HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA

Capitulation of Gen. Walker to the Commander of the St. Marys.

COSTA RICAN REJOICINGS.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT MORA.

Gen. Henningsen's Official Report of the Filibuster Campaign in Nicaragua.

Nicaragua Not to be Divided.

Reception of the Filibusters in New York.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

By the arrival of the Illinois we have received dates from Guatemala to April 20, Oajtalpique (San Salvador) to 24, Leon (Nicaragua) 5th, San Juan del Sur 5th, and San Jose 9th of May. The news is highly interesting and important.

A salute of one hundred guns announced to the people of San Jose, at one o'clock on the 7th of May, the surrender of the filibusters; the ringing of the bells, music and cries of rejoicing manifested the enthusiasm of the people for the victors and for the re-establishment of peace. The towns and villages were illuminated during the night, everywhere there were music, fireworks promenades, balls and merry reunions, and in national flag waving over all.

About the 4th of April, says the *Cronica*, a lieutenant from Walker's forces surrendered himself to General Mora, as a deserter. The General received him with great kindness, whereupon the lieutenant, drawing a revolver, said, "General, this pistol was given to me by Walker, and he moreover promised me ten thousand dollars if I took one of the steamers, in company with some others, who pretended to be deserters; and assassinate you and General Canas. Your generosity has disarmed me, and induces me to make this confession."

General Mora, with his division of the army, was expected at San Jose on the 16th. Great preparations were being made to give him an enthusiastic reception.

The *Cronica* gives all due credit to Capt. Davis for his humane interference to save the lives of Walker and his followers, and also speaks in the highest terms of his noble conduct.

The *Boletin Oficial* of Leon, of April 15, states that when the filibuster party left the Castillo fort on the 5th, without attacking it, they left a paper (fastened to a tree with a bayonet) containing the following words:—

"James Rivas and E. J. Calhoun present their compliments to the Commander of Fort Castillo. Good bye, friends. Warriors remain in peace—the war is over."

OUR SAN JUAN CORRESPONDENCE.

WALKER'S ARMY AND THAT OF THE ALLIES LIKE THE KILKENNY CATS—WALKER'S ATTEMPT TO SEAL OFF AGAINST WALKER—CAPTAIN DAVIS EMBARGOES WALKER'S SCHOONER GRANADA—WALKER SURRENDERS RIVAS TO CAPTAIN DAVIS—REMARKS ON THE UNITED STATES SLOOP ST. MARY'S—COLONEL VITOS DESERTS AND SURRENDERS TO A GENTLEMAN OF COLOR—CAPTAIN DAVIS SEIZES THE GRANADA—THE GRANADA HANDED OVER BY UNITED STATES OFFICERS TO A BIG BUCK NIGGER.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, May 2, 1857.

The siege of Rivas terminated on the 1st of May by the surrender of the town and garrison—by agreement or capitulation—to the United States flag, represented by Capt Davis, of the United States sloop-of-war St. Marys. Gen. Walker, in fulfilment of the terms of this agreement, embarked the same evening on board the St. Marys, with fifteen officers, for Panama, and left the remainder of the garrison in charge of Lieut. McCorkle, of the United State navy, to embark at Virgin Bay for Portugas, to be thence likewise transported via Portugas and Punta Arenas to Panama.

The state of the case is about as follows:—Since the sanguinary defeat of the allies in their attempt to storm Rivas on the 11th of April last, no military operation excepting slight skirmishes had taken place on either side. Desertion was decimating both camps. As regards Walker, it was four months and a half since he left St. Marys, during which time he had received no succors from the Atlantic States, and only 120 men from California. It was over three months since the allies had occupied San Jorge and the intention of attacking Rivas, which they thwarted by forming round it four strongly intrenched camps, from which they opened fire on the town with two twenty-four pounders on the 22d March. During this period the allies brought into the field between 6,000 and 7,000 men. Nine actions of more or less importance had been fought, in which Gen. Walker lost little over three hundred killed and wounded; but the desertions, which had increased to twenty a day, exceeded four hundred. About one month previously, he had commenced slaughtering his horses and mules, and continued to hold Rivas in anticipation of one of four probable events, viz: the arrival of Lockridge, the arrival of reinforcements from California, his breaking up of the enemy's camp, and the rising of his friends in the north of the State of Nicaragua, who were waiting till the allies were sufficiently weakened, and till an American force appeared to back them. Lockridge was neither heard from nor heard of till the 20th of April. The Transit Company did not start their steamer as promised, on the 5th of April, from San Francisco, and probably intended to repudiate their engagement. The allies, though very near on several occasions breaking up, were encouraged by these circumstances, and by the desertion induced by paid agents in Rivas to renew their efforts and to persevere.

The allies, on their part, had lost, according to their own account, between 2,000 and 2,500 men, besides 110 prisoners, in the action of the 11th of April. Desertion was so great, that they had either been driven into their entrenchments or repulsed with loss of prisoners and cannon. Desertion was so great, and discouragement so frequently prevailing, that though aware of the disadvantage of attacking the Americans behind barricades, they made a desperate attempt on Rivas on the 23d of March, and were on the point of dispersing, when the desertion of Colonel Vitos with a body of men, the arrival of the reinforcements, restored their confidence. The next attempt, on the 11th of April, was determined by like conditions and restored their confidence. Walker knew all this, and had persevered, because (Walker's force being so far reduced that he could not risk it till the last moment) they were not attacked by the enemy, and the arrival of reinforcements would force him to evacuate the place, and because the increase of desertion, the success of corrupting agents in Rivas and the ignominious backbiting of half a score of Americans, rendered it impossible for him to further patience, chance and craft would achieve what force had failed to accomplish. Money, amongst which English sovereigns were conspicuous, and promises were lavished on deserters; letters and proclamations were daily scattered through Rivas, tempting by offers of security and promotion, the fidelity of some and the impatience of privation felt by others.

Since the 11th of April, however, the allies army had received no reinforcement. Its last resources in men were entirely exhausted. All the best officers of the allies had been lost in the contest. Death and desertion had so far thinned their ranks that on the morning of the 1st of May their total force did not number 1,200 men. Of 2,500 Costa Ricans, Guatemalans and Honduranas (two had borne the chief brunt of the fighting), less than 630 remained. The superior fortunes of the latter had enriched some might protect them from Walker's weakness, and desertion was to a great extent impeded by inclosing their men at night; but their well lines of trenches could no longer be manned effectually by the weak force, and a night movement to follow him would have entailed the desertion of two-thirds of the men. On the 21st April, for instance, twenty of forty Americans (officers) were wounded or attacked by ninety of the allies. After a brisk skirmishing both parties retired with ignominious haste. The Americans, under fire, the moment they were wounded, but only forty of the allies returned to their barricades, about the same number throwing away their arms, and improving the occasion to go home. In some cases (of the allies) a party have held together fourteen days longer.

On the other hand, Walker was reduced to three days provisions—viz., three horses, two mules, and two oxen, the latter being only brought forward to draw cannon on ammunition. He was hampered with 175 sick and wounded, and over 100 prisoners. He had only 260 Americans (including officers) in every arm, and four native. Of the Americans only about 200 could have been counted on for a march. He was without means of transportation for ammunition or artillery, except by the immovable bullock carts; and it is therefore probable that but for this agreement he would from the 1st to the 2d of May have broken through the allies with a small number of men, and left 150 men and 40 mules marching towards Leon, where his friends were by this time ready to receive him—the other, of about 50, making for San Juan del Sud, or anywhere else, as circumstances may have dictated, in his schooner Granada, which contained reserve stores of ammunition and arms, and which would have immediately sailed for Realejo, and, if practicably, raised a native force, and fortify a point as a depot for interior reinforcements from San Francisco. On the 23d of April he had accepted the offer of Rivas (at the bloody raise a native force, and fortify a point as a depot for interior reinforcements from San Francisco. On the 23d of April he had accepted the offer of Rivas (at the bloody raise the women and children, under safeguard of the American flag, to San Juan; and seventy American and native women and children (hundreds of many more were conducted as spies) left Rivas, in charge of Lieut. Houston, of the St. Marys, on that day.

On the 25th of April a communication was received from Capt Davis, dated at the enemy's camp, with offers of mediation, but confined to terms which induced Gen. Walker to send Gen. Henningsen and Col Waters to confer with him. Rivas was to be evacuated, and the garrison will find in Gen. Henningsen's official report, together with the terms of the convention or agreement. But you will perceive that the mediation, or rather the terms offered, were preceded by the startling declaration of United States intervention and hostility.—Capt. Davis expressing his determination to take possession of the schooner Granada.

Not only, therefore, had Gen. Walker (left for nearly five months without communication with the Atlantic States) by the treacherous conspiracy of his officers and aided by Great Britain, and against the servile and demagogic leaders of Nicaragua—not only had he the cowardice and treachery of such men as Dell, Fisher and Wheelock against him, but he was now not only had he to struggle against his abandonment by the Transit Company in his need, but he finds the United States ready to intervene in behalf of his foes at the last necessity, and not till then. General Walker had previously expressed his intent on to respect the stars and stripes, in the person of its agents, however feeble, that he would, reserving his rights as the American people. Under the circumstances of the case, the resolution of Capt. Davis became, therefore, as Gen. Henningsen anticipated, a subject of dismay. Gen. Henningsen and Colonel Waters, in the subjoined agreement, left Rivas at half-past five P. M., accompanied by Lt. Gols Heavy, Rogers and Tucker, by Cols. Natzmer and Waters, by Captains Hawkins, Hall, West, Williamson, Wood and Lieut. McMichael, Bacon and Ready, by Major Hoff, by Drs. Kellum and McIlhenny, and by Mr. Romer, and embarked that night. Gen. Henningsen proceeded to the St. Marys to deliver over the place and garrison to Capt Davis. The officers and men, drawn up on the plaza, after hearing the general order read, gave three hearty cheers for General Walker, three for Gen. Henningsen and subsequently three for Capt. Davis, after they had been placed under his control. They were then made over to Dr. Taylor, to whom they were entrusted for safety in the ordnance office. Thus terminated the memorable siege of Rivas. Since Henningsen, with 220 men, drove 2,100 of the enemy from Obraje, on the 11th January, Walker had never had in the field more than 400 men, and that only on two occasions. He had killed, wounded or dispersed more than 4,500 of the enemy. Arriving in Nicaragua with only 56 men, he had, thanks to his bad, thanks to the genius and perseverance of Brevet Lieut. Col. Swingle, erected a foundry and cast the first iron that ever was cast in Central America. He successfully fought, not only to the United States flag, after a siege of three months and an investment of forty days, after living for a month on horses, mules, and the roots of trees, but, when stewed raw hides had been eaten by the garrison; after the loss of the first or second in command (or both) of every corps in his army, viz: Colonel Fry, killed; Lieut. Col. Lockridge, wounded, and Dolan, Major, wounded. In the 2d Rifles, Lewis, Major commanding, killed; Conway, senior Captain, killed. In his 1st Infantry, Colonel Natzmer, Major Hoff, wounded; Dusenbury, Major, killed. In the Artillery, Major Delaney, commanding, wounded. In the Red Star Guard, Lieut. Colonel Hall, commanding, wounded. In the Rangers, Finney, senior Captain, killed. In the arsenal, the second in command, Capt. Pellissier, killed. Col. Henry, captured, received at St. Jorge his eight wounds, and Gen. Henningsen had three side-de camp wounded since the commencement of the fighting at Rivas.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

After Gen. Walker, Gen. Henningsen and Capt. Davis left Rivas, the garrison marched down to St. Jorge and the place abandoned to Gen. Canas. The officers and men generally behaved well, except a few drunken revelries like Brigadier Gen. Sanders, whose dissipation and incapacity had been of late highly detrimental to the army and occasioned the disgraceful rout at Jocote, where he commanded, and a certain Colonel Farrell, who had been cashiered by Commodore Paty. Both, it had been discovered, had formed part of a conclave held at Major Bell's quarters, consisting of Colonel Wheelock, Dodge, Dolan, Natzmer, Sanders, General Sanders and Captain Farrel. Titus, however, had so completely lost his head from fear that he sneaked off before the others were ready, which drew attention to Bell's conclave, and prevented the carrying into effect those quarters to the enemy, in which case all the man in them would have had their throats cut without mercy. Colonel Hoff was left in charge of Rivas, with the remaining camp down to San Juan and told the officers of the St. Marys that he had been cut off with Judge Ware, a noble old man, who remained in Rivas doing duty as colonel of the 1st Infantry. That Titus was dead, was under the protection of one of the allied generals or colonels, a truculent gentleman of color, at whose beck and call he seemed ready to do the slaughtering.

To return to Sanders, he began making speeches to the men, declaring that General Walker had sold the country, and authorized the Jesuits to murder, with the exception of about a dozen sots like himself, no one listened to him of course. He then, after in vain applying to obtain service with the allies, crossed to San Juan, where, from the St. Marys sailed, he was left in the same condition. If it had not been for his continued intoxication, and his repute in the army for personal courage, he would, it is say he would probably have succeeded; for, regular to relate, after all this mutual slaughter, when the allies, and especially the Nicaraguans, came in contact with our people, they not only treated them with generosity, but offered them on all sides anxious to coax them into their service. The fact is, that directly they were relieved from the pressure of Walker's presence, the Nicaraguans felt that they would probably have been fighting before the St. Marys sailed, but that they had had had a bellyfull of fighting lately, and that the Costa Ricans, Guatemalans, &c., were reduced down to an insignificant figure. It is, however, not unlikely that they may be at it hammer and tongs before this reaches the United States. Costa Rica wishes to immortalize Nicaragua, and the Nicaraguans, to a man, either with or without the Martinez or the Jerez factions; one called the servile or aristocratic party, the other consisting that portion of the democratic or servile party which betrayed Walker. Three two factions, who have done very little fighting during the siege, letting Costa Rica and Guatemala exhaust themselves, are now contending to get a fair start to cut each other's throats, and all four of these parties have been eagerly bidding for American officers, men and money. Colonel Lajeer (who was originally in Chamorro's service) has taken service under Martinez.

The Costa Ricans offered a lieutenant a company of forty Americans, if he could raise it, to be paid $30 per month in cash for each man. A surgeon was offered $160 per month to go to Guatemala. In fact, before the end of the month, some of the domestic quarrels of the allies had their bearing against Gen. Walker, and overtures were made to pass over to him if he would undertake with equal immediately to attack the Jerez camp. Gen. General Walker was even in this strait (perhaps unwisely) unwilling to treat to men who had once betrayed him.

Very few Americans in Nicaragua, of the better class, and at the end of a few days the allies discovered that those who had hastily consented over the aguardiente bottle were not men useful in any service, or who had much to do with fighting. The allies, on the other hand, that many have resolved to remain in the country and see what will turn up. Many have formed friendships and acquaintances with the people, and, for my part, I entertain doubt whether Lieut. McCorkle will embark 125 men.

Any disturbance that may take place would, therefore, probably be against an individual affair. I have heard of only two—Sanders cutting another drunken man about the face, and Captain Scully firing at Lieutenant McCoomb, a deserter, who ventured to address him.

FURTHER PARTICULARS IMPORTANT.

Captain Davis demanded the peaceful surrender of the Granada by General Walker, who refused, telling him he must take her by force. Captain Davis then offered, as a compromise, to return the arms and ammunition and stores on board of her. General Walker agreed. This day, Lieutenant Henningsen, and one above, the first Lieutenant, Harry, noticed them that he had the written order of the captain to take her by force, for which purpose he had drawn up, sprung the rifles, of eleven thirty two and sixty eight pound guns upon her, and sent one hundred men to board her. General Walker had previously sent an order to Captain Fayssaux, her commander, to surrender to the superior force, and in the course of a few minutes the stars and stripes succeeded the red star of Nicaragua. Captain Fayssaux was sent to brought on board the St. Marys, and the new flag hoisted at San Juan. On the following day Captain Davis returned, and the same afternoon sent Lieutenant Harry on board to deliver over the schooner to the government officer, who was presented to Lieutenant Harry, on his way, who used to do small jobs for the Americans, and is now captain and aid to general something or other.

Captain Davis very delicately delivered the gentleman of color, formerly servant to one of Walker's officers, in Rivas, and to a greater crew. The opinion of an outsider, from the way they talked, that the officers have been and there welcome to her if they could navigate her to Punta Arenas.

But very different were the feelings of those who have not lost a pride in this glorious little craft, who-e history will be chronicled in the annals of American naval during when many a vessel like the St. Marys is rotten and forgotten.

The Granada is a schooner of some 75 tons, which in December last, with two six-pounders on board and a crew of twenty-five men, attacked the Sarchi, a fine 12-pounder-of-war Once de Abril, of 225 tons burthen, with four nine-pounders and a crew of 114 men, and after fighting for two hours, whilst pursuing, blew her up. Captain Fayssaux, of the Sarchi, lost his right arm, and, with more forty of the crew, who, when cared of their burns, were send back by General Walker, without condition or exchange, to Rivas.

The gallant crew of the Granada, when Sir Robert Moore Crow declared that he was about to open the broadside of his ship of the line on her, but, if she would yield, with ammunition, declared that they were ready to a man to die rather than abandon their flag.

Now, it is to be very generally understood that the St Marys, which had never taken anything, should esteem it an honor to capture the Granada, even in that way. She had been, in fact, pirated when on the 5th of April Captain Davis declared his intention of taking possession of her; but surely there was neither scene nor honor in giving her up to Costa Rica, to which she had never belonged, and who could not claim her, by law, and the feelings of those who saw her handed over to a big buck nigger by officers representing the stars and stripes may be imagined by what I have stated, and by the American people will express when acquainted with the facts.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

PANAMA, May 19, 1857.

The all-absorbing topic of citizens here is the Walker burst up and grand filibuster *finale*, of which I am able to furnish you with particulars which may be relied upon as correct, though I have reason to know that other statements, giving a different view of the affair, will be tried to be crammed down the public throat by some who wish, for certain purposes, to conceal the truth.

PASSENGERS BY THE ST. MARYS.

On Sunday morning, May 17, the United States sloop of war St. Marys, Capt. Davis, arrived at the anchorage in Panama bay, from San Juan del Sur, which port she left on the 5th inst., having on board the following officers of Walker's army:—

Gen. Wm. Walker.	Capt. Williamson.
Major Hoff.	Capt. McKachin.
Col. T. Henningsen.	Capt. Payssaux (Navy).
Col. Bruno Natzmer.	Capt. Hawkins.
Col. John Waters.	Lieut. Bacon.
Lieut. Col. Henry.	Lieut. McMichael.
Lieut. Col. Rogers.	Dr. Kellum.
Lieut. Col. Tucker.	Dr. McAlenny.
Capt. West.	Orderly Prod. Romer.

The St. Marys took up her place in the bay between the "Independence" and "Decatur, and when it was known that the renowned filibuster was on board, the greatest excitement prevailed on shore to know by what means he had escaped from the fate he so justly merited at the hands of the allied fo ces.

PRELIMINARY STEPS TO SURRENDER.

The particulars of this "strange eventful history" are as follows:—

Capt. Davis, of the St. Marys, which the press said, has, as you know, been lying at San Juan del Sur, having received the allied camp, and ascertained from his own observations, as well as from the accounts brought in by deserters, of the straits to which Walker and his men were reduced, sent a note to Walker on the 20th of April, stating that he was aware of his desperate and forlorn position, and offered, from humanity, to interfere in his behalf, and asked that he was authorized, in case of his (Walker's) capitulation, to guarantee his personal safety and the safe removal of all on her his command. He also offered to take Walker to Panama in the St. Marys, and stated that General Mora consented to suspend hostilities.

To this letter Walker replied that Capt. Davis' propositions were not of a character to warrant a personal interview. Whereupon Capt. Davis wrote to express his surprise that his propositions should be found vague—re-stated them more plainly, asking him to absolve the enemy, and leave it to commit himself for the safety of all persons in Rivas, without exception, concluding by demanding to go to Rivas.

Walker sent back a reply, stating that he agreed to suspend hostilities until notified by Capt. Davis that they are to recommence, but begged him to notify them. Mora, however, had already sent a flag of truce with men to desert as an act of hostility. He proposed to send two officers to Capt. Davis to treat, provided they can have safe conduct.

To this Capt. Davis responded by sending a pass to two of Walker's officers to visit him, and Walker appointed Gen. Henningsen and Col. Waters as commissioners to negotiate with Capt. Davis.

THE CAPITULATION.

The next day, May 1, the following terms were agreed to, and Walker issued them in a general order, as follows:—

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RIVAS, May 1, 1857.
GENERAL ORDER—No. 50.

The Commander in Chief, in communicating to the army the following agreement, thinks proper at same time to enter into a full and explicit explanation from Captain Davis that: Colonel Lockridge, with his whole command, had left the San Juan river for the United States.

The Commander-in-Chief feels the present with the brave comrades who have adhered to our cause, through evil as well as good report, the Commander-in-Chief desires to return his deep and heartfelt thanks to the officers and soldiers under his command.

Reduced to our present position by the cowardice of some, the incapacity of others, and the treachery of many, the army has yet written a page in the history of America which it is impossible to forget or erase. From the future, if not from the present, we may expect just judgment.

RIVAS, May 1, 1857.

As agreement is hereby entered into between General William Walker, on the one part, and Commander Charles H. Davis, of the United States Navy, on the other part, and of which the stipulations are as follows:—

Firstly—General Walker shall march out of Rivas with their arms, with their colors, horses and personal baggage, under the guarantee of said Captain Davis, of the United States navy, that they shall not be molested by the enemy, and shall be allowed to embark at Virgin Bay, or Portugas, or anywhere in St. Marys, in the harbor of San Juan del Sur, the said Capt. Davis undertaking to transport them safely on the St. Marys to Panama.

Secondly—The officers of General Walker shall march out of Rivas with their side arms, under the guarantee and protection of Capt. Davis, who undertakes to have them safely transported to Panama, in charge of a United States officer, in separate vessels from the deserters from the ranks, and without being brought into contact with them.

Fourthly—Captain Davis undertakes to obtain guarantees, and hereby does guarantee, that all natives of Nicaragua or of Central America, now in Rivas, and surrendered by General Walker, shall be allowed to go where they would prefer, in Nicaragua, and be protected in life and property.

Fifthly—It is agreed that such officers as have wives and children in Rivas, shall be allowed to go back to Rivas to remain under protection of the United States Consul till an opportunity offers of embarking for Panama or San Francisco.

General Walker and Captain Davis mutually pledge themselves to each other that this agreement shall be executed in good faith.

WILLIAM WALKER.
CHARLES H. DAVIS,
Commander United States Navy.

Present and acting,

G. F. HENNINGSEN,
JOHN P. WATERS,
J. WINTHROP TAYLOR.

By command of Wm. Walker, General Commander-in-Chief.
JOHN R. THOMPSON, Adjutant General.

This is the only agreement or convention whatever entered into by Gen. Walker. It was only entered into after Capt. Davis declared that he would not let the schooner Granada leave the harbor of San Jean, and meant to seize her before he sailed. No convention of capitulation was entered into with the enemy, Rivas being given up to Capt. Davis and the garrison surrendered to him.

On the same day General Mora wrote to Captain Davis, thanking him for putting a stop to the war, and Captain Davis wrote to General Canas, notifying him that he placed at his disposal the plaza of Rivas and all the materials of war. The same day also Captain Davis directed Lieut. Maury to take the sloop of war Granada, even by force if necessary, and to inform Capt. Fayssaux that she had not left her nationality, and could not be permitted to proceed to sea.

SURRENDER OF SCHOONER GRANADA.

The following day Walker issued the annexed order:—

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, May 2, 1857.

Capt FAYSSAUX
Deliver the Granada to the United States.
WM. WALKER.

After this had been effected, Capt. Davis, the next step was to inform General Mora that he was satisfied that his claim to the Granada was good, and delivered her over to him, at the same time he asked him to make arrangements for the transportation of the officers and men to the United States.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

When General Canas took possession of Rivas he found there 60 of Walker's sick and wounded—all in a dreadful state, for want of attention; and his first step was to provide for their comfort, ordering large quantities of sheets, clean linen, bandaging, &c., from the Government stores. Dr. Rogerson was permitted to remain in charge. For this act of humanity Capt. Davis wrote a letter of thanks to General Canas.

On the 1st, Lieut. McCorkle, of the St. Marys, was ordered to Virgin Bay to take charge of Walker's men, with instructions to proceed by such route towards Panama as Mora, Canas and Henningsen might further instruct him not to permit any deserters to accompany him.

The same day Gen. Mora wrote to Capt. Davis, stating that he had been ordered to march and occupy the place on the San Juan river, and that Gen. Canas would be left in command at Rivas. He also mentioned that Walker had not complied with the terms of his capitulation, as he had retained the gun sealers, and thrown all the powder into the wells.

As far as I have been able to gather from the statements of various parties, the following is the order in which the events above narrated occurred.

I have also heard the following incidents:—The day before Walker capitulated, one of the men went outside the fortress to get a bucket of water, and, being absent in a short time to his quarters, but being discovered in the act, he was sentenced to be shot. When brought out for execution he said, "I have served my country, I ask no favor," when, "Boys, will you kill me, and whoever is surrounded?" whereupon the guard raised their muskets and fired over his head. The men then drew up and commenced to run, but Major Rogers followed him, and with one ball from his revolver brought him to his knees; he then ran up to the poor fellow, and placing his revolver to his head, blew his brains out.

I have heard that one of Walker's original fifty-six peccer band, who came with the first party from California, and left in Rivas by Walker, when he left for Panama, I do not believe that he could be a cruelly deserted. When Walker was spoken to about him he evinced the greatest concern, and said, "Poor fellow, I'm sorry."

After the arrival of the St. Marys, Commodore Mervine sent to know from General Walker how many of his men were in a position to pay their passage to New York; to which Walker sent back word, "that when he wanted an agent he would let him know."

The Commodore, upon the receipt of this impertinent answer, sent the Commander of the Marys, and with whom were of Walker's way of thinking should be sent to California, whereupon the ex-President changed his tune and became more civil.

Among those brought down by the St. Marys was a Major McDonald, formerly a clerk of G. K. Garrison, Steward, who, when the Marys was lying off San Juan, went ashore boat and attempted to escape, but was retaken; whereupon he claimed to be a British subject, and claiming British protection he was allowed to go on shore. The Government, notwithstanding his proclamation, has taken no steps to have him arrested.

Walker and his party go over to Aspinwall this morning, the commander of the Marys having detailed a guard over with them and see them safely off on board the steamers at Aspinwall. Colonel Casey remains, I understand, in charge of the remaining prisoners at Panama. The remainder of the party, said to number about 240 men, have been sent down the San Juan river to Serapiqui.

Colonel Titus, who deserted along with seven or eight other officers and about seventy men, some days before the capitulation, came down a passenger in the Marys. Shortly after he left Rivas, he said "that when he wanted an agent he would let him know."

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company's coasting vessel, Panama—a small steamer—touches. Should they fail to meet the vessel, the Mr. Clarke will proceed to Greytown, whence they will proceed to Aspinwall, thence to the United States.

The St. Marys arrived here after a passage of eleven days. To-day General Walker and Henningsen visited Commodore Mervine on board the flag ship Independence. Gen. Henningsen is universally respected, and is a fine specimen of the soldier. Gen. Walker is a spare man, smooth faced, near sighted, wearing glasses; and is but little communicative. He incurred the displeasure of Capt. Davis during the passage.

The California steamer is now due. In case of her arriving to-night, Walker and his staff will pass over the railroad to morrow, accompanied by Commodore Mervine. From Aspinwall he will proceed to the United States. Thus, for the present, closes the history of the "gray-eyed man."

DOINGS OF COL. TITUS AT RIVAS.

PANAMA, May 19, 1857.

Walker's bloody drama in Central America was finally brought to a close on the 1st of May, at the instance of Col. H. T. Titus. The Genoese effects of Captain Davis, of the United States ship St. Marys, in behalf of the sick and wounded in Walker's camp, resulted in the delivery of Walker and his little band from certain death.

Walker was at Rivas, where he was besieged by two thousand Central Americans, who had cut off his supplies, his army subsisting upon mules, and two only remained, when Col. Titus, seeing the hopeless condition to follow, left the camp and proceeded direct to San Juan, and in the name of humanity appealed to Capt. Davis to go up and, if possible, save the sick and wounded.

The timely aid of Capt. Davis saved that little band from certain destruction, and every honest heart that beat within Walker's camp will never cease to remember the commander of the St. Marys with feelings of the liveliest gratitude.

"Facts are stubborn things," and the following brief truths may serve to correct some false statements that have been, and are being, published to the injury of those whom Walker would crush in order to save himself from the eternal infamy he justly merits:—

HIS OBLIGATIONS AND LABORS FOR THE CAUSE.

Much has been published to condemn Col. H. T. Titus, who, it will be remembered, enlisted, armed and equipped, and embarked at his own expense, his command of two hundred and fifty men, for Greytown, where he arrived on the 8th of February last; and without mustering his men into the service of the State of Nicaragua, he, with his command, as volunteers joined Col. Lockridge, who was in command of the forces on the San Juan river. At the battle of Serapiqui Col. Titus and Gen. Wheat landed their men, fought and gained a brilliant victory over the Costa Ricans, during which engagement Col. Lockridge remained on board the steamer without landing or conducting in person any portion of the engagement.

HIS CONDUCT AT CASTILLO.

After the victory at the mouth of the Serapiqui the Nicaragua forces proceeded up the river to Fort Castillo, where Col. Titus landed with one officer and seventy-two men, and notwithstanding he was refused—by Col Lockridge—the possession of two pieces of ordnance, then on board the steamer, he gained a position on the heights in the rear of the fort, entrenched himself and awaited the coming of Col. Lockridge with the artillery, which was to be brought up in twelve hours. After waiting fifty hours without aid, being short of provisions, and satisfied with the impossibility of taking the fort with such a force, and the enemy flanking his position, he left the place, he (Col. Titus) determined to go on board the other steamer and drop down the stream. A few miles below the fort he met Col. Lockridge, who, instead of heartily co-operating with Col. Titus to take Castillo, and manifesting an honest desire to promote the cause of the war, permitted his jealousy of the popularity of Gen. Wheat and Col. Titus to manifest itself to such an extent that the officers of Col. Titus' command became disgusted with the whole proceedings in Nicaragua, and tendered their resignations.

HIS OFFICERS RESIGN.

SAN JUAN RIVER, Feb. 21, 1857.

DEAR SIR—

We, the undersigned, hereby tender to you our resignations as officers in your command.

With all due respect for you as an officer and a gentleman, we are, sir, your obedient servants,

W. S. West,	W. W. Brantley,
John G. Starr,	G. E. Conkling,
J. Mulholland,	T. T. Richardson,
C. F. Sykes,	J. A. Anderson,
D. W. Voels,	R. H. Fuchsen,
Wm. T. More,	Jas. Smith.

To Col. H. T. Titus, Commanding 2d Battalion.

On the following day, in reply to a note addressed by Col. Titus to his officers, the annexed correspondence was received, from which your impartial readers may form a proper estimate of the position of affairs out there:—

HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 21, 1857.

DEAR SIR—Your note is before us, and in answer to your inquiries, would respectfully beg leave to inform you that we believe we understand your power of accepting resignations. We hold our positions by the voluntary consent of the men of our battalion. We hold that we are bound by no man, or set of men. We embarked in this matter voluntarily, and not until we are regularly mustered into the service of the State of Nicaragua do we come under the control of Gen. Walker.

We therefore have the right to leave, and, after mature consideration, we have concluded to leave this service. Our services have been a free will offering; we would like to sustain the cause of the State of Nicaragua, but wish to promote it under different auspices. In relation to your postscript, we would say that there is no man in the battalion that we prefer to yourself. With respect, we are, sir, your friends and servants,

W. W. Brantley,	W. T. More,
J. A. Smith,	G. E. Conklin,
W. S. West,	C. P. Wyckoff,
J. G. Starr,	R. Peckham,
J. Mulholland,	D. W. Voels

T. K. Richardson.

To Col. H. T. Titus, Commanding 2d battalion.

ACCEPTS A MISSION TO GEN. WALKER.

After these proceedings, Col. Titus determined to return to the United States, but after repeated and urgent solicitations on the part of Col. Lockridge he accepted the mission, best explained by the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 25, 1857.

DEAR SIR—You will proceed to Aspinwall per steamer Tennessee, and from thence by railroad and steamer to San Juan del Sud, as special agent and bearer of despatches to his Excellency, Gen Wm. Walker. Respectfully yours,

S. A. LOCKRIDGE,
Commanding forces on San Juan river.

To Col. H. T. Titus, Commanding 2d battalion.

BUT WILL NOT ENTER THE SERVICE.

On the 10th of March Colonel Titus reached Walker's Camp, near Rivas. Walker endeavored, but to no purpose, to persuade Colonel Titus to enter the service under his (Walker's) command; and on the morning of the attack on Rivas Walker desired him to act in his staff, and on being refused Colonel Titus was ordered by his commanding officer to remain till the 28th of April. When Colonel Titus, perceiving the utter hopelessness of the condition of Walker's little army of two hundred and fifty men, surrounded by a desperate and determined foe of two thousand Central Americans, and the besieged with but three mules left upon which to subsist,

DETERMINES TO SAVE WALKER.

He concluded, at all hazards, to leave the camp, proceed to San Juan del Sud, and in the name of humanity solicit the friendly offices of Capitain Davis in behalf of the sick and wounded who might be exchanged for Costa Rican prisoners then in possession of Walker. On the 29th of April Commander Davis started for and arrived in Rivas, where he communicated with the generals commanding (not officially), and as a friendly mediator succeeding in bringing about a settlement of the war without further bloodshed.

UNGENEROUS CONDUCT OF WALKER.

Immediately after signing the capitulation Walker and his staff left their companions in arms; and the scene which ensued on their departure, was one which none but an eye witness can comprehend. His officers and men openly accused him of negligent conduct. Certain it is, the star of Walker's glory is clouded. Justice will, ere long, furbish the world with a true history of Walker's military career, the perusal of which cannot fail to inspire an enlightened and honest community with holy horror, and mark him as an aspirant to a high position, who, for the accomplishment of his object, would have misery and desolation in his trail over fair

WALKER AND THE AMERICAN OFFICERS.

After the capitulation of Rivas, Walker's conduct towards Commander Davis and Commodore Mervin was such as to compromise the dignity and character of a gentleman. He said that the part Captain Davis had taken in the matter would cost him (Davis) his commission (ex. fac. sic.) and he would not unlatch the public relatives to his position at Rivas—from which it is well known that naught save the friendly efforts of Captain Davis could rescue the besieged, and starving band from an ignominious death in a few hours.

GROSS MISREPRESENTATIONS OF WALKER.

And in conclusion I would remark that the gross misrepresentations of Walker's reporters are too flagrant to pass over unnoticed. The fabrication of reports suited to the accomplishment of any desired object constituted the glory of a few of his minions, and whose deformity, when divested of falsehood, cannot fail to convince every reflecting and reasonable mind that he is not only incapable of governing a nation, but cannot govern himself, but permits selfishness to stand sentinel at the door of his ambition which prevented the approach of those noble and generous impulses that make up the sum of power

TITUS' COURAGE UNDOUBTED.

Col. H. T. Titus has been charged by Walker's minions with cowardice. The courage and firmness of Col. Titus is too well known to be doubted by those who know him, and his character for a brave and generous officer has been too long established to be injured by the attacks of Lockridge, whose envy, hatred and malice are only equalled by his ignorance.

The conduct of Colonel Titus while on the San Juan river met with the entire approbation of his officers and men, who expressed unbounded confidence in him as a commander.

The report of his cowardice is regarded by him with supreme contempt, well knowing it will not be credited by those who know him, and he hurls back the imputation upon the author.

WHO HAVE BEEN THE LOSERS?

The final result of the career of the filibusters in Nicaragua, unfortunately has not been disastrous to the interests of General Walker and his party alone, but to those Americans who were engaged in their legitimate business. On the Pacific the transit route may have suffered heavy loss, as it has been entirely in the hands of the filibusters, and also by the wanton destruction of property by the invading Costa Rican army—an army that had no more right to invade Nicaragua than it had to seize the transit route than the filibusters themselves. Among the sufferers by the latter, to a great extent, has been the house of H. H. Bowly & Co., who were established at San Juan del Sud prior to Walker's entering Nicaragua, and doing business on the transit route under the guarantee of a neutral treaty—which makes the Transit route a neutral grou nd, not to be invaded by Nicaraguans or Costa Ricans. These damages upon American citizens abroad have too long been suffered under the apathy and indifference of the past administrations to be imposed upon the vitality of American enterprise, and it is earnestly to be wished that the character and dignity of our country may no longer be sacrificed at the hands of indifference on the part of our government; but that it will command the respect of other nations by speedily redressing the wrongs of its citizens abroad.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA ANNOUNCING THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

President Mora had issued a proclamation announcing the close of the war, of which the following is a translation:—

JUAN RAFAEL MORA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, TO THE COSTA RICANS.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—The war is ended. Beloved peace comes back to us with the conquerors of filibusters. We have kept, with union and constancy, for the most holy rights. God has given us the victory.

There are no longer filibusters in Central America. The few hundred of them that escaped, maimed and surrendered, are under the sanctity of our protection and clemency.

Delivered from her proud invaders, Nicaragua is restored to existence under the entire will of her children. May the Supreme Being inspire and protect them! Until her complete organisation, our faithful allies of Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras will remain in the interior, while our garrisons guard the steamers and forts, on the line extending from the mouth of the great lake to the bay of San Juan del Sud.

Costa Rica will never patronize fratricidal parties or vandal usurpers. She will exact guarantees of continental American peace, independence and liberty. Her will encourage or extinguish that "revolting spirit, which has been the greatest of our enemies, that the legally constituted authorities may be sustained, and in every case she will certainly fear national duty.

Let us remain armed. Let us fortify ourselves more and more, so as to meet the future with confidence.

Already our brothers are being restored to their families, to their peaceful firesides, which they have so well known how to defend.

Sons of the capital, of Cartago, Heredia, Alajuela, Liberia and Punta Arenal sons of the whole republic! come together and join yourselves to me that we may receive them as they deserve. I count upon your generosity, your patriotism, your spontaneous contributions, to pay, without delay, those braves who have so heroically earned their pay. Let us all present our tribute to our ever necessary Country, to the sufferings, to reward the virtues of those noble sons of the country who have sacrificed everything to their venerated altars. Let our generous Union ever be cherished, that my its example be imitated every time that it becomes necessary to fight for the honor and independence of Co-ta Rica.

SAN JOSE, May 8, 1857. JUAN R. MORA.

THE STATISTICS OF WALKER'S CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL HENNINGSON'S STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF WALKER'S ARMY.

The first period may be computed from the 29th January, 1855, to the 11th of April, 1856, comprising nine months, during which time he fought against 4,600 men, namely: 1,800 servilles, 3,000 Costa Ricans. The result left him master of the whole territory of Nicaragua, after a loss to the enemy in round numbers of 1,000 killed and wounded, and 200 to his own forces.

Date.	Walker's Force. Am.	Walker's Force. Na.	Enemy killed and wounded.	Walker killed and wounded.	Enemy's Force.	Commander of Americans.
1855.						
June 29, At Rivas....	55	10	600	22	300	Gen. Walker.
July 11, At Virgin....	45	120	450	9	160	"
1856.						
March 20, Atlacata Rosa	200	—	600	35	—	Schlessinger.
April 1, At Rivas....	550	200	3000	140	600	Gen. Walker.
				206	1,060	

SECOND PERIOD.

The second period may be reckoned from 1st September, 1856, to December 12 of that year, terminating with the siege of Granada. During this time he had to contend against about 7,000 men of the native and allied forces, the result being that with a loss of 211 killed and wounded on his part, and that of over 2,100 killed and wounded on the part of the enemy. At the end of December the hostile force was reduced to 1,600 men, who were being thinned every day by desertion. In fact, but for the capture of the lake and river steamers, through English interference, the war might have been considered virtually ended.

1856.	Place.	Walker's force.	Enemy's force.	Killed and wounded on Walker's side.	Killed and wounded on the enemy's side.	Commanders.
Sept. 1	San Jacinto	40	200	26	—	Col. McDonald.
" 8	"	60	—	—	—	Col. Cole.
Oct. 12	Massaya	800	1,500	76	600	Gen. Walker.
" 13	Granada	150	700	—	—	"
Nov. 10	Granada	250	700	25	70	Gen. Hornsby.
" 11	"	2-0	850	—	—	Gen. Walker.
" 11	Massaya	200	2,000	50	500	"
" 24	Granada	210	2,900	150	1,500	"
Dec. 12	"	160	—	—	—	G'n. Henningsen.
				311	2,700	

THIRD PERIOD.

The third period may be reckoned from the 25th of January, 1857, to the 1st of May, 1857, which terminated the siege of Rivas, and during which time Walker had contended against over 6,000 of the enemy, with a loss to his force of 200 killed and wounded, and between 2,000 and 2,500 to that of the allies.

Date.	Place.	Walker's force.	Enemy's force.	Killed and wounded on Walker's side.	Killed and wounded on the enemy's side.	Commanders.
Jan. 29	Obraje	200	2,100	18	60	G'n. Henningsen.
" 29	San Jorge	400	2,300	92	350	"
Feb. 3	"	220	—	22	200	Gen. Walker.
" 12	"	300	—	—	150	"
Mch. 4	Jacote	120	250	39	—	Sanders.
" 16	San Jorge	400	2,500	72	400	Gen. Walker.
" 23	Rivas	—	2,600	58	400	"
Apr. 11	"	—	—	—	600	"
Total				229	2,100	

Force of Walker from the time of his landing in Nicaragua to the 1st of May, 1857, a space of nearly two years, (exclusive of Lockridge's force).....2,518

Total force of the allies, exclusive of 1,200 Costa Ricans, said to have been on the river.....17,800

Of this number 11,500 men were from Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras and Salvador.

Total killed and wounded of Walker's force, 815, say 850

Total allies killed and wounded.....5,500

This is without counting on either side those who died of disease. The mortality in the enemy's camp was very great. Two generals died at the siege of Granada; and in April, 1856, of 2,400 men who retreated from Rivas with Mora, at least 1,000 died of cholera, only 500 entering San Jose with him.

To this force of 2,518—the total force Walker had under arms during two years since his landing in the country—it is hardly necessary to add the armed citizens who fought at Granada and Rivas, because they were, with a score of exceptions, disbanded soldiers; and it must be borne in mind that if many unwounded died, a large proportion of the wounded recovered.

It is estimated that, during two years, of 2,500 enlisted or holding commissions, about 1,000 were killed or died of wounds or sickness, 700 deserted, 250 were discharged, 350 were at Rivas on the 1st of May, and 80 in garrison or on steamers on the river. Total, 2,456—leaving 60 unaccounted for.

It will be perceived from these tables, which are substantially correct, (whatever errors there may be, they are favor of the allies,) that this has been no ordinary contest, either as regards the obstinacy with which Walker's men fought or the odds against which they were pitted; and to enable the reader to discern that this has been no holiday work, it will suffice to point out that in proportion to the number engaged the loss of the Americans in this war in Nicaragua average more than double the number lost in the battles of Mexico by Taylor or Scott, and that Walker's men were engaged against an average of more than double the disparity of force which the United States forces had to struggle against in Mexico. Those readers who will take the trouble to figure out the matter will discover that the loss, for instance, at Rivas, 11th April, 1856, was 22 per cent of the American force engaged; at Massaya, Nov. 17, 25 per cent; at Granada, 27 per cent; at San Jorge, in the first battle, 23 per cent; in the last, 18 per cent. Gen. Taylor's report for the first day's battle of Monterey, in Mexico, gives about 8 per cent.

If they will further discover that the average fighting in Nicaragua has been rather more than in proportion to the numbers engaged than the memorable struggle of Niagara and Lundy's Lane. When it is considered that this fighting has been really from six to eight months, and that Walker's force, under most unfavorable circumstances, it may fairly be regarded that they have sustained, as far as courage is concerned, the credit of their country, and redeemed the weakness or the cowardice of those who could not face prolonged entrainment or shame of those who could not face prolonged entrainment or continued danger, or shrunk from before the frown of the insidious protector of Central America—England.

At Jocote, March 4, by the incapacity of Gen. Sanders, 125 men whom he commanded gave way before 300 of the enemy. The wounded which he abandoned were slaughtered. His total loss was 57 men. This was called "Jocote Races."

On the 16th of March Gen. Walker marched to San Jorge with 400 men, two six pounders, one howitzer and four mortars, and approached within 400 yards, fired on the place for nearly two hours, expending a boxt 220 shot and shell.

By this fire the enemy were driven out of San Jorge, except the church, where they left a small guard for the wounded. One portion of their force retired back of the town, occupying the ravine, the other on the ground, brush and plantain patches, and numbering over 2,000 men, made a fierce attack, which lasted about four hours, on the Americans, who, with but half that force was posted on three sides at once. Finally, all these attempts having been repulsed, Gen. Walker fired forty shots more on the place, with the view to show that he had maintained the ground, as there was nobody in it. It was now discovered that the enemy had got between Gen. Walker and Rivas, where, in the hollow ready, was the Costa Rican force, who they hoped to impede his return, or, at least, to stop his heavy guns, mortars, wagons and wounded. They were, however, dispersed without trouble or loss—"all dose is gone," as the Dutchman said, they had strongly barricaded a house at the Castro Equinas.

On this road one gun, a wagon and some wounded were wedged in a hollow way, and Americans who had experienced in rash attempts to pass this house, which Gen. Walker twice rode by, as during the whole fight at San Jorge.

Meanwhile Gen. Henningsen, who had brought up the rear, grand in excellent order, despatched part of this force with the two guns, which, had been early cleared, into Rivas. Finally, at 4 P. M. was commenced the march, guns and wagons were driven through a plantain patch and brought into Rivas about daybreak. The total loss of Walker's force was 200 killed and wounded. Nearly the loss of the enemy was ascertained to have been 400 killed and wounded—probably much more, as nearly 600 rounds were fired from Walker's guns.

On the 23d of March 2,200 men attacked Rivas. They nearly surprised and had half cut through the hospital doors when discovered. They attacked from three sides at once, and succeeded in occupying houses outside the barricades. On one point they brought a five pound gun, which was captured by Lieut. Hornsby, and Major Cole, Colonel commanding it—the same who was on board of the Costa Rica brig blown up by Paysenix. The enemy were finally driven out of all these houses, leaving their wounded prisoners, one gun and 6,000 cartridges in the hands of Walker.

Though the enemy had been all the morning removing their dead, 70 bodies were buried that afternoon by the garrison, and two wells, one full and the other half filled with dead, were discovered two days after.

The enemy at daybreak had left the house in which Major Tucker's men were quartered, and 20 were here taken prisoners by him. The total loss of the enemy was ascertained to be over 400 men; that of Walker, 12 killed and wounded.

The next attack was on the 11th of April. An hour before daylight, 150 Costa Ricans, on the footing of deserters, passed the lower plaza, and occupied nearly a whole row of houses. They again attacked three sides of the town, and succeeded in occupying some houses outside within a little partition of Captain McEachin's quarters, on the main street.

General Henningsen brought three guns to bear—one in front, one on the side and one in the rear of the said houses of the plaza—and Captain Buchanan's company charging them, 73, including 3 officers, surrendered, the rest having escaped. Some of the prisoners then sent to the rear of Captain McEachin, and the enemy were then rapidly driven back. These and St. Ursula were the serious points of attack; the rest of the fight was a skirmish. At half-by-o'clock A. M. had abandoned the field, leaving 150 bodies for Walker's men to bury, and 73 prisoners and 85 wounded in his hands. Two hundred men should have been laid out at the Castro Equonas and 225 wounded were counted. This, however, was only part of their loss, which, besides prisoners, cannot be estimated at less than 600 men. The total force of the enemy was 2,600 men; Walker's loss, 16 killed and wounded and 45 from the 22d of March (when the enemy first opened fire with a twenty four pounder gun) 10 killed and wounded.

The enemy attempted to battle Rivas with two twenty-four pounders, one howitzer and four five pound guns, one of which was taken on the 23d of March.

Their twenty-four pound shot, of which they fired near 500 into Rivas, strange to say, only killed one man, (Lieut. Moore) and wounded another by a falling beam (Col. Hornsby) and the balls killed by a five pound shot, and the roofs of the houses suffered considerably.

Some of these twenty-four pound shot, together with all the church bells, and another gun taken when Walker entered Rivas in December last, were cast into six pound balls and fired back.

When Walker surrendered to Capt. Davis, the munitions of all the guns had been broken off and all the ammunition destroyed.

SURRENDER OF COL. TITUS AND OTHERS.

Under the head of "Nicaragua War," the *Cronica*, of Costa Rica, of May 6, says:—

On the 27th of April, at 6 o'clock in the morning, we again opened fire and commenced to demolish some of the fortifications of Rivas. The panic returned among some of the adherents of Walker's army, desertion from his troops commenced again; finally the most celebrated, Titus, two Majors, two Captains, one Lieutenant, one Surgeon, a General, Engineer and Ist Lieut. Gen. Wheat, one seventy man more presented themselves to the General in Chief Mora.

The women, as well foreigners as natives, had been removed to the rear of Mr. Davis, the Captain of the sloop of war St. Marys, who passed into our encampment and thence to San Juan.

GUATEMALA.

Our dates from Guatemala are to the 30th of April. On the 14th, a convention was signed in Guatemala between that Republic and Honduras, by which the former gave its adherence to the treaty called "Continental," entered into in September, 1856, between Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, and to which Costa Rica has lately subscribed.

On the 20th, a further treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation was signed between the two before named republics.

SAN SALVADOR.

PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.

From San Salvador we have dates to the 21 inst.

The President of the State of San Salvador—the Chamber of Deputies of the State of Salvador, judging the first element of national defence to be the organization of a general government, however imperfect and provisional it may be, adopted the following resolutions which the Executive in this respect addressed to it, and being solicited by the representative of Nicaragua to open conferences upon this important matter, decreed as follows:—

Art. 1. The government is authorized, by promptly sending public agents near the other governments of Central America, to promote the re-union of commissioners of all them at a convenient point; that these commissioners shall be amply authorized to establish a provisional national government composed of a President, and a consultative council, which will be formed by themselves, both having the necessary power to invest in the proper government all the faculties indispensable for reassuming the direction of foreign relations, to raise a national army, and to convoke a convention or a Congress which shall definitively organise the nation under the representative popular form; it being understood that the provisional government must be established with the concurrence of the commissioners of three States at least, and that it will have all the other powers judged necessary for fulfilling the important object of their mission.

Art. 2. The supreme executive power is likewise authorized, by consenting to the demand of the government of Nicaragua, to nominate immediately a confidential, to the effect that, united with that of this republic and that of Guatemala, who are staying in this capital, they form a junta, in order to agree upon the necessary preliminary measures required for the achievement of the object of the present resolution.

GUATEMALA, Feb. 17, 1857.

Congress has authorized the government to negotiate a Concordant with the Holy See. It has also ordered a full length portrait of General Morazan to be placed in the saloon of the Assembly.

A decree, of April 17, orders that those who leave the State in order to avoid the payment of the forced loan required for war purposes cannot return without special permission of the government, and paying up the amount of their contributions.

SCENE AT THE LANDING OF THE ILLINOIS.

As soon as it was known that the Illinois was on her way up the harbor on Thursday afternoon, a crowd began to gather on the dock at the foot of Warren street, the usual landing place of that line of steamers. Several gentlemen of this city who have been prominently identified with the Nicaraguan filibuster movement, were assembled on the wharf hours before the Illinois got to her dock, anxious to welcome Gen. Henningsen home. The Promotheus, as soon as her passengers were discharged, hauled round to the upper side of the dock, so as to make room for the entrance of the Illinois, which at that time had just hove in sight. The end of the wharf was immediately covered by parties waiting anxiously for the steamer; some more eager than the others climbed high up to the top of the piles at the end of the pier, so as to be able to leap from them upon the steamer before the gang plank was put up.

A couple of policemen were officiously attending to what was none of their business, while they took good care not to see the abuse and even the blows inflicted upon a poor unfortunate driver by persons of the same calling. The steamer approached the dock, but instead of stopping at the end of the pier hauled round to the lower side of it. This caused a rush towards that part of the wharf. The dignified, filibuster sympathising gentlemen, the cab drivers and crowd generally all rushed pell mell together, each anxious to get a situation from which he could leap upon the boat first.

The decks of the steamer were black with a motly crowd, which seemed packed together almost as tight as the live, yet slightly darker freight of slavers. The dresses of the passengers were unique, consisting of loose dark colored frocks, dirty flannel shirts, straw hats, Kossuth hats and caps, without coats, neck handkerchief or vest. Such at least was the wearing apparel of nearly all of the passengers on the upper deck. Their locks, unshorn, dark, apparently dirty faces, neglected hair—indeed, their whole appearance, well accorded with their habilitments. Some had a wild and excited look in their eyes, others had their shoulders or in their hands. On the stern of the main deck were the first cabin passengers. Their appearance was much better than that of those above described, though it was peculiar, and their dresses quite diversified.

When the steamer had hauled round so as to nearly touch the lower side of the pier, a knowing one pointed his finger to a black bearded, well built man, wearing a wide awake Kossuth hat, and said, "that is General Henningsen." A moment, and the crowd on top and every eye was strained to see the hero of Granada. One who had "been to the wars" proposed three cheers for General Henningsen, but the crowd had not seen their man, or, perhaps, as well, made but a dull, though half ludicrous response. This drew a slight bow from General Henningsen; and the passengers standing before him, stepped back to allow a fellow-passenger, standing prominently before the multitude, who then immediately gave the cheers for General hearty cheers and repeated the number in signs. The crowd responded with a hearty response. The crowd then cried out, "Hurrah for Gen. Henningsen." "Bear himout;" "carry him on your shoulders;" "make way for the General," &c. &c.

The steamboat touched the wharf, and before the gang plank could be pulled into the boat, dozens were leaping on to it, climbing up the wheels and in every way seeking to be the first to get on the pier off of their lives. To describe the confusion, the crowding, surging, stepping on toes, dragging trunks, hallooing of commands, jabbering of passengers, and the rushes, headstrong plunging and insane efficiousness of the cab drivers, would be impossible. The voices of Americans, Irish, Spaniards and Germans were all heard commingled, forming such a jabbering together. It was impossible to hear a bill; it was impossible to move from your place. Every person disregarded everybody else and tried only to look out for number one. The respectable sections of society were entirely disregarded; if they asked a man who looked like a filibuster "have a spare bed," he looked at them suspiciously and deigned not a reply. Gen. Henningsen left the boat immediately on her landing, and then the other passengers began to pour out—cab after cab was filled, but still the stream flowed on in an unintermitting current. Trunks were issued forth with trunks, boxes, bundles, carpet bags, and every imaginable etcetera—a stranger looking crew than issued from the belly of the wooden horse is fabled to Priam's power.

General Henningsen was immediately on landing surrounded by the crowd of his old comrades and enthusiastic admirers, and a general shaking of hands and friendly interchange of greetings took place, which caused some detention before the carriages, which had been provided, could be reached. A barouche and four, and several carriages were soon filled with the General and his more immediate friends, and amid the cheers of the multitude the party drove off through Chambers street and Broadway to the St. Nicholas, attracting all along the route the attention and wonder of passers by. With the recent of two soldiers, the party soon reached the saloon, where a few minutes sufficed for the punishment of some good liquor, and, refreshed thereby, the company resumed their seats in the carriages, and drove to the house of General Henningsen in Twelfth street. Word had been previously sent to Mrs. Henningsen of the arrival of her husband, and as the carriages drove up, she stood waiting to receive him. That the greeting was cordial, and that the movement's of all under such circumstances would be observed on this occasion, the company did not doubt, and after all owing a reasonable length of time for Mrs. H to recover from the natural emotion on so pleasurable a meeting, they entered the house and were cordially greeted by her and the few friends present. Among the intimate friends of Gen. Henningsen and the Nicaraguan cause present, were Gen. Wheat, Capt. Frank Anderson, Gen. Cameron, Gen. Green, Thomas Francis Meagher and others. After a brief greeting of the General and cordial congratulation of his lady, the visitors retired, leaving the brave General to quietness in the peaceful enjoyment of domestic felicity. Though bearing evident traces of the fatigue of his six months campaign, the General looks hale and hearty, as he was able to add new laurels to those which he has so nobly won.

ADDITIONAL

THE FILIBUSTERS YET IN COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA—THE WAY THEY ARE TO BE SENT HOME—NICARAGUA NOT TO BE DIVIDED.

We had an interview yesterday with a gentleman who arrived in the Illinois from Costa Rica. He left Punta Arenas on the 14th inst.

It was estimated that of prisoners, deserters, sick, wounded, women and children, there are from six to eight hundred filibusters left by Walker in Costa Rica and Nicaragua. President Mora has written to Mr. Webster, the special agent of Costa Rica in this city, to charter a steamship with as little delay as possible, and despatch her to Greytown to take away this large number of filibusters. The Costa Ricans intended to collect them together at Greytown and send them home in this way from there. We presume Mr. Webster will engage a steamer at once.

We are informed that a treaty has been made between Costa Rica and Nicaragua (Rivas government), which will enable them to settle all the troubles of the two republics and arrange the transit on a new basis. The route is to be opened immediately, the steamers on the lake and river to be put in good order and ready for service. It is the desire of Costa Rica that the route be placed under the joint protectorate of England and the United States.

NICARAGUA NOT TO BE DIVIDED—MISSIONS TO CHILI AND PERU—NO A RIGAN FORCE AT SAN JUAN.

[From La Cronica of Costa Rica, May 9.]

Enemies or ill affected correspondents spread the rumor abroad that the mission of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, D. Lorenzo Montufar, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, D. Lorenzo Montufar, to (San Salvador and Guatemala,) had for its object the subdivision of Nicaragua amongst the old or States, which would be equivalent to the destruction of its political existence. This is absolutely without foundation. Costa Rica will never give her consent to the division of a sister republic. It has been likewise asserted that the principal object of the mission of our minister was to conclude a compact in order to favor one of the political parties in Nicaragua. This is again inexact. Costa Rica will never disown her association. The treaty of reconciliation concluded on the 20th of September last, by the parties of Nicaragua, it pledges that eight days after Walker shall not exist in the country, the elections will take place conformably to the constitution of 1838. Costa Rica will respect the will of her sister republic, and the only thing she wants to do is to contribute to guaranteeing order and respect for the authorities constitutionally elected, opposing whatever act might again put in danger our nationality, and placing her garrisons on the San Juan as long as it may be necessary.

Messrs. Escalante and Toledo returned from their mission to Chili and Peru. We do not yet know what the government of Nicaragua will have the decision to give the loans demanded. Our expenses and complications have not yet ceased. We are obliged to keep garrisons and a fortress on the San Juan river in order to prevent any disaster or any new aggression.

The interior of the country continues to be perfectly tranquil and healthy.

The fortifications of the river and all the transit steamboats will remain under the guard of our arms. Colonel Canty, who with so much vigor drove the filibusters from the river, is lying in the bay of San Juan, and the Costa Rican flag fluttering on the mast of his small steamer and from the point of Castillo.