from Walker as it was expected he was going to fight on that day or had fought the day before a great battle. The men who went out on board the Tennessee had all gone up the river; they were about fifteen miles up the river from Greytown. The number of Walker's men on the San Juan river is about 225; they have taken Serapique and are forcing their way upward. They were soon expected to attack San Carlos, and in ten days or a fort night they were expected to be in possession of the whole river. There were about ten persons came from Nicaragua with us; some of them were deserters; they reported that two thirds of Walker's men would desert if they had an opportunity to do so. One deserter had to be expected to be taken, and would be shot if taken, but that he would nevertheless run the risk. He came on to New York with us. Several persons who attempted to get away were seized and carried back. One man was shot in San Juan del Sur the day before we arrived there for deserting. Several of the men who went out to Greytown on board the Tennessee, deserted when they got there, and went over to the English authorities, and claimed protection as citizens. The belief at Greytown was that in no time at all the allies would soon get possession of the river San Juan, that Walker was on the eve of a great and decisive battle, and that the American would triumph. There were some who still believed that Walker would be overthrown; but the majority had faith in Billy, "the grey eyed man." The men who went from New Orleans were all well armed and equipped; each carried a rifle, revolver and knife. They were likewise well provisioned; a boat had to go up the river two or three times to take up their provisions. We left Greytown on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE RIVAS AND LAKE ROATS STILL IN POSSESSION OF THE COSTA RICANS—FRUITLESS ATTEMPT OF RECRUITS FOR WALKER TO ASCEND THE RIVER—BATTLE AT ST. GEORGE, AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE —WALKER STILL AT RIVAS—CONTEMPLATED ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND WALKER'S ARMY.

[From the Panama Star, Feb. 7.]

The Nicaragua steamship Orizaba arrived in port from San Francisco via San Juan del Sur on the night of the 5th inst., bringing news from Nicaragua to the 3d inst., and 200 passengers for New York.

We are indebted to Purser Buckman for the following memorandum of the trip:—

The Nicaragua Company's steamer Orizaba, J. H. Diebben, commander, left San Francisco Jan. 23, at 8 P. M. Jan. 28, arrived at Manzanilla, and detained twelve hours to take on board stores, specie, &c.

Feb. 5, arrived at San Juan. President Walker and his men were in good health and spirits. Feb 3, sailed from San Juan, and arrived at Panama on the 6th.

By this conveyance we have information direct from Rivas, Walker's head quarters, through an entirely disinterested and reliable channel. Mr. Bailey went to Nicaragua to inquire for himself as to the true position of Walker, and we place the fullest confidence in his statements, notwithstanding they may seem more favorable than the reports which have reached us through parties who have an interest in the success of Walker's army.

An attack had been made on General Canas at Obraje, on the 26th ult., by General Walker, under the command of General Henningsen, which lasted about twenty four hours, and in which five of Walker's rangers were killed and Capt. Phinney mortally wounded, and it is said that the allies lost about eighty killed; reports from the best informed quarters state that this number is much exaggerated. Walker finding himself over-matched, ordered a retreat and fell back upon Rivas.

On the 28th Henningsen again, with a force of 400 men, attacked the allies who had advanced to St. George, within one league of Rivas. After 18 hours fighting Walker's forces retreated again, falling back upon Rivas, with a loss of 16 killed and 38 wounded, a large part of whom were officers. It is reported that the allies lost 200 killed and 400 wounded, but other reports state that one-third of these figures would cover the whole number.

On the 30th Walker arrived at San Juan del Sur with a force of 250 men, to guard up the recruits (50 men) and supplies expected from San Francisco on the Orizaba. He returned to Rivas on the evening of the 2d instant."

It was supposed Walker would attack the allies at St George about the 4th instant.

General Canas's force at St. George is said to consist of about 1,500 men, strongly posted and barricaded. Walker's force of fighting men is said to be 800 all told, of which a portion must of course always be left to guard Rivas, so that he can in no case bring over 600 men in the field, out of Rivas. It is supposed that the allies have 1,000 more available men which can be landed by the steamers on the lake, and it is reported that about 1,100 Guatemala troops had been landed at Realejo.

Canas marched a force of 400 men into Virgin Bay on the 1st instant, and after occupying the town a few hours he rejoined his force at St. George.

Walker has had no communication with the lake or river since the steamers were secured by the Costa Ricans, nor has he any means of doing so.

[From the Aspinwall Courier, Feb. 6.]

The West India royal mail steamer Solent, Capt. Boynton, arrived here on the 4th from Greytown, with some twenty-five passengers, including fourteen of Walker's men. She leaves this for Carthagena at midnight of the 6th.

We have now in our city quite a number of Walker men, who are most of them entirely dependent upon charity for their daily bread, and, we believe, all of them are without means to secure passage to their homes. Without regard to the objects for which these persons left home, or the means by which they came hither, they should certainly be sent home. We cannot trust that our citizens of influence will endeavor to secure them a passage.

Unexpected circumstances induced us, after we had mailed our correspondence for the *Courier* at Greytown, to take passage in the steamer carrying the mail in which said correspondence was deposited. We give part of said correspondence in the present number; and in our next we shall have further comments to make upon matters and things concerning Central America.

Regarding the actual condition of Walker's men and the allies, near San Juan, (Greytown) we have only so much to say.

Col. Lockridge has a force of 300 men, with two small pieces, at Serapiera, about six miles below Serapique; that he has an armed steamer on the Lake, communicates with Punta Arenas from his camp; that the Costa Ricans are 1,100 strong, posted at different points on the river, and that these latter have in their possession two brass rifles and howitzers sent out for Walker, two river steamers and (if not re-taken) two lake steamers.

The annexed is a postscript appended to our letter, (for which we have not room in this issue,) dated Greytown, Feb. 2:—

The Resource, the iron steamer which is used by Colonel Lockridge as a means of communication between his camp at Fort Anderson and this place, was here yesterday, and went up last evening. Col L., who is a very intelligent and good officer, informs us that the situation as presented among military men, and especially "filibusters," as denominated, informs us that he still waits for reinforcements; that they have received another hundred men, and supposed the number of the allies encamped at Serapique, and more determined than it can be easily taken. When they are ready to push further on, which they will attempt in a very few days, it is thought the recruits do not arrive. There is nothing whatever known here, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, of the approach of any other force than the twelve hundred Costa Ricans retired after their visit here under Spencer.

The annexed proclamation was posted and circulated in Greytown the day after our arrival there:—

PROCLAMATION TO THE CITIZENS OF NICARAGUA AND ALL THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Having seen a proclamation of the President of Costa Rica, declaring the San Juan river blockaded, which is contrary to all law I will immediately proceed to open the same and will prevent any collision between the forces under my command and any persons who may be living on the San Juan, or the subjects of any foreign nations, who are passing with Nicaraguan boats, or wish to pass or trade on the same—respecting their property as I persons in every case. Money are not found siding or assisting the Costa Ricans (persons who are now the cause of all peaceable citizens of the republic of Nicaragua) and, having sufficient number of men with me to carry out my order object I may desire, I can offer the fullest guarantee to all that these my orders may be carried out

DONE at Fort Anderson, on the San Juan river, this the 25th day of January, 1857. S. A. LOCKRIDGE.

Colonel and Emigration Agent of Nicaragua.

A letter from our correspondent "Sol" at Greytown states a number of facts already published here either in the columns of the *Courier* or those of the Panama *Star & Herald*; these we omit. In addition, he informs us that the schooner held by Walker on the lake is not half as large as represented in the *Star & Herald* of the 27th inst. Instead, and that the statement respecting the condition of Walker and his men, ten days previously, is incorrect, the British Consul at Punta Arenas having written to a British functionary at Greytown that "the condition of Walker and his men was deplorable, as they were hemmed in on all sides by an overwhelming force, and nearly destitute of means of subsistence."

Per schooner General Hosgrave, arrived at Panama on the 4th inst., news was received that General Canas was preparing to attack Walker at Rivas.

[Correspondence of the Panama Herald.]

SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, Feb. 3, 1857.

The possession of the river San Juan by the Costa Ricans has effectually stopped our receiving any news of Gen. Walker, and, by whereabouts, everything that has already been published by you.

The men brought out by the Texas, to join Walker, (up wards of 300) having found all the river boats seized by the Costa Ricans are taken by them up the river, set too, and in a few days repaired an old river steamer which had lain up for some time in a dilapidated condition. With this the whole party went up the San Juan, and encamped within eight miles of the Serapique—the first station of the Costa Ricans—and have thrown up an earthwork for them.

They endeavored to go up higher, but, when abreast of Serapique, they got a shot from the Costa Ricans, after which they thought it prudent to retire

Both parties are now remaining inactive, the filibusters awaiting the arrival of reinforcements by the New Orleans steamer, in which I expect they will be grievously disappointed, as she was already three days overdue. If she does not arrive very soon the position must be abandoned, as the sure and steady progress of disease and desertion has already reduced their number to less than half.

A large river steamer had been commenced to be built at the factory of the Transit Company, at Point Arenas, and is in an advanced state. If the Costa Ricans will now see, when too late, the great mistake they committed in not destroying completely the factory, and every vestige of a steamer or piece of machinery on Point Arenas, for should any reinforcements arrive from the States the filibusters will have two efficient river steamers to force a passage up.

The Solent takes down eight deserters from Walker's army. The accounts they give of the privations and hardships they have undergone are heart rending and horrifying in the extreme. The worst form of life at the Californian or australian diggings is elysium when compared with the life of a private soldier in the Nicaraguan army. The majority of the deserters which go by the steamer appear to be quiet, well disposed men, who were seduced from the States by Walker's officers, who represented Nicaragua to be little short of Paradise and a second El Dorado, where large fortunes were to be made in a few months. It would be a charitable and philanthropic act for some of the newspapers in New York and New Orleans to undeceive the public acquainted with the true facts of the case, and dissuade any more of their fellow citizens from being lured into this ignis fatuus.

Money is in great demand, and rates for individual cases of men which the advent of Walker has caused in Nicaragua. Parties who once lived in easy opulence are now reduced to the worst form of penury, eking out a miserable existence in shanties in Greytown, reduced to the state by Walker's confiscations and the burning of Granada.

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CRUISE OF THE SCHOONER LIBERTY FROM ASPINWALL TO GREYTOWN—ARRIVAL IN PORT—THE BARK GENERAL HUSBAND AT ANCHOR—VISIT OF COLONEL KINNEY—TRADE AND TRANSITS IN THE CITY—REMINISCENCES OF SPENCER—THE BRITISH CONSUL FEEDING WALKER'S DESERTERS.

[Correspondence of Aspinwall Courier.]

ON BOARD SCHOONER LIBERTY, }
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Jan. 26, 1857. }

For a week past we have been endeavoring to accustom ourselves to the pranks of this little craft but until today, when her work is done for the present, and she is at rest, she would give us no opportunity to read or write. On the 15th we left Aspinwall in company with Mr. A. V. Harrison and Captain McNeilly, her master, the owners of this popular schooner liberty, for a cruise. For thirty six hours we had an excellent breeze, and we were beginning to congratulate ourselves on the absence of that terror to all land lubbers, sea sickness; we could not but admire continually the admirable qualities and the beautiful action of our trim and stanch little craft, in addition to our party, there was a Mr. S. S. Woods, a resident of San Juan, also a passenger on board, with goods for this market.

We found here only one sailing vessel (beside a little schooner which is said now to be claimed by Mr. J. N. Scott, and which brought out provisions, &c., for Walker some time since), i. e., the American bark General Hubbard, Capt. Smith, of Hallowell, Me. We are informed that a brig is expected here shortly from New York city for the house of Durand & Co., with an assorted cargo. H. B. M.'s frigate Orion, of 91 guns, which has been stationed just outside the harbor for a long time, left on the 24th, after having lost a large anchor and found it impossible to lie in so exposed a situation during the severe weather then experienced here.

The Liberty was recognized very soon after her arrival by a number of old acquaintances of the Captain, to whom he introduced us. Among them was Col. Kinney. We were surprised to find the Colonel so cheerful and so genial, despite the evident philosophy with which he sustains himself in biding the time for the consummation of his hopes here. His sojourn in Greytown has certainly been accompanied with trials under which a less man would be ready to welcome strangers to "eat, drink and be merry" with him.

The same evening we paid a visit ashore, and called on the Colonel, our old acquaintance, Mr. Benj Mooney and Dr. Cody, and met a number of the residents of San Juan who knew us, though we did not know them. Today we shall make another visit, and shall be prepared to give our first impression, by daylight, of this widely famed city of Greytown.

HARBOR OF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Jan 28, 1857.

* * * * * * *

The principal parties doing any considerable business in this present town are Sra. Mancho, Cubano, Rosers, Mustina, Shepard, Campbell, and Barnel & Co., their chief traffic being in provisions. The city has a population of less than four hundred, but the British Consul is almost constantly flying in the harbor, with considerably more than two thousand men, offers a very fair market, and occasionally, when least expected, a load of passengers come upon the denizens of Greytown. These Consuls are the frequent interruptions and re establishments of the free transit, have made the market of Greytown very variable, and have somewhat restricted a few of the business men of former times to seek a renewal of some portion of their former supplies. Mr. Nipping, connected with a former house in Granada, keeps in store a very large quantity of goods, especially boots, some of these last being the first quality of deer hides; when the route is safely open Mr. N. receives and exports continually a large quantity of them.

Among the changes that have taken place here since the bombardment, the most important were the transfer of Dr. Green, H. B. M's Consul General, to Blewfield to this place, the coming of Col. Kinney hither and the death of Capt. Peter Shepard in your last issue. There are now a day or two always to be found a considerable number of Costa Ricans and strangers from Walker's army, both living in charity. Almost all the old citizens have left, and several more are preparing to leave. The bark Gen. Husband, leaves this day for Aspinwall, Mr. Mooney agent of Messrs Solari & Co., and a cargo of wines and liquors, &c., belonging to said house, to the amount of some one hundred and eighty tons, which have been in store for some time.

A considerable number of the former residents of Granada and points on the transit, are now residing at Greytown; they comprise both natives and foreigners, both rich and poor, those who have lost little, and those who have lost everything by the Walker movement, and the warmest, most fervent friends as well as the bit-

* Mr. Mooney is located separately, at three almost distinct quarters—the parlors, bedchambers and flower gardens serve for the business of every kind, to come from almost every country, and the people generally, can meet with whom they have any intercourse, are and that these latter have in their possession two pieces rifles and howitzers sent out for Walker, two river steamers and (if not re-taken) two lake steamers

The annexed is a postscript appended to our letter, (for which we have not room in this issue,) dated Greytown, Feb. 2:—

The Resource, the iron steamer which is used by Colonel Lockridge as a means of communication between his camp at Fort Anderson and this place, was here yesterday, and went up last evening. Col L., who is a very intelligent and good officer, informs us that the situation as presented among military men, and especially "filibusters," as denominated, informs us that he still waits for reinforcements; that they have received another hundred men, and supposed the number of the allies encamped at Serapique, and more determined than it can be easily taken. When they are ready to push further on, which they will attempt in a very few days, it is thought the recruits do not arrive. There is nothing whatever known here, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, of the approach of any other force than the twelve hundred Costa Ricans retired after their visit here under Spencer.

The annexed proclamation was posted and circulated in Greytown the day after our arrival there:—

PROCLAMATION TO THE CITIZENS OF NICARAGUA AND ALL THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Having seen a proclamation of the President of Costa Rica, declaring the San Juan river blockaded, which is contrary to all law I will immediately proceed to open the same and will prevent any collision between the forces under my command and any persons who may be living on the San Juan, or the subjects of any foreign nations, who are passing with Nicaraguan boats, or wish to pass or trade on the same—respecting their property as I persons in every case. Money are not found siding or assisting the Costa Ricans (persons who are now the cause of all peaceable citizens of the republic of Nicaragua) and, having sufficient number of men with me to carry out my order object I may desire, I can offer the fullest guarantee to all that these my orders may be carried out

DONE at Fort Anderson, on the San Juan river, this the 25th day of January, 1857. S. A. LOCKRIDGE.

Colonel and Emigration Agent of Nicaragua.

A letter from our correspondent "Sol" at Greytown states a number of facts already published here either in the columns of the *Courier* or those of the Panama *Star & Herald*; these we omit. In addition, he informs us that the schooner held by Walker on the lake is not half as large as represented in the *Star & Herald* of the 27th inst., and that the statement respecting the condition of Walker and his men, ten days previously, is incorrect, the British Consul at Punta Arenas having written to a British functionary at Greytown that "the condition of Walker and his men was deplorable, as they were hemmed in on all sides by an overwhelming force, and nearly destitute of means of subsistence."

Per schooner General Hosgrave, arrived at Panama on the 4th inst., news was received that General Canas was preparing to attack Walker at Rivas.

[Correspondence of the Panama Herald.]

SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, Feb. 3, 1857.

The possession of the river San Juan by the Costa Ricans has effectually stopped our receiving any news of Gen. Walker, and, by whereabouts, everything that has already been published by you.

The men brought out by the Texas, to join Walker, (upwards of 300) having found all the river boats seized by the Costa Ricans are taken by them up the river, set too, and in a few days repaired an old river steamer which had lain up for some time in a dilapidated condition. With this the whole party went up the San Juan, and encamped within eight miles of the Serapique—the first station of the Costa Ricans—and have thrown up an earthwork for them.

They endeavored to go up higher, but, when abreast of Serapique, they got a shot from the Costa Ricans, after which they thought it prudent to retire

Both parties are now remaining inactive, the filibusters awaiting the arrival of reinforcements by the New Orleans steamer, in which I expect they will be grievously disappointed, as she was already three days overdue. If she does not arrive very soon the position must be abandoned, as the sure and steady progress of disease and desertion has already reduced their number to less than half.

A large river steamer had been commenced to be built at the factory of the Transit Company, at Point Arenas, and is in an advanced state. If the Costa Ricans will now see, when too late, the great mistake they committed in not destroying completely the factory, and every vestige of a steamer or piece of machinery on Point Arenas, for should any reinforcements arrive from the States the filibusters will have two efficient river steamers to force a passage up.

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