IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Our Special Correspondence from Panama, Aspinwall, and Costa Rica.

LARGE DESERTIONS FROM GEN. WALKER.

The Fillibuster Chief in a Desperate Condition.

Great Reinforcements to the Allies.

Plan of the Fortifications at Bivas.

RESCRIPTION OF THE CAMP AT ST. GEORGE.

Further Particulars of the last Battle

of Rivas.

PORTTION OF AFFAIRS ON THE SAN JUAN.

Convention at San Mignel for the Partition of Nicaragua.

NOW THE REPUBLIC IS TO BE DIVIDED.

By the steamer Illinois, arrived on Saturday from Aspiawall, we receive important news from Central America.

On the 15th of March the steamship Panama arsived at Panama, from Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, with over one hundred and twenty six deserters from Gen. WALKER They were all furnished by the Ceeta Ricen Government with means to defray their expenses to the United States. Some of them have arrived in New-York, and some left for New-Orleans. From their published address to their compatriots, and from such statements as we have been able to collect from those who have reached this City, it would appear that WALKER's resition is in the last degree a desperate one. On the 4th of March-the latest date to which our accounts reach-the indomitable fillibuster General could only muster four hundred men, and was then completely surrounded by his adversaries.

In the meantime the allies are receiving large reinforcements. The force of Gen. Canas at St. George amounted on the 4th instant to 1,800 mea. Gen. MARTINES Was at Obraje, eight miles from Rivas, with 700 men, and Bosquer was at Liberia with 400 men, and expected a reinforcement of 600 fresh troops from San José within a few days. Two theneand Guatemaleans and Hondureans. under CABANAS, were en route for the seat of war. and long ere this, it is believed, Gen. WALKER has been surrounded by an enemy nearly 5,000

Some further and highly interesting details of late operations on the San Juan are received, and particularly the Costa Rican account of that un fortunate affair at Castillo, in which Col. Trrus failed to cistinguish himself?

The most important intelligence received by this

arrival is the announcement that a Convention is now in session at San Miguel, in the Republic of Salvador, for the partition of Nicaragua aning the Stat s of Costs Rica, San Salouder and Honduras. It is understood that Nicaragua is a consenting party. The agreement is that Costa Rica will take both banks of the river San Juan, Lake Nicaragua, and the territory between it and the Caribbean Sea. Hondures takes Chontales and the remainder will be given to San Salvador. The three Republics will sustain a sufficient force in the divided territory to maintain peace and order and, after a specified time, it will be reunited and placed once more in the position of an independent

In our special correspondence from Panama. Aspinwall and San Jose de Costa Rica, published below, this important intelligence will be found fully developed.

The Desertions from Walker-His Desperate

Condition. Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

PANAMA, March 18, 1857.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship Panama, Capt. J. M. Dow, arrived here on Sa urosy evening, the 15th, from Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, and other Central American ports. She brings 550 bales indigo, 6,000 bides, 1 600 sacks coffee, sugar, cigare, etc. Nineteen passengers, and ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX DE-SERTERS FLOM WALKER. Annexed is a list of the fillibusters, and also of forty more still at San

Jose de Costa Rica: Edward Sternberg, M. Shumaker, James Percy, C. H. Dinamore, W. M. Rollins, P. B. Evene, A. Sniger, M. Redman, John Frederick, John Coppersmith, John Dali, F. Brangi, Bowles Cocks, O. P. Goodwin, M. Neblig, John Gulon, Wm. K. Herb. D. Detrich. Thomas Fox, J. C. Culberson, Samuel Marsh, George Ward, George Seegart, J. H. Ellen, James Karp, A. More, W. Brown, W. Walker Francis Henry. J. Moree; U. W. Lester, W. W. Wake C. F. Corain. W. Mortey. Daniel McGonnise, Charles Leroy, J. Powers, dward Morte. George Hoffman, W. P. Wakefield, Wm. Frischild, Joseph Franklin, W. H. Ennis, Lewi- Gentin U. H. Bull, H. W. Clark, John Young, Lewi- Gentin
James Cooper,
Wm. Thompson, George W. Huff,
Frederick Ohmert, C. M. Flynn,
G. W. Cherry, J. H. Boykin,
George Rarnhart,
John Lee,
Henry Billiad,
Michael arboty,
E. J. Lecount,
L. Lich McGee, Christian Schwind lames Rell Henry Merkell. Thomas Quialey, James Booth, Wm. Austin, B. T. Beanch, Wm. Smith,
M. F. Crawford,
W. A. Cline,
Eiward Morris,
C. W. Soott,
Wilsam Cassidy, Webber. W. Payne, D. Aliman, William Jones. J. M. Parrish, Martin Dowdy, Chas. Crosby, Andrew o.....John Hardy. obert Henry. Le sia Prech, Lewia Post, L. O'Donnell, Wm. Ahrberg. George Stepper, Chas. Brady, T. Henroughton, vt n Birclair. S. Ballard, STILL AT SAN JOSE Francis.

O. Donald, . Apsers. W. Mosley. 8. 8. Kornbacker, Mel aughlin, mc. augmin,
im. Morris,
im. Mo C. Hart. Peter Friary, W. Redman, M Bally, T. A Tinney, R. Rula.d, Julien Stewart, B Love, Fandford, Fallon, 7. O. Niel, Wammick, unningham. C. G. Incres, W. M. Hill,

These 126 men were all furnished by the Costa Rican Government with through steerage tickets to the United States, including the railroad transit. as well as board while detained here. The price raid for passage was \$75 such. They go forward to-day, 160 to New-Orleans and the balance to New York. They are mostly strong, healthy men, indeed the largest portion of them belonged to the Mounted Rangers, picked men, and the flower of the force. There are but two commissioned officers

le found on the next page.] Captain Warsone was dispatched to St. George

with hundreds of copies of the address, to be distributed among WALKER'S force at Rivas. Among the men I recognize several of Coonel WATERS' Rangers, who accompanied me on my late visit to Nicaragua, from San Juan del Sur to Rivas. Some of them deserted as late as March 4 I wenty of the rangers descrited in one body, Feb. 4, and eleven in another, Feb. 7, with their horses, carbines, knives and revolvers. Out of the 126 men, 70 were mounted. Toeir arms and animals were retained by the Costa Ricens. They speak gratefully of their treatment by the people while passing through the country, and also of that of the authorities on their arrival. From my files of papers and from the deservers and passengels, I gather some interesting, and mainly, I think, reliable facts

On the 4th March, or thereabouts, CANAS had been reinforced at St. George by 400 men from Henduras, making his whole force there about 1,800 men. This was about his original force at the battle of St. George on the 29th January, but his ranks had become thinned by desertions and battle. Maktines, commander of the Nicaraguan tro us. was at Obraje, eight miles from Rivas, with 700 men. Bosquar was at Liberia, on the road to Nicaragua, where he had 400 men, or would raise his force up to that number, and was waiting to be joined by 600 men, who started from San José to join him on the 2d of March. He would garrison Ban Juan del Sur, and cut off WALKER'S communication with the Jocot road and ranch, about the 16th March, with those 1,000 men. Honduras, Guatemala and San Sulvator se sending 2,000 men, who are to be commanded ON CABANAS, of Honduras. He is to march from Leon upon Rivas. Admiral Nogre, of the Guaemalian transports, had already embarked 500 s these nen for their destination-probably Rerejo. Here is, in all, 5,500 men. President Мока says that if, in a fortnight after their arrival, they do not whip WALKER out, he will muster every man in Costa Rica capable of bearing arms, and attack him at the bead of them.

WALKER ' took account of stock" on the 4th of March. Only 400 men fit for duty answered the roll-call. With the enemy all around him, his men had every facility for desertion; and it is catculated, by this time, that his little force has been reduced to 300 men. The enemy were scouting about Rivas in every direction, so that WALKER could no longer forage outside his own pickets without being attacked and losing men, and his provisions inside the city were nearly exhausted. The only beef he had was by killing his working exen and the few milch cows yet left to the natives in the immediate neighborhood. His bread was all gone, and his baker, whom he sent down to San Juan del Sur with \$500, hoping to purchase flour, is a passenger on the British corvette Esk, to this port, with the money, having absquatu-

not believe in the reported attack of Canas upon Rives by which, it is said, a large number of Costa Ricans were slain, as it was their policy to wait the destruction of WALKER from desertion and starvation. On the other hand, I see that it was expected in Costa Rica that Canas would atrack Rivas about that time. The story about WALKER'S losing fifty men in moving down sandbox barricades to St. George, proves to be incorrect. He did plant these barricades at a great distance from the Costa Rican camp, and threw Lebty round shot towards it, but neither side enriamed any damage. It is doubted if Colonel CAYORE got back to Rives with his thirty men and the eighty men last landed from the Sierra Necoda. If he again attempted to cut his way through with the men and the provisions landed from that steamer, it is probable that all fell into the hands of the Costs Ricans at the Jacote ranche. If not General Bosquer reached Sau Juan del Sur soon enough to get them.

The deserters who left on the 4th of March do

It is positively asserted by some of the desert ers now here, that WALKER's men had refused to again attack the enemy. They were willing to defend Rives if attacked, but nothing more. I do

SYLVANUS M. SPENCER, who took the steamers. came passenger on the Panama, and goes to New-York. He deems it impossible for LOCKSIDGE to reopen the river. He says he may take Castillo, but it is not possible for him to get San Carlos. He says it has been greatly strengthened by competent engineers, and that it has twelve can non mounted. Among these are four 24's, three of which were dug out of the ruins of the old fort where they had been buried for 70 years, and which were found to be effective pieces. Sun Carlos is defended by 250 men. It is estimated that there are not remaining on the river more

than 250 men in Locksidor's force.

COL. TITUS TAKES A DRINK. "Col." Tirus, the Kansas bully, went to San Francisco on the Sierra Nevada, having, it is said, been cashiered by Lockstogs for cowardice. The following account of his attack on Castillo I translate from the Album Seminal of San Jose After describing the first attack of Tirus upon the Castillo, which was defended by only 30 men. and the taking of the river steamboat Scott by the fillibusters, which the Costa Rican commander says was so riddled with ball as to make her use less, he goes on: "About mid-day Col. Tirus sent in a flag of truce, and modestly demanded an unconditional surrender. I replied that this was impossible, without the consent of the commanding General, and asked for twenty-four hours to get his decision. I went down to the lines of the fortification, and took a drink with Colonel littus. He told me he had a large battery of cannon, of great calibre mounted for the attack, and that his force consisted of 1,000 men. This appeared so gasey, that I paid no attention to it, but resolved to resist to the last. At 10 o'clock on Thursday we heard tiring in the hills, and loud shouts and vivus for Costa Rica, which we answered, and in ha f an hour afterwards Captains ALVAREZ and ORTIZ with 60 men, came to our succor, having driven the enemy from his position at the point of the bayonet. The fillibusters fied, throwing away their arms, ammunition, and provisions, so that the road for two miles down the river was strewn with them. Fortunately for Colonel Treus, a steamboat arrived at the embarcadero just in time to take them off. On Saturday we reseived 40 more men, and are now secure against all the fillibusterism in the world. The fillibusters lost 140 men. Our loss was trifling, except that an officer. SALVADOR ROJAS, was killed." Some of your cotemporaries are an unbelieving

dated in Nicaragua, that "WALKER's men were beartily tired of the hard service, and not fifty of them would remain a day longer in the country if they could get out of it." I presume their doubts will be dissipated when they glance over the list of deserters, for only about forty days, hereunto an-

set, and affect to doubt my assertion in letter.

Pansais, he gave a perimptory negative. It was this refusal that forced the authorities to furnish them through tickets to the States. The men are very ragged and dirty, but will be put in a little more confortable condition by the charitable here. Most of them give as a cause for their desertion the brutality of their officers, and the utter indifference of WALKER as to their hard treatment.

CHRIS LILLY and MIKE BRANNIGAN, whom I wrote you were caught in a little schooner, and carried into San Jose de Guatemala, charged with supplying WALKER, have been released.

The President of Nicaragua, at Leon, having rought from the Conzejo Consultivo power to punish persons who might express treasonable sentiments, the Council amended the proposition by recommending the establishment of a proper police to seep things straight in that respect.

The Boetin, of Leon, says the Clarendon-Dallas treaty is more acceptable to Nicaragua than that of 1852, and that the Nicaraguan Government is F. W. R. willing to accept it.

The Partition of Nicaragua-More About Sir Robert McClure.

special Correspondence of the H. Y. Daily Times.

BAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 7, 1857. Besides the arrival here of near two hundred men who deserted from Rivas and the service of Gen. WALKER, the most important news I can send you is an account of the proposed partition of Nicerages among the other Central American States. What I send concerning such partition you can rely upon implicitly, as I have the word of efficials holding high and responsible position in the Government of Costa Rica, for every statement I make in relation to that subject. You will ste by the newspapers of Central America, that large numbers of troops are concentrating in Nicaragua, and knowing, as you must, from the present feebleness of Gen. WALKER's force there, that they are not required for his destruction, you may be surprised. The accounts are true. Lanze forces are concentrating there, but not for the purpose of fighting General WALKER. It is not supposed that they will be needed for that. They are gathering there from Costa Rica, from Guatemala and San Salvador, for the purpose of preventing any delay in carrying out such resolutions as may be adopted by the Plenipotentiaries who are now assembled as San Miguel, at the request of many of the wealthy natives of Nicaragua, to decide upon the most desirable way in which to divide Nicaragua among the other States. Senor Don MONTUFAR, Minister of Foreign Affairs, left here on the 17th of February as the diplomatic representative of Costa Rica. The other States-Nicaragua included-have sent theirs. Just before he left, a number of the most extensive proprietors and merchants of Nicaragua visited San José and desired President Mona and his Government to use all possible dispatch in the capsummation of the desired proposition. The interests of the Leonese and Granadians have always been inimical to each other, and since the time when Nicaragua gained her independence, she has suffered continually from consequent internal

they balieve, be the means of preventing further trouble or bloodshed. It is intended that the partition shall be nearly

contentions; and therefore, in her present desolate

condition, the contemplated arrangement will,

Costs Rica will take both banks of the San Juan Hiver and the Territory between the lake and the Corribean Sea. Hondurus will take Chontailas. The rest will full to San Sulvador. And if so, it will be a great acquisition. For San Salvador is the most populous for her extent, and a removal of many of her inhabitants into the new territory would, it is believed, be a relief from which great benefits would be derived.

In agreeing to this arrangement, it is understood that Nicuragua will require each of the States to keep a sufficient firce in the territory they may receive, to preserve peace and security to person and

It is also understood that all the Powers interested will stipulate that after the lapse of a number of years (to be named) the fragments shall be permiten to unite ogain as an independent Republic, witheut apposition, if they shall desire to do so.

The above are the main points before the Convention, and it is believed that they will be agreed upon, unanimously, without material alteration. ROMAN RIVAS, son of President RIVAS, has taken a military command under Gen. MORA. and is now serving at San Carlos.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails in Costa Rica

and the other States in favor of the able and energesic conduct of President Mora. A large reinforcement was sent from here on the 1st of March. It numbered about 800 good soldiers; and when the steamer Panama arrived at Panama, on her return trip from Gautemala, she could not get her cargo of coffee on board, because all the boats were engaged in the transportation of troops. Costa Rica is now in a position to send larger reinforcements than before, because the coffee has been gathered, and the natives can afford the time. The President has declared that if General WALKER is not either dead, or otherwise out of the country within fourteen days, he will march in person at the head of all the available men he can raise, and out out the light of the blue-grey-eye forever. Since the desertions from WALKER, the natives are enthusiastic, and are willing to follow him for that purpose.

The foreign merchants of Costa Rica are contributing liberally to the support of the Army. Shipments of specie are made monthly from the Treasmry to the region of San Carlon for the payment of expenses, among which the salaries of all the Americans who are engaged on the lake and other Loats, under the Costa Rican flag, are paid punctu-

Capt. Spencer, who did invaluable service in the brilliant manœuvre by which the Transit was seized from the enemy, reached here on the 10th of last month, and received the most distinguished consideration of the Government. He was offered any military rank he desired; and besides, I understand, that he received satisfactory pecuniary remuneration for his services. I have heard \$50,000 mentioned as the sum paid, with many complimentary remarks. He leaves here, carrying with him the sincere thanks of the Goversment, for the purpose of returning to New-Yorkbis home. He will probably visit San Salvador and Gautemala, in the Passama, and return to the United States via the Isthmus. He appears a little worn by the anxieties and fatigues of the great work he has performed.

When Capt. Spencer was leaving the army. and while near Liberia, on his way to San José, he was not a little surprised at coming up in a company of Gen. WALKER's Rangers, armed, and procreding in the same direction. There were from 40 to 50 of them, and he soon learned that they were proceeding to accept the terms of protection A. Shriton. Before they left they published an law deserves a good deal of praise for law deserv offered by the Costs Rican Government. You

and company deserted from. [This address will | To a proposition that he should take them on to has arrived here, each with the mouth piece of his instrument in Ais packet. About 100 of those who have deserted from

WALKING army during the past few months, m. tend remaining. Bootmakers, tailors, and plowmerical do well in this country. Quite a number of the deserters offered to join the ranks of the Costs Ricans, in order to have an opportunit: of averging the cruelty they say they received from Gineral WALKER.

SIR ROBBRT M'CLURE AND THE SCHOONER GRANADA.

I have seen a peculiarly bombastic account of an interesting interview between a lieutenant un der Sir Robert McClube and Captain Faysoux, on the deck of the schooner Granada, in the service of General WALKER, and also of an interview between SIR ROBERT and General WALKER himself. It is a pity to spoil it. But the facts, I believe, are that Sir ROBERT sent on board the Gramida a request that Captain FAYSOUX would come on board his ship with his commission and papers, which the Captain did without so much ado an in stated.

Sir Robert went to Rivas, not so much for the opportunity of an introduction to Gen. WALKER, as for the purpose of offering British protection to any who might deserve it. Several ladies applied for protection, and it was given. They stated that Gen. WALKER had refused to give them any food unless they would go into the hospitals and dress the wounds of the soldiers, notwithstanding they were sick themselves. Mrs. Dr. Posr was among the numler who returned under the protection of Sir ROBELT and the British flag.

The schooner Granada, formerly called the San Jose, belonged to an American citizen of Boston, Capt. Morron, who in five years of hard sea service, tracing between Panama and Guatemala, had succeeded in saving sufficient to purchase and freight the schooner with tobacco and provisions-In June of last year Capt. MORTON left Sonsonate, San Salvador, with his schooner and cargo, valued at \$7,500. When off the coast of Nicaragua, a sterm arose which forced him to take shelter in the harbor of San Juan del Sur. His vessel and cargo were seized immediately by General WALKER. Captain Monron made a protest to Mr. FITZGERRALD, the Vice Consul, and afterwards went on to Granada and applied to United States Consul WREELER to interfere in his behalf. Mr. WHEELER refused, without giving any reasons. Becoming embittered, he complained, when he was called to General WALKER, who told him that any additional remarks would send him to prison. He then applied to WHEELER and WALKER for a passport, and was refused. He was detained in Nicaragua some five months, and was then sent to San Salvador. From there he was taken by a friend to Panama, where he obtained employment on the Isthmus. From there be forworded his protests and complaints to the United States Government. What action has been taken

upon them, you may know-I do not. [We have learned that the case has been brought map as follows:

tefore General Cass, and that some action upon them will be taken as soon as existing circumstances will permit. ED. Times.]

It is said by some who have arrived from Rivas that that post is so well surrounded, that a fillibustero cannot put his head two hundred feet out of Rivas without being fired at.

Condition of the Fillibusters at Rivas. THE BELATIVE STRENGTH AND CONDITION OF THE

PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF RIVAS-NUMBER AND ORGANIZATION OF WALKER'S FORCE-THE OFFICERS-HOSPITALS-VOLUN TEELS-RATE OF MORTALITY-FOOD OF THE ARMY-PERSONAL-FORTIFICATIONS OF THE ALLIES-OPERATIONS AGAINST ST. GEORGE-JOCOTE-REVIEW OF THE MILITARY OPERA-TIONS OF WALKER SINCE HIS ENTRANCE INTO NICARAGUA.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ASPINWALL, March 19, 1857.

I have followed your instructions in regard to parties interested for and against WALKER in this place, and by gleaning and sifting a huge mass of information, gatheren from friends and enemies, and especially from the crowds of deserters who are nurhing through, have acquired wha seems to me a tolerably correct o inloa of hi strength and condition. It will not be enconcazing on the whole, to his friends, but had I even visited the camp at Rivas, I should not have obtained so full detais or as near to the truth. Since much if it is if a personal character, and other pertions only such as could have been obtained from officers in the fillibuster service, it is unnecessary for me to apologize for not sending you the names of my informants.

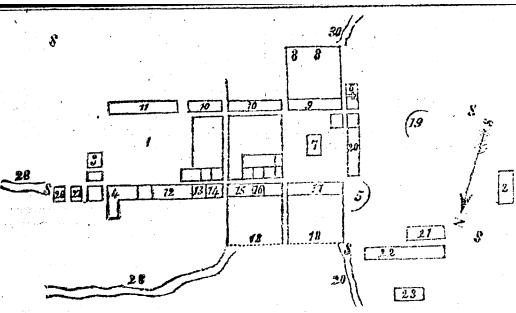
PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF BIVAS.

The plan of the fortifications which you received by the last mail, is generally accurate, except that the Malano Hospital is placed too near Hanningsan's half-moon work.

The saturban mud houses, which used to hold two thirds of the native population of Rivas, have been torn away, leaving only the central blocks of solid adobé mansions on the four sides of the Plaza. The city is thus converted into a large square fort, with double walls, inclosed by an immense courtyard.

Other obstructions, which might furnish a cover to an attacking party, such as orange groves, cactus fences, and the like, have also been removed. Barricades have been erected where they seemed to be required against surprise, and a half-moon hattery to protect and command the hospital on the west side of the city. This battery also covers the approaches to the Plaza on that side.

You will find the officers' quarters, and other positions in the city, marked and numbered on the



PLAN OF WALKER'S FOFTIFICATIONS AT RIVAS.

1. Plaza. 2. Malano Hacienda, used as a general hospital, facing HENRINGSEN's half-moon battery.

2. Large unfinished church, with walls of great thickness, and flanking walls protects the east side of the Plaza. 4. Artillery quarters.

6. HERRINGSER'S half-moon breast-work, on an emi-

nence, commanding the N. W. angle and two sides of the city, and the hospital. 6. Etrong church, capable of sheltering six hundred

men, with heavy doors; on the south side of the city, near the S. W. angle. This is the point of rendezvous in case of sudden attack, or being driven from the Plaza, and will be the last point held, if the Allies should succeed in taking the city by storm. The road to Jocoté and the Transit opens behind this church, the only way of retreat in case of a sudden evacuation

7. The quarters of General SANDERS; a strong post-

6. Heavy barricades.

9. Ordinance and arsenal; the main point of defeace. 10. Quarters of the 1st Rifles.

11. Dr. Coll's house, now occupied by the Quarter-

12. Civil office of the fillibusters, called "Hacienda." This is the general office of treasury, supplies, &c. 13. Quarters of Col. Don BRUNG NATZIMER, a pot

officer of WALKER's. He is a young German of good family, rather wild.

14. Rangers' quarters. 15. Rifles' quarters.

16. Quartermester General. Has charge of goods and chattels, conveyance, &c.

17. Commissary. He is relieved of one-half of his duties by the " Hacienda men," who bring in cattle, a lathe. curry cacuo, dic. 18. Barricades. 19. Small barricades, liable to afford a lodgment for

storming parties, but commanded from the hospital. cont's parch 20. Runger's yard, walled in.

21. Rangers' quarters. 22. First Infantry quarters.

23. Lakova's buciends, on the Laroya estate, on the porth side of the city, left to entice the enemy; commanded by Hanningsen's work. 24. Quarters of Walker, opposite to what was for-

merly Hanny Gottle's store; a strong adobé house. 25. Fortified wall, with loop holes.

26. Quarters of General HENNINGSEN, on the road to St. George. . 27. Quarters of H. K. Rogens, head of the supply

and treasury office, called by the natives "Confiscator General of the fillibusters." 28. Road to St. George; two and a half miles west

to St. George, and half a mile farther to the lake 29. Road to Obraje and Granada, north-west.

St. Road to Jocoté, a cattle estate, property of BENEY GOTTLE. There are two roads or trails to

number and organization of the pillibusters. Up to the 7th of March, the number and organ-

ization of the Fillibuster force was as follows: The Fust Rifles.-This body of men were formerly and still are, the best portion of the fillibuster army. They were formerly commanded by Col. Anderson, of New York. At present this force is cut down to 25 na; second corps of rifles numbered jointly about , 150 efficient men, at the date of my latest informa

Infantry. This body of troops numbered four hundred, all told, on the 10th of last December, says one informant, a friend of the cause. At present, however, the number is reduced to seventy-five. Their weapon is the musket. Neither Eifles nor Infantry have knives or pistols. Ords once. There are 12 men in the ordnance, and

20 artillerymen. The ordnance consists of three large 6-pounders; one Spanish 6-pounder, with a chamber for canister; one Spanish 4-pounder; two 12 pound howitzers; and four very small mortars. These latter are mere playthings-too small to be serviceable. With only 90 mon left of the old ordnance corps...the rest were destroyed in Granada-it would be neces sary to take others from the infantry to assist in working the guns during an action. The cannon are trained to bear upon all points where an attack may be expected. At present they command the st. George road, the east and west entrance to the Plana and all the points covered by HEHMINGSEN'S work. To work all these guns and morters, a force of 59 men. in all will be required, covered, of course, by the Infantry and Rifles.

Arenal.—They are 20 employees in the arenal. whose business it is to keep all the weapons in good order, make cartridges, canister, cast lead balls about rod iron nuclei, &c., &c. They were attempting to make a 12-inch mortar of bell-metal from the old church chime. There are no shell for a mortar of this calibre. On the 3d of March there were 160 round shot for 6 pounders, made of lead and iron They have a small steam engine at Rivas, in the erdnance Department, and were making efforts toward

Rangers The regular force of rangers (mounted) consists of 75 men, carrying rides and a few knives. Good horses cannot be found, at present, in Nicaragua, and the rangers use, mostly, an inferior sort of mules. The ranger service is at present the most important, the subsistence of the army depending upon their exertions. They are employed on scouting-parties, convoys, and give informution, such as can be had, of the movements and numbers of the allies. Their weapons are the rifle or

Commissary Rangers.—A force of 25 mounted men are continually employed in the provision service, and are especially attached to the Commissary Department. These are, perhaps, the best men in the army. Commissary Department -There are 15 persons em-

pleyed in butchering, distributing provisions, and taking charge of stores. Quartermaster's Bepartment.—There are 20 in the

offices of conveyance, in charge of mules, goods, &c. Civil Service.—10 in the department of supply and treasury, and 8 in other civil service, constitute the civil and police force. There have but little to do at

the supplies, The entire force thus constituted consists ofarmy 345, employees not in the army 67; civil service 18; total, 480 persons, who can be counted on in case of un attack.

THE OFFICERS. The responsibility of the campaign rests upon

WALKER, but the person recognized as superior to all others in military knowledge is Gen. HENNING-SEN. He is said to be of English birth, and ex-

tactician in WALKER's camp, I can offer you no opinion as to the actual capacity of HENNINGSEN, when he is compared with such commanders as Scorr and Worth, but it is supposed that he would have been a very respectable officer in any army. HERNINGSEN is a man of fine, quiet manners, a gentleman in bearing, imperturably cool. and a thorough enthusiastic in his trade, which is strictly that of a military adverturer. He is generally beloved, and the onition has been freely expressed in camp that had he been the sole conductor of the war affairs would have gone differently. I have been led to form a different opinion. It was not so much the skill or the great soldier that was wanted, as that of the statesman. A line of policy at once firm, humane and conciliatory. would have endeared the Americand to the mative population. Cruelty may be sometimes required. but a steady policy of cruelty, never yielding nor pardoning, must be supported by inexhaustible resources, and the highest degree of military skill. ALLIES AND PELLIBUSTERS IN NICARAGUA-Even then it must finally fail in producing the only desirable fruit of a conquest-the content and happiness of the conquered. I am inclined to believe that Henningson is something of a martinet and fogy in his military management, and that a Makion would be more likely to succeed in Central America than a Wool or a HENNING-SIN. The opinion is somewhat hustily formed, and I may wrong Henningen, who is certainly much above the regular mob of military adventu-

It requires to small an amount of min-

tary knowledge to be entermed a great

WALKER'S STAFF. WATKER'S staff consists of Lieutenant BRADY 2 Captain Hoor, and Captain J. M. BALDWIN.

of Scrapaqui notoriety. HOOF and BALDWIN were both educated as engineers, and are well spoken of by all. Neither of them are regularly in the army, Barnwin being cominally the Solicitor of the fillibrater chief; but as there is no law, just now, in Nicaragua, Balbwin turns his talent to better account. He is said to have been formerly in diagrace with Walkish for giving good advice. Hook is a sturdy soldier, of great physical power, and of a kind and simple disposition. WALKER must be con-clims that he is in great danger when he is compe led at length to keep two honest, plain spoken sordiers near bis person, instead of the old crowd of flatterers and drunkards. These latter, however, have mostly gone to their account. Of Brany I could learn nothing. With two men like Hoor and Ballowin continually near him WALKER is in less danger of assurfication or conspicacy. These men might leave him or openly condemn him, but they could never betray or injure the man that treats them. Balbwin was born in blexico, of American parents, on the Isthmus of fehauntepec, and

HENNINGSEN'S STAFF.

speaks French and Spanish like a native.

HENRINGERN'S staff is composed of two efficers, one of whom was formerly a circus rider, and is retained by Gen. HENNINGSER not only for his equestrian skill, but because he is a good clerk. HERRINGSER declares that nobody in the army knows how to write. In fact, he suggests that the mames and paper of the fillibusters have been shamefully negligent of their education. I could not learn the name of the other officer on Hanningsph's staff.

GENERAL SANDERS. The staff of General Sannus is composed of an

officer who goes by the name of "Fat Jack,"

noted for his bravery and corpulancy, and is an invalid on centches, and Lieut. Stones fermerly an orderly of General Fay. General Saxanno io a rollicking bottle companion, "drunk," says my informant, "all the time. In fact, he makes a boast of having been drunk seven yours." An anecdote is related of this jovial effect; which shows to be sober. Not long ago a portion of the fillibuster army was at Virgin Bay, for I know not what reason; they went, there, perhaps, to exercise their legs with the murch. Suddenly, a cloud of smoke on the horizon indicated the approach of the steamer Virgin, then in possession of the Costa Ricans. The order was immediately given for every man to conceal himself; which was done, and the steamer came close to the landing. A ew moments longer and she would have come alongside the pier, and a rush from the town would have secured her. Just at this crisis General SANDERS and an officer named Conway spring out of a drinking shop, hollesing and vocificating. The Costa Ricans sur the movement and quicaly withdrew the steamer out of rifle range. CONWAY was afterwards killed in battle. Sandens it is said, was employed in California to drive the free settlers off tracts of land claimed by the real ertate owners of San Francisco. In Nicaragua his occupation is reversed. Himself a "free settler."

he drives off owners. COLONEL ROGERS. H. K. Rogers, an Irishman, who was fermerly

a pork merchant, fills the office of fillibuster treasurer, paymaster, "confiscator," and general agent of supply and demand, the demand being somewhat in advance of the supply. He has the honorary title of Colonel, is reputed brave, and drunk regularly from 10 in the morning until midnight. Many laughable anecdotes were related to me of the various deceptions he uses to persuade the soldiers, employes andereditors of WALKER that they will by and by get something for their labor and money. This man is said to have been the inetigator and acti e agent of that grand system of confiscation and universal seizure, which, more than any other cause, has roused up the entire landed and merchant interest of Central America against the fillibusters.

General FRY was always a favorite of WALK-ER's, and when he retired from the army was presented with a fine estate, called, I believe, Resario,

a cocao (chocelate) hacienda, in the immediate vicinity of Rivas. Another report says Rosario was given to Captain FAYSEUX. It is surprising that General FRY, muster of so fine and valuable a property as the Rosario, with a house upon it large enough for a prince's retinue, should have resigned his fillibuster commission, and retired to California. Before leaving he took off some two hundred dollars from his estate of Rosarie. I suppose he will by and by come back and get more. Funny man, that General Fay, and very quiet. THE GOVERNOR OF MAN JUAN BEL SUR. The Governor of San Juan del Sur, under the

fillibueter rule, was a Mr. Nukank, of New-York, a very handsome, gentlemanly person, with fillbuster ideas, and a turn for the real estate business. Walker gave him five hundred scree en the Transit road, and the Governorship; he succreded in raising some four or five thousand dellars for WALKER while in that position, making himself personally responsible for a part of it. He had a pair of stocks at San Juan, in which it was the fashion to put disorderly Americans who obstreperously demanded passports, refused to do military duty, or complained of the fillibuster chief. Failing at last to obtain any more money, he was displaced, and a very strict and religious person, named Campeater, installed in this important and present, and act as volunteer riflemen, or assist in valuable office. CARPENTER was supposed to have money, or at least the power of getting it, which is the same thing. San Juan del Sur is a salubrious and rather gay village, composed of three saverns and two stores, all of which are alternately aucked by the Conta Ricans and fill busters, as they march through. The inhabitants dre, con-

requertly, not wealthy. The society is accordant with that purity and simplicity of manners which prevails in soaCise opposite to that of the Mormona.

HOSPITALS AT RIVAR Before plunging into the wide sea of personal anecdote, I must finish my description of Rivas by giving you some accounts of that part of the population who are of no service in time of war, but are on the contrary consumers of food merely, a burthen and expense. The largest class of these are the patients in the hospitals.

In the Malaño Hospital there are six or seven rooms, containing (March 1) in all about 120 patients, one-fifth of whom were getting better. the rest lingering with fevers or wounds. I have a rough draught-plan of the hospital, furnished me by a steerage passenger who went up on the Tenmesses. He says he found it in the third story or attic of a tavern at Sun Juan, The Surveyor's name is on the back. With it are two other documents of equal interest: a badly spelled letter to Mayor Woop, from a man who seems to be dissatisfied with the country, and will come home if inducements are held out by the Mayer, and another from a person named Brannigan, who, it sappears, was sent away from San Francisco by the Vigilance Committee, and stepped on his way to Join WALKER. BRANNIGAN'S letter contains some very coarse language. He insists that the Vigilance Committee were WALKER's agents in the recruitang service at San Francisco, but the poor man was evidently in liquor when he wrote.

On the back of the plan of Malaño Hospital there is a list of names of persons who have taken up land by soldiers and settlers warrants on the Transit Road. There are twenty names, most of them illegible. I could only decipner Frezograld NUKERK, CARPENTER, MURRAY, PATTON, LAING CLAY, GARRARD and McDonald. This may be McDonald of San Francisco, agent of Gabrison If so, he is the reputed conneger of the famous "seizure of the steamers," since imitated with great eclat by the Costa Ricans. The entire blame of that affair is laid by the Aspinwall people upon WILLIAM GARRISON, a handsome, smart young man, who married the daughter of Gen. ESTELL. of California. But I am continually diverging from my subject.

There is another hospital at the east side of the Plaza which has about 50 patients, making 170 in all. This does not include sick persons in quarters, officers or citizens: the total number of sick In Rivas did not exceed 200 of the entire popula-2ion 20, per cent., which shows an unusual salubrity of the atmosphere, compared with other parts of Nicaragua. Rivas is considered a very healthy place, black vomit not being near as frequent as at PLOATING POPULATION OF RIVAS.

There is a loafer and citizen population of about

20 persons in Rivas, several of whom are grog-selders and small traders. Three liquor shops are found to be ample for the army. A portion of this citizen population are persons who have found it impossible to get away from Nicaragua, passports being in general refused, even to women and children: Of women and children there may be 40, Amer-

Joan, German and Irish. At least ten times that number have gone into the country, but many of the women have returned home on the death of their husbands, and some have died. MATIVES IN RIVAS.

There are none of the original population left in

Rivas. Dr. Cole, an old resident, and fermerly one of the principal civil aids and advisors of WALKER, has fled. He is said to be at Sopoa, in Costs Rich a place which I cannot find on the map. The natives in Rivas, six or seven males and about thirty women, are prisoners brought in by the rangers to perform compulsory labor. They make bread of corn; prepare chocolate, and cook for the VOLUNTEERS.

Between 75 and 80 volunteers from San Francis co arrived by the steamer of early March. WALK ren's plan is to throw his volunteers into action as goom as possible; before their first courage and enthusiasm shall have evaporated. The last three monthly consignments of fillibuster volunteers from San Francisco have been successively 75. 48. and 75, or 198 in three months. It is clear that California, the land of adventurers, is not enthu Biastic. Public interest has in a great degree sub-Bided, and the new plan for the purchase and occupation of Sonora by the United States offers a gafer yent: for restless spirits than the marshes of Nicaragua. Volunteers sicken very soon; in three weeks all will in some degree suffer from the cli anate. The actual mortality, wounds and fever. seems to be about twenty in the hundred, monthly

RATE OF MORTALITY AND LOSS.

The statements of the New-York and San Francisco papers in regard to the rates of mortality smong Americans in Nicaragua are undoubtedly exaggerated. It was never at any time as high as fifty per cent. a month and has sometimes fallen to fifteen and even ten in the hundred, monthly. On the 1st of December last there were 250 sick and 2140 well men at Virgin Bay; 400, sick and well in Granada; 300 sick and well men, women and chil. rdren on the Island of Ometepé, (see San Francisco papers;) 80 men on the river San Juan; 20 in Virgin Bay: add 100 stragglers, women at the various posts, tavern-keepers, &c ... total, 1,290, which is a full estimate, and exceeds all the official reports. To these must be added 380 volunteers, who artrived from New-York, New-Orleans, Texas and San Francisco, making a total of 1.670 persons all fold, which is as near an estimate as could be made of the entire population, exclusive of San Juan del Norte, up to the 10th of December. Of these, 140, 89, 20, 480, 50 and 300 were effective men of all arms, giving an armed total of 1,070 men, scattered over various points, December, 1856.

Before the arrival of the 80 volunteers from San Francisco, early in the present month, the force at Rivas was reduced to 430 men-showing a loss of 640 men by all causes in three months, being sixty per cent., or twenty per cent. monthly.

The entire white population of Rivas and San Juan del Sur, the only points occupied by Americans, consisted of about 20 at the latter, and 678 at the former,—the latter composed as follows: Army, 430; sick and wounded, 170; loafers. hucketers and barkeepers, 30; women and children. 40; to which add 8, general officers and staff total, 690 Americans at Rivas and San Juan del Sur, which being deducted from 1,670, shows a loss of 980 men, women and children in 90 days-a lit-Jess than sixty per cent. of all the population, or Ewenty per cent. monthly, as before stated.

CAUSES OF LOSS. Of the 980 who disappeared from Nicaragua cluring the 90 days, at least 300 must have desorted or got away by stealth. The desertions from Rivas for the 45 days previous to the 7th of March, overrun 140 from the army alone; 75 of these were rangers, or persons who had volunteered into the ranger service for the purpose of securing a mule for horse to desert with. When any person applies to be admitted into the ranger service. WALKER zells them that he cannot afford to lose his horses Of these men, 27 went off in a body, and several conspiracies for large bodies to desert, have been detected. They go into Costa Rica. Many are overtaken and shot. Of the 680 whose disappearonce must still be accounted for, we may millow 80 to have left by the steamers, with or r i hout passports. Some 80 more were taken or oriven down the river by the Costa Ricans, leavfing still 520 to be accounted for, of whom about 1150 have been killed or dispersed and lost in the Inch by the two battles of Jorote and the three sittacks on St. George. The remainder have died

The social system at this happy village is the pre- | WALKER. I pay no attention to official reports gotten up for the use of recruiting officers, and confine my confidence to private and reliable sources. The ratio of loss in battle has increased very much during the last five months in consequence of the improved shooting and better weapons of the Costa Ricans and Guatemalans, who are now rather superior to the Fillibusters in point of armament. Deaths by fever among acclimated men who have been several months in the country are few, but among new comers they are frightfully numerous.

FOOD OF THE ARMY.

Plantains grow abundantly in the vicinity of Rivas. They are like large bananas, are esten as we have them here; roasted, raw, or boiled, They are bad for new comers. Beef jerked or roasted fresh, when there is any, three-quarters of a pound to each man, is the ordinary ration; eight or ten chocolate beans, and a handful of bruised corp. make the soldier's daily living. Salt is pleutiful: sugar fluctuating. WALKER has a quantity of hardbiscuit concealed, in case of extremity. The soldiers believe that the officers use it secretly, but that is a calumny. Such things were done formerly, but not at present

The native women (priseners) bruise the corn and cacao, and prepare them for use. Fire-wood is abundant for culinary purposes. Beef and plantains grow daily more scarce. The men may have to fall back at last upon chocolute and hard

PERSONAL ANECDOTES AND GOSSIP.

My principal informant hints darkly at an attempt of the native women to poison the corn cakes (or tortillas). I'wo or three privates, on another occasion, planned to poison WALKER, but the consideration that they might kill two or three others at the same time prevented the exeention of this very wicked and silly attempt. WALKER is decidedly unpopular with the majority He never relaxes his grim defiant style, " and seems rather to take pleasure in inflicting death." This, we must hope, is a calumny. After the escape of a body of 27 rangers, who

went off with the best horses in the camp, the fillibuster chief was in a horrid humor for several days. Some rangers seeing a frightened Frenchman look out of the bushes on the Fransit road, immediately seized and took him up to WALKER. The chief was standing at the door of his quarters when Monsieur was brought up. "What shall I do with this man. General?" said the Lieutenant; "we found him on the Transit road, dodging about in the bushes." "I think," drawled the chief, in his peculiar masal voice—inherited from some bloody old Covenanter-" I think you'd better take him to the Plaza and sho-o-t 'im." The Lieutenant gave the order. A ranger collared the shivering Mousieur with one hand, and jerking him along to the Plaza, threw him off with a thrust of the arm, clapped the muzzle of his rifle to his eye, and—off went his head. This affair was talked of by some as a "cold-

blooded murder."but a timely threat of "the stocks," a favorite weapon, silenced the imprudent talkers This Frenchman was in charge of a ranche belonging to a Mr. CHARLES PATTON, of San Juan del I have by me a score of characteristic anecdores

of the General and his supporters, picked up at Aspinwall and Panama, from returned volunteers. deserters, and officers returning home, but I cannot give space or time for such dubious stuff. A few thrown in as we move on, will suffice. There is a peculiarity about the postal arrange-

ments among the fillibusters which strikes the observant mind. Either Rogers, or the Chief himself, are the Postmasters of the concern. Ali letters, consequently, pass under the eye of one or both. If they are directed to, or come from parties suspected to be at enmity with the cause, they are, of course, opened and examined. Any disaffected person, or who is not immediately in favor with the fillibuster Chief, is liable to be considered dangerous and to have his papers examined. A gentleman who went this way from California, last January, cautioned me earnestly against writing freely to friends in the fillibuster army. and told me a striking anecdote—which I will not repeat here—of the mischief to those friends, that may result from it. I suppose these are necessary conditions of despotic power founded on brute force. It is not the man that must be blamed, but he system. As soon as Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, San Salvador and Guatemala shali have thoroughly been subdued, there will be a better system of government devised.

Courts martial on deserters are discontinued

They are mere formalities, a torture to the vic tim and a bore to the officers Every man is pre sumed to be deserter by intent, and consequently if seen outside the camp is shot down by any armed party who meets him and who are not also deserters. A number of the best men in the service, whose names were given to me, have come through by the way of Costa Rica. I mentioned that of Mr. SHALTON, bookkeeper in the Department of Supplies; Mr. LEROY, of the "Hacienda" Department; Dr. Cox, anotherary; and some 150 more, have taken the risk of leave without leave. It will be hard to fill their places. and their desertion demoralizes the body of the army, reduced as it is to a more remnant, and deprived of its best men and worthiest officers. These men to a man condemn WALKER as a com. mander or as a statesman. WALKER and his officers, of course, tell very hard stories about the cruelty with which prisoners are treated by the Costa Ricans. The reverse is true. I have satisfactory evidence in the person of numbers with whom I have conversed, who came through Costa Rica. When a man is missing, he is said to have "gone to the mountains." General Fax will be complimented by learning the fact that a certain "orderly" of his deserted, in company with Bowly Cex, Mr. SEELTON, and CHARLEY LEROY LEROY is said to be an old border man, and Shellton has been known to go five days without food on a former occasion, when pursued by theenemy. They were a strong party, and in the language of Dumas, "they were not such fools as to allow themselves to be killed or taken." Lawyer Tirus-not the Tirus-keeps one of the

three groggeries at Rivas. There are two sides of the story about Col. Tirus. Some say the talk about the 24 hours armistice at Castillo is bosh: that Tirus could not have done

H. K. ROGERS, after being cut off by the Costa Ricans on the San Juan, went down to Panama, and navigated along shore from Panama to San Juan del Sur in a small boat. A plucky navigator Up to March 7 there had been no communica-

tion between WALKER and LOCKRIDGE by way of the river. The friends of Captain GRIFFIN, of New-York, will be pleased to hear that he is still in good health and unhurt. He is a fine and popular efficer, and very influential with the men. ARMY GOSSIP.

WALKER speaks disrespectfully of Northern men; says he wishes no more recruits from "the purlieus of Bowery and Five Points." He prefers Southern gentlemen" from New-Orleans, to blackguards from New-York.

Not long ago a pack train of angar was taken by the rangers at Buenos Ayres, three miles from Rivas. Aguardiente is scarce, but there is still liquer enough to get drunk on. WALKER'S SPEECH.

After the early morning attack on St. George, when only twenty-five of the men would fight. WALKER made a speech to the remnant of the

march of 600 miles through four hostile nations to the wealthy and well-fortified City of Gustemala. On the contrary, Guatemala was coming to him. "I believe," said my informant, "that WALKER is just a little crazy. He has had his brain stuffed with rhetorical trash about CORTEZ and Pizanno. and stories of the bucanneers, and having no power of calculation, conducts himself like an ordinary desperado, who can't go home. He has not shown military talent; his finance has been managed by others, and he is in fact the feeble and unconscious instrument of a few bold speculators in Panama, Aspinwall, California and New-York, who are using him and his men just as they do Irish labor on the Isthmus-to make a road for themselves through Nicaragua." Poor fellow ! :f this he true, it is a sorry picture of misguided ambition. If the ancient Peruvians and Mexicans had been armed with minnie guns and rifles, as the Costa Ricans are now, CORTEZ and PIZARTO would probably not have figured in Prescorr. The rum distillery of St. George, which was formerly rented to a man named TEMBROEK-

brother of the TENBROEK of sporting notorietyhas been taken from him because he refused to pay \$1,200 a month rent, during the time his rummill was in the hands of the natives. He has gone home to California. His partner in the business, Col. Burrs, formerly of the United States berder service, was badly wounded in an attack on the mill, and is still at Rivas.

A great deal of sympathy was manifested by the officers and seamen of the American vessel of war at San Juan del Sur for the fillibusters, because they were Americans, and had fought bravely against desperate odds. "I was much gratified by the kindly sentiments manifested for us by these men," says a deserter, "and I believe one and all of them would have given two months wages to get us off safely under the powerful protection of Uncle Sam." A very brilliant conversation is reported to have

taken place between Capt. FAYESSOUX, or FASsoux, of the fillibuster schooner at San Juan, and the American naval officer. I have heard five or six new versions, but shall send none of them, as they are not authentic. THE WAY THEY GET MONEY.

One Coch, a deserter who was shot down on

the road, had \$483 upon him. The problem is, where and how he got it. Nobody knows. There was none in the treasury, so he did not get it there. The pursuers quietly divided \$333 among themselves and turned over the balance \$150 to WAL-ELE. A lucky haul. The rangers ride out on the country roads as far as they dare go and search the haciendas and cottages for money, dothing and provisions. Sometimes they find a handful of dimes on the person of a native woman, money made by selling corn, liquor, or tortillas to the fillibusters. Coin is thus kept in circulation. No money has been sent to WALKER from California or the Atlantic States for many months. THE PRINTING-PRESS.

Since the death of poor Owns Durry, who went into Nicaragua from New York, last April, as reporter for the Tribune; and was appointed by WALKER to the editorship of his gazette, the Nicuraquaense, there have been no more brilliant and able reports of victories, for the home market. HENNINGSEN'S reports are too near the truth to be of any service. WALMER has no press the only one in the country being at Castillo, in the hands of the Costa Ricans.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT M. GEORGE.

The interior fortifications at St. George consist of a solid adobe wall, ten feet in height, with loopholes, surrounding the square or plaza of the village, in the spaces not occupied by houses. The houses are pierced internally with loop-holes for musketry and rifles on each side of the streets leading from the Plaza. These are always occu pied by about five hundred men with rifles, minnie guns, and muskets, ready for any advance from Rivas. The entire force within the fortified wall and houses is estimated at 1.500, but may be much larger, all armed. By this time the new Guate. malean contingent has arrived, which raises the number at St. George to 2,500.

Within the wall and houses the ground is intersected by trenches five or six feet deep by two wide, all of which radiate toward the great church on the east side of the Plaza. These trenches can he used as rifle-pits and command every part of the great wall, and the houses. During HENNINGsen's cannonade the entire force dropped into the trenches-not a man of them was visible. Two thousand men can by these means disappear as it were under ground, and make their way in five minutes to the church, which they enter unobserved, or if they remain outside in the trenches their guns command the wall and houses on all sides of the Plaza. A fire of twenty-five hundred arms can thus be concentrated upon any one point attacked by the Americans. A few may have been killed by the cannonade, but it is impossible to get at the number of killed and wounded, unless the party attacked are comparatively routed and driven quickly off the ground, which has not happened in any of the five attacks made by WALKER during the last two months. The fortifications of St. George, which appear to be quite equal in effect to those of Rivas, were constructed by Chev-ALIER, a French army engineer, in the service of Guatemala. His rifle pits are similar to those made by the French at Sebastopol.

PROVISIONS TO ST. GRORGE.

St. George is near the edge of the lake. The steamer Virgin can be seen from the top of the church at Rivas. She was generally at Munigipa in the Island of Omorepo, and brings reinforcements and provisions every week from Chontales and Granada to St. George. She is managed by Americans, experienced river boatsmen, who were always enemies to the fillibuster cause, and who receive high wages regularly paid from Costa Rica. The same is true of the San Carlos, who lies usually at the entrance of the river San Juan, in the service of Gen. MORA. OPERATIONS AGAINST ST. GEORGE.

There were three attacks upon St. George during the two months preceding the 7th of March. The evacuation of Rivas by the allies was a measure of profound policy. Had WALKER remained in St. George, with the steamers at his command, the position was the best on the Isthmus. Even without the steamers it was better than Rivas, as

it gave access to the lake. The allies passec into St. George soon after he left it, and have thereby the advantage of a constant supply of provisions and recruits by the lake, while WALKER is dependant upon chance or such aid as he may get from California. For every pound of beef he can get by foreging, the allies can bring an hundred from Chontales, the great cattle country. For every recruit sent to WALKER from California, the allies can bring ten men from Guatemala, Segovia. Matagalpa, Granada, Leon, or San Salvador. Their position is not only tenable but excellent. and they are accustomed for the last thirty years to continual warfare, tedious and desultory.

The trenches and rifle-pits at St. George connect with the guard-house on the northeast corner, and the house formerly used by Gen. Hounsey for artillery, the church on the east side, (middle.) and the house called the Frenchman's store. From these three are supposed to be covered ways leading out in the direction of the lakes. The canonade of St. George took place from an elevation in the main road to Rivas, facing the church of St. George and overlooking the Plaza. There are no

advanced posts or redoubts between Rivas and St. George. WALKER has no men to spare for out-

bowever, he had not commenced his triumphant | made, a number of valuable officers killed, and | with his whole movable force, enters the suburbs of some 80 men killed or wounded. Loss of natives unknown reported 60.

> The second attack is said to have been by WALKER, on his return from Virgin, with the Rangers and 200 men. Retreated with loss and many wounded.

Then followed a canonade, three days later, and without result.

the roads between Rivas and the port of San Juan del Sur. It is the property of HHNRY GOTTLE and a native proprietor, Curazo, whose interest was confiscated by WALKER. GOTTLE and CURAZO used to supply the mules that were wont to carry the bassengers and freight across the twelve-mile transit road. They had a contract for that purpose with the old company, and Gorren subsequently made one with WALKER, but seeing the bad appearance of affairs last October, left Nicaragua on pretence of business, and is at present in Aspinwall. GOTTLE is a man of good canacity, very shrowd and enterprizing, but has no enthusiasm for enterprises from which there is no profit coming or expected. Jocote was seized and fertified by the allies. It commands the west. ern half of the Transit Road. From this point the allies have made several sorties. and have twice driven back a force of the fillibusters. Major CAYCAE, with 50 men, approached Jocote, and was repulsed with loss. Two days later Gon. SAN-DERS, with 150 men, attacked it, and was also driven back with heavy loss. It is reported a strong detachment from new reinforcements of the allies moved from St. George, joined the old garrison at Jocote, assisted in the repulse of San-DERS, and followed him up rapidly in his retreat towards kivas, dispersing, killing or wounding one-half his men. The loss by desertion, wounds. killed and missing in the five attacks on St. St. George and Jocote, all which were unsuccess. ful, is supposed to have been not less than 150. of whom 50 were lost at Jocote.

It was further reported at Rivas, before the sail. ing of the steamer of March 7, that the allies. following up SANDERS, had made a general attack upon St. George, and were repulsed with heavy loss. No certainty as to the number of Americans killed, or the allies destroyed. If there was a general attack, the Rivas force is reduced by at least 100 men by the affair of SANDERS and the attack of the allies. But I have no certain information, nor can get any from deserters here, as those who came through this time were not present at the three last engagements. It was said that the cunponade at Rivas was heard on the Transit Road, at FITZGARALD's-a plain impossibilitythe distance being fifteen miles over a mountain-

formation, and official reports, which lie before me, some of which, and that the greater part, is gross absurdity and falsehood, I cannot shut my eyes to the conviction that the career of fillibusterism in Nicaragua is rapidly drawing to a close. Two more well-directed and prolonged attacks of the allied forces from St. Geo.ge, Jacobe being still occupied by them, will reduce the already small force of WALKER to a mere handful, hemmed in on all sides by an exasperated enemy. That enemy can afford to lose a thousand men in battle. and still have enough left to overpower the remnant of the fillibusters. I have just learned that the young LACOYA.

When I review the entire mass of rumors, in-

one of the last native proprietors who adhered to the fillibuster cause, has long since joined the Costa Ricans, and is an aid of Gen. Canas. Talking. with a deserter to-day, a decent man once, but now poor and shabby, he said: "I'm a mean-looking fellow now, but at Rivas worse; we were all lousy, and sore-footed with jiggers." REVIEW OF GEN. WALKER'S MILITARY OPERA-TIONS SINCE LANDING IN NICARAGUA.

After the military details with which I have furnished you, the subjoined list of fillibuster operations in Nicaragua will be an appropriate adden. dum. It appears that about thirty-seven military events can be counted, from the first battle of Rivas to the late rumored attack and repulse of the Allies. (March 5,) inclusive. Of these, twenty-five have been losses, or defeats, for the fillibusters. In seven WALKER has met with a success, amountng, in three instances, to a decisive victory. In four, one of which was the attack on Obraje, by HENNINGSEN, (who withdrew after driving in the outposts of the enemy,) the result is doubtful. the entire line of operations has been stained by gross military misconduct on the part of subordinate officers, (whose deaths have generally saved them from disgrace and criticism.) and has not been illuminated by any of that fine intelligence and skill which, in all other wars conducted by American leaders, has shed such a brilliant lustre upon our arms.

1. First Battle of Rivas. Loss. - Americans, after fighting, bravely retired with loss.

2. Battle of Virgin Eag.—Gain.—Nicaraguans put to complete rout.

3. Occupation of Granada.—GAIN.—A small force

of the Nicaraguana driven out.
4. Battle of Santa Rosa in Costa Rica.—Loss.—Tetal rout of Americans, one-third the force destroyed.

b. Second Battle of Rivas.—Loss.—One duy's fight

ing; Americans retired in haste, leaving the Costa Ricans in full possession. Loss by all causes, one-fitth of the entire force

6. Maragaipa Bracusted by Walker.—Loss.—Americans fall back upon Leon.
7. Leon Brocuated by Walker.—Loss.—Americans fall back upon Manaqua.

1811 Buck upon manaqua.

8 Chontoke Green up by Walker.—Lous.—Americans obliged to leave Chontales. only obliged to leave Unontrace.

9. Execution of Managua.—Loss.—Americans fall back upon Massaya, and Allies follow them closely, oc-

cupying as they leave.
10. Battle of San Jacinto.—Loss —Loss of one-afth
the attacking forces and of Colonel Byron Colus. Al-

lies remain in possession.

11. Evacuation of Tipstaps.—Loss.—Americans have now lost all the Upa country.

12. Evacuation of Rivas and St. George (Hornsby.) -Loss.—Hornary retires to Virgin Bay.
13. Costa Ricans enter San Juan del Sur and sack

the place.—Loss.—Citizens taken prisoners. FATSHUX obliged to draw out of the harbor. 14. First Attack on Massaya.—Loss.—While WALK-EE is fighting at Massaya, Granada is attacked by the 15 Rescue of Granada .- GAIN .- WALKER leaves

Massaya and marches back upon Granada. Allies are 16. First Battle of the Transit Road. - Loss. - After a day's fighting Hornsey retires, loaving the allies in possession of the barricades.

17. Second Battle of the Transit Road.—Gain.—

WALKER, with his entire force of 600 to 700 men, com-pels CARAS and Bosquer, with an equal force, to re-tire from Sen Juan del Sur upon Rivas. American loss in both actions about 30. Native loss unknown. 18. Second attack on Massaya.—Loss.—Americans lose one fourth killed, wounded and missing, and fall back on Granada.

19. Eracuation of Granada.—Loss.—Hospitals moved to Ometerá. 20. Naval engagement Costa Rican vessel sunk .-GAIN .- FAYBOUX, with two guns, sinks an enemy four times his size with four guns.
21. Destruction of the small forts at Granada.—
Loss.—Fort at the landing taken: garrison massa-

22. Destruction of Henningson's command.—Loss. HENNINGER remains two or three weeks shut up in Granada, with immense less; 240 men destroyed.

23, Attack on the hospitals at Ometope.-Loss .-Islanders driven back, but baggage and hospital stores 24. Rescue of Henningsen. - DOUBTFUL .- WALKER goes to the rescue of HENNINGSEN, and saves with difficulty eighty men, losing sixty killed and wound-

25. Bracuation of Ometepe. Loss .- Hospitals moved to St. George; WALKER concentrates at St.

George.

26. Attack upon St. George.—GAIN.—Allies driven back by the California recruits.

27. Allies evacuate Rivas.—Doubtyul.—Walker occupies Rivas, leaving St. George and the lake shore to the allies.

28. Steamers taken by the Costa Ricans.—Loss.—

Communication with San Juan del Norte interrupted.
29. Attack on Obraja - Doubtful (?!- Hanningsen retired without making an impression on the allies.

20. First Attack on St. George.—Loss.—Henningsen
"was ordered to drive them from St. George, if it
could be done without too much loss!!" Failed to do Lost, by his own admission, "79 men." Lieut. ELIPPEN Says 90. The loss was probably much

St George, attacks, and is driven back under a de structive fire, with the irreparable loss of O'NEL and other invaluable officers.

22. Third Attack on St. George.—No Regult.—Fired

one hundred rounds at an invisible enomy hid in the entrenchments. The allies did not move under the 32 Cancer attacked near Jocole. Loss CAX-OR with fif y men driven back, losing several men.

34 Second attack on Jocota—Loss.—Sanders with
150 men defeated and driven back with heavy loss to

33. Repulse of Allies from Rivas.—Gain.—Allies follow up Sandass and attack Rivas, repulsed with less. Loss of the Americans unknown. By previous

Jocote is a ranch, or cattle hacienda, on one of experience probably 60 men. 36. Taking of Serapiqua by Lockvilge.—GAIN. 31. Tirus repulsed from Castillo.—Loss.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIES.

Costa Rica papers will inform you that three thousand troops are to be added to the allied forces, believe only the half of that. Costa Rica will raise five hundred men, and about a thousand will join from San Salvador and Guatemala. A crowd of mountaineers, irregular troops, and freeboooters are coming down from Segovia and Matagalpa, who will completely exhaust the country around Rivas. All the excesses committed by these savages will be charged upon the allies, but it is impossible for them to govern a tumultuous horde of outside barbarians. The entire native force investing Rivas, and by this time occupying San Juan del Sur and the Transit Road, may be estimated as follows: Guatemala, Honduras, and miscellaneous, 1,500; Nicaragua, 800; Costa Rica, 1,500; robbers and camp followers, 400 or 500, scattered over the region between Granada and Rivas. Total, 4,000 or more. Expected contingents of the allies, about 1,500; total, 5,500 men, in arms against WALK-RR, who cannot have at this moment a residuary force of more than 400, of whom not 300 can be thrown into action at any one moment of time. WALKER can hold out about three weeks longer on his reserve of hard biscuit and cacao; but by this time the Rangers are probably killing their mules for meat. The fate of HENNINGSEN'S command of 350 or 400, which perished in Granada invested by 2,000 of the allies, is evidently in store for WALKER and his force in Rivas. But in this instance, unfortunately, no one can get to his rescue. His best policy would be to move into Costs Rica and lay down his arms. This course alone will save the remnant of his force from detruction. He is just strong enough to make a favorable capitulation. Soon it will be too late even for that. It is no longer possible for him to apare an armed escort to bring his fresh recruits from San Juan del Sur to Rivas. If he does so, there is danger of an overwhelming attack and massacre at Rivas. Those who go home by steamer will communicate the proclamation of

The Deserters from General Walker's Camp at Panama. Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times. PANAMA, Wednesday, March 18, 1857.

Many of the deserters from the "Man of

the deserters in Costa Rica, and all other parti-

culars worth knowing. There is nothing from

San Juan del Norte.

Destiny" are rick in experience. It would be a profitable thing for some one of your graphic pensters to bag one of these live fillibusters—take him home, wash, feed and clothe him-untangle his hair, crop his beard, scent him with cau de rose, smooth him down with bandoline, and when he gets fat, and comfortable, and chatty, put a nice regalla between his lips, spread him out on the best lounge, and then squeeze him. What tales of wrong, oppression, iron-healed despotism, of hearts broken, hearts desolated, innocence violated, murders, massacres, executions, he would spin. Sieges, burnings, and blowing-up of cities; battles on land, sea, lake and river, would roll out from under his tongue, until your pen waxed weak with the record. He would tell you of God's image devoured by buzzards on the roadside; of hospitals full of cholera, fever and mortification: of unahrived men thrown into deep pits and old wells; of tender youth, like that of the Kentucky boy, riddled with balls by the executioner for sleeping at the pickets; of the stolid indifference of maturer age, when seated in the tatal chair. He could gorge you with horrors. The picture would be a dark one-very dark-shaded all over-with little or nothing to relieve its sombre hue. A few moonlight serenades to the glossy-haired senoritas, on the sweet, balmy evenings, down by the great lake, in the old city of Granada-a few flirtations with the less thoughtful and scornful of the pearly-teeth maidens of Massays—a few fandangoes in the war-worn city of Rivas-might be thrown in. Betting away rerip-horse-racing-cock-fighting-duels of the chivalry and the pleasant amusement of stripping altars of their silver, and young girls of their rings and keepsakes-might make up another chapter. PIERRE Soule's soliloquy, when he laid his head upon his pillow, after negotiating with the broker of New-Orlcans for the sale of these little abstractions, would read well. But I am laying out too much ground for a couple of DERBY's wide-line volumes. And, besides, the poor deserter has got a call from his old friends, the chills and fever. by this time, and must go wrap himself up in blankets. put mustard on his legs-steam himself with boiling water-take quinine-and die. The book might be dedicated to WILLIAM WALKER-the Man of Destiny..." with the blue grey eyes." WHY LEROY DESERTED.

Among the fugitives is C. LEROY, of the Haciends Department. Lanoy is a printer, and has worked for BLAIR & RIVES in Washington,--last, in the office of the Alta California, San Francisco. He got the war-fever, went down to WALKER. paying his own passage, \$150. He took down few hundred dollars worth of medicines to speculate on, sold them to the Surgeon-general, and got a cash order on the Treasury. He took it to WALKER for his signature. "Mr. LEROY," said the fillibuster chief, "I should think you might contribute this much to the Government." "I am sorry, General, to refuse, but I think I have already contributed enough." "Well, sir, when the Government is in better condition, bring it to me again and I will sign it." Mr. LEROY will probably not trouble him for the cash. Well, I was going to tell you why LEROY da

serted. He is not a hard-hearted man, but it often became his duty to act as if he was. A week or two before he left, WALKER sent him a few miles out of Rivas, with orders to bring in every body he might find living on a rich hacienda, for the reason that the owner was reported to have left the country. LEROY found three or four young children, a housekeeper, and a brother of the owner. He brought them away, midst tears and protestations, and they were shoved into the common carcel of Rivas. A day or two afterwards he was ordered to visit another haciends and bring away the inmates. A son of the owner was reported to be with the enemy on the river. LEROY found only some servants and two beautiful young ladies, sisters of the foolish officer, who thought it no harm to fight for his country. In haste and tremblingly, they made up a scanty wardrobe, came into the presence of the patriot General, who, without a word of explanation, sent them to herd with thieves and vagabonds in the military guard-house. "Am I a man or a brute?" feelingly inquired Leroy of himself-and coming to the conclusion he was not the latter, he described WALKER'S JUSTICE.

Maine, was the original contractor with the Democratic Party of Nicaragua, "to colonize the country. He sold out to WALKER. Then he went

said that the boyish sincerity and almost childish softness which marked the character of Col Br-BON COLE, and made him beloved with a halfpitying affection, was associated with a coolness and courage unsurpassed in the veterans of Mexico. In the midst of mortal danger no man in his presence dared be otherwise than brave. The heroism of his soul flamed in his eyes, and gave a touch of noble valor to his homely and innocent face. His name stands last, but brightest of all, on the long list of forgotten heroes whose bones are mingled with the poisonous earth of Nicaragua. In him. on the fatal field, of San Jacinto, fell the last advocate of gentleness and conciliation; and long after "el General," the hated, is driven from their native soil, the women of Nicaragua will name with grateful remembrance, "el Colonel," the just, the brave, and gentle-the shield of innocence, who "would not make war upon women and children." Poor Colk! one fatal evening, when the wine-cup circled freely, after having once refused, took command of a little squad, and attacked the strong and well-defended position of San Jacinto. Most of his force were killed and wounded, and he died on the field with a builet in his breast. "Say to my mother that I did not forret her, even when the battle was the hottest. Take the cash scrip I have ... \$8,000-to General WALKER, and ask him to regulate it in her name." His comrade took the scrip to WALKER. "COLE is killed, you say. Well, the scrip must go into

return to Nicaragua. WALKER made him a Lieu-

tenant-Colonel. An eloquent fellow-goldler has

estate in the vicinity of Rivas. WALKER thought he ought to contribute "to Government" \$5,000. But the old man was short of money, and so gave \$2,500 in corn and other produce, and asked for a passport to go to his relatives in Costa Rica to bring back the balance of the assessment. He succeeded in getting the money, and was on his return, when the Costa Rican Government, getting wind of the affair, had him arrested. This mishap of the old man was duly represented to WALK-ER, but he would hear no excuses about the money. neither would be wait a day longer for it. So Es-PINOSA's haciends was confiscated, his family dispossessed, and his cattle driven to the shambles. The estate was given to some favorite. PIERRE Souls got one confiscated in this way; but it would be a hard-hearted man, one whose conscience was a marketable commodity, to live on that estate. HON. PIERRE SOULE'S MACIENDA. Half way between Rivas and the ruins of Gran-

he hands of the Public Administrator." And Cour

THE WAY HACIENDAS WEEK ACQUIRED.

An old man, Espinosa by name, owned a rich

was his bosom friend!

ada... I was going to tell you the story of this haciends, but the one-armed companion of my poer friend has commenced an affecting story of Cour's chivalrous conduct, when a rough band of halfdrunken soldiers had burst upon a house full of women, and how they fell on their kness before him as he lifted his sword to strike down the recreants, and my eyes are filled with tears. I can write no more. The Deserters from Walker's Camp in New-

York-Important Statements. HOW THE DESERTERS ESCAPED.

According to Mr. Jonus. about fifteen to twenty deserters from Gen. WALKER'S army came on by the Illinois from Aspinwall—their passage being paid to New-York by the Costa Ricans. Not far from 100 had previously left for New Orleans on board the Granada, their passage also paid by the same parties. Our informant conversed with several of the deserters on the Illinois, and gathered from them many particulars connected with their flight from Nicaragus. Taken as a whole they exhibited the most forlorn and pitiable aspect. being not only sadly deficient in the quality and in some cases even the quantity of their wardrobe. but bore unmistakable traces of disease, suffering and destitution. Their faces were sallow and bloated, occasioned chiefly by a long abstinence from wholesome food, and the excessive use of plaintains, and maduros—the latter a kind of vegetable of an astringent nature.

The deserters represent that they belonged to a

party who left Gen. WALKER's camp at Rivas.

and having traversed a considerable portion of the

country, reached Panama, and thence came on to New-York. The ruse adopted to get off safely was as follows: The party, which numbered about 65 started out from camp mounted and provided, besides their arms, with machucas, ostensibly for the purpose of foraging. After reaching a safe distance, they surrounded the officer in charge, by previous concert, and required him to decide inetantly to accompany them, or go as far as the half-way house, on the road to San Juan del Sud. He refusing to adopt their proposition, was left at that place, and subsequently, as supposed, made his way back to camp. The party proceeded on to one of the nearest seaports, name not mentioned, and continued to follow the sea shore in hones to find an opportunity to escape out of the country by some steamer. They finally made their way to to San José, the capital of Costa Rica, and held an interview with General Mona, who received them with great cordiality, and urged them to remain in the country, promising large inducements; but finding them bent on making tracks as soon as possible, he exerted himself to raise voluntary contributions, and succeeded in collecting the required amount, with which their passage was paid to New-York via Aspinwall. It is said that the expenses paid to this city of each man was about \$75. The deserters speak highly of the treatment they received during their stay in Costa Rica. But they speak less favorably of an American Consul, to whom they applied for assistance, who, being probably in the interest of WALKER, or one of his sympathisers, turned the cold shoulder. The consuls of other Powers, however, to whom some of their number, being foreigners, applied, received them very kindly, which induced others of them, though Americans, to represent themselves as Englishmen, in order to secure better treatment. At one of the seaports of Costa Rica the deserters went on board the coast steamer Panama, which was then running in the place of the Columbus. under charter by the Panama Railroad Company. It was at first proposed by the Costa Ricans to pay the fare of the deserters only to Panama, but the captain of the Panama declared that would be or no use, as there was no work to be done in Pana

be to New-York. THE CONDITION IN WHICH THE DESERTERS LEFT GEN. WALKER AT RIVAS.

ma, and if sent out of the country at all it should

Mr. King states that he also had lengthy conversation with some of the deserters, and learned that the number said to have forsaken WALKER during the last two or three months, is not less than 175. The majority of them went on to New-Orleans and New-York, some to San Franciaco, and a few, at the last advices, remained in Costa Rica. WALKER was said to be surrounded at Rivas by General RIVAS, with an army of several thousand men. His force was reduced to 800 men, half of whom were sick or disabled. The inducements influencing the soldiers to forsake his cause were numerous and powerful. The men were reduced to the necessity of eating plantains and other vegetables in undue quantities, and were eldom able to indulge in more substantial fare, except when they could go out and shoot a hog or some other domestic animal. This was attended with difficulty, as the natives were zealous in pre-BYRON COLE, an old schoolmate of mine in serving their property; and sometimes the strenuous efforts made by them to save their animals, led to collisions, in which WALKER's men occasionally hot them down on the spot. And when the sol-

diers were fortunate enough to get a hog to reast,

down to Honduras, gold-hunting-didn't succeed very well-went home to see his mother, (he had a come into this calculation. I have no reliable to cooperate with the City of Guatemala." On the 7th of this month, the City of Guatemala. The City of Guatemala and the City of Guatemala. The City of Guatemala

and seldom went in to the hospitals, or gave any personal attention to their inmates. He latterly exhibited a morose and vindictive spirit, the result, probably, of accumulating disasters, and took care that any of the natives, or his own men, showing disaffection to his cause, or who had incurred the suspicion of being hostile to it, were severely dealt with, and not unfrequently hanged.

It was reported in Costa Rica, before the deserters left that country, that WALKER had made overtures to General Canas, the leader of the Alies, offering to capitulate on condition that he and his men should have leave to withdraw from Nicaraugua unmolested, and convey away with them all their arms, ammunition, and effects. To this CANAS replied, that every man might leave in safety, or settle in Costa Rica if they preferredwhere grants of land were offered as an inducement-with the exception of WALKER, who he felt disposed to hold on to if that gentleman should chance to fail into his hands.

THE DESERTEAS ACCOUNT OF THE CRUELTY OF WALKER AT THE RATTLE OF RIVAS.

Mr. C. Goodwin, of Boston, a returned Californian by the Illinois, relates the substance of various interviews with the soldiers from WALKER'S camp, both the deserters and the discharged portion of them.

There were twenty of the deserters, and three who claimed to have received a discharge. Of the latter there was one who had lost an arm. They were, as a whole, onsciated, ragged and sick, and their whole personal appearance attested the truth of their narrative, which was substantially the same. The passengers took pity on them, and supplied them with hats, shoes and necessary

A portion of the deserters were in the town of Rivas when it was attacked at night by the Costa Rican forces, about the 5th of March. The report that WALKER lost no men was untrue-he lost more or less in every engagement; he also had hard work to bring his men into action. Every person who could stand and go, no matter how sick and weak, was compelled to fight. In one case, when an order was given to charge, some of these sick soldiers fell behind their ranks, unable to keep up from weakness, when WALKER turned upon and shot them down like dogs. Not a man of the whole party said a favorable word for WALKER. He was uniformly represented as most tyrannical, and destitute of feeling for the sufferings of his

Since the issuing of Gen. CANAS' proclamation, offering to send the fillibusters out of the country, they have no fears of being ill-used or shot, and everybody was deserting that could get away. They generally took this opportunity when sent out upon foraging excursions. Che most favorable reports do not set down WALKER'S available force at above 500, whilst others place it at not over from 200 to 300.

Their sufferings for food were most dreadful, and having no shoes, their bare feet were blistered in the hot sand, and torn by the omnipresent cac-

After their escape they met with uniformly kind treatment from the natives of the country, who gave them the best they had to eat; and whilst on the road to Panama, in charge of the Costa Rican piquet, their expenses were paid at the different stopping places, generally amounting to a dollar and upwards per day.

EXPERIENCES AND SUFFERINGS OF THE DESERT-BAS UNTIL THEY FELL IN WITH THE COSTA

GEORGE C. SHADDUCK, one of the deserters from General Walker's army, and one of the passen. gers on the Illinois, gave one of our reporters the following account of the circumstances under which he became attached to General WALKER's army, and the manner in which he descried therefrom, as also the malifestment he and some fellow deserters received at the hands of a detachment of the Coeta Rican army, by whom they were captured and conveyed to Ban Jo∉é i In April, 1856, the narrative commences. I found

myself in San Francisco, with but \$60 in pocket, and 2,500 miles from home. I was hesitating whether to write home for more money and wait patiently its arrival, or to go to work and earn some forthwith. Before I had fully determined what to do, I formed the acquaintance of a gentlemanly individual who was enlisting recruits for General WALKER. Upon my explaining my position to this gentleman

he advised me to write home for what additiona funds I needed to convey me home, and in the interval of waiting a reply, invited me to accompany him in the next steamer to Nicaragua. He promised me a free passage up and back, and a pleasant time. I accepted the invitation, meanwhile loaning my newly found acquaintance my \$60, which he desired to pay out in the Ciry before leaving, but which amount he would punctually return to me on arriving at Nicaragua, where he had abundant funds at his command. In case he should be delayed, and prevented getting on the steamer before she left, he gave me a note to the Captain, which I was to hand to the Captain in case of his non appearance. This note, he said, was a request to the Captain to stop the steamer for him, and the request he assured me would be complied with. The gentlemanly man did not come on board the steamer. I handed the note to the Captain shortly after the steamer left the dock, in my simplicity supposing it to be all correct. The note turned out to be a piece of blank paper inclosed in an envelope. A ticket, which my gentlemanly friend handed me at the same time with the note, to assist me, as he said, on the steamer, in case of his detention, turned out to be a passage ticket to San Juan del Sur from CEITTENDEN's office, the agent, as I afterwards learned, at San Francisco, of General WALKER. I was not long in realizing the fact that I had been done for by my gentlemenly fr.end. It did not take me much longer to realize the further fact that I was bound to be done for on board the steamer, as also on my arrival in Nicaragua. To make the matter brief, I was accepted on board the vessel as a recruit for General WALKER. I was landed at San Juan del Sur as a recruit, with the other recruits. I was forced away with them to General WALKER'S headquarters, which was then at St. George, and was there received as a recruit. I explained my case to General WALKER. He would take no explanation, and I was compelled to submit and enter his army. Previous to going to Nicaragua I had no sympathy

with Gen. WALKER. What I saw on my arrival did not change my feelings. I disliked the war-was dis_ gusted with the army and the treatment I received. My only chance of getting away I saw was by deserting. To facilitate this purpose I disguised my sentiments and performed my duties with alacrity and seeming cheerfulness. No good opportunity presented itself for a long time till finally I happened to be commissioned with seven others to go to San Juan del Sur after provisions that had just arrived there from San Francisco. Entering upon this commission was the last of my serving under Gen. WALKER, but it was not the last of my troubles as the result painfully proved.

An Orderly-Sergeant was sent in command of the Commission referred to, and to each of us was furnished a good horse. We set out on the 27th of December last, taking from Rivas the Jocote road. After riding about two hours a halt was made to water the horses. During the ride one of the party reforred, half jocosely and half in earnest, to the expediency of deserring from WALKER'S army. I was not slow in taking up the suggestion. Some of my comrades I found were ready to accept the proposition. The only question was whether a majori'y stood ready to fall in with the proposal. As the best mode to find this out I suggested to one of the company, whose character as n weil-known wag I knew would excuse him in the eyes of the Orderly Sergeant, to ask the Sergeant if he would not take the vote of the Conpany to see how many stood for going on with the mission upon which we had been sent, and how many stood for descring from WALKER forthwish. The party to whom I made the suggestion did as required. The Orderly Sergeant directly put the vote, stating that

he should count none but honest votes. The first vote

was those who desired to desert. Every hand was in-

stantly uplifted in an affirmative response. "Are

you voting honest ?" asked the Sargeant, " We are,"

proceed to the Half-way House with view to get previsions for the journey to S Jo., th capital of Costa Rica, whither we concluded to go in acceptance of the preclamation of President Moza to descriers from WALKER We had but just left the Jocote road and entered on the Transit road when we suddenly encountered at a turn of the road some two hundred lancers under command of Gen. Bosquer, of the Costa Rican army. Before we could turn our horses they completely surrounded us, and took us prisoners. Our Orderly-Sergeant told Gen, Bosquar of the determination we had just come to to desert from Gen. WALKER, and that we had then entered on our journey to San José. The General would not credit this statement; and finding our passports to be San Juan del Sur, thought the statement made a ruse to blindfold them. He accordingly gave us in charge of a detachment of thirty men from his company. This detachment was ordered to convey us to San José, while Gen. Bosquer, with the main body, proceeded to St. George, his original destination, to join the allied forces there; he first, however, took from us our horses, which he retained with him. The company having us in charge at once took our arms from us, and fastening ropes around our bedies, attached to the pummels of their saddles, marched up the Transit road—they being on horse back while we were on foot. We shortly passed the half-way house, which was only a mile and a half distant from the place where we were captured. They continued on three miles beyond the half way house, and within two miles of San Juan del Sur, where they turned off on a trail leading to Guanacaste, a distance of eighty miles. Having advanced s me ten miles on the trail, still dragging us with them as they commenced, a halt was taken for the night. We were fortunately somewhat unexpectedly furnished with a good sup ply of jerked beef and plantains, which came very refreshing to us after our compulsory long walk, and not having tasted food since leaving Rivas in the morning. Two pickets were stationed to prevent a surprise from any advancing party. We were all tied together to prevent the possibility of escape should we attempt it. Our Sergeant, as also myself and others, protested against the treatment we had thus far been subjected to, insisting that it was very contrary to the promised treatment to deserters, emanating from the Costa Rican army. They persisted in disbelieving our story of intended desertion, and said their instructions were to treat us as prisoners of war. We found that representations and entreaty were of no avail, and made up our minds to submit to whatever fate might await us.

journey, having fastened ropes around our bodies as on the previous day. Not unfrequently would they gallop their horses, dragging us along after them. This day we advanced some twenty-five inties, and were disposed of for the night as on the preceding night. With three days further march, we were at length brought to Guanscaste. Our condition on arriving at this place can be better imagined than described. No relaxation was shown in the cruelty towards us-the only humane treatment was giving us enough to eat-such as it was-with occasionally a little aguadiente to drink. Our joints were so sore we could not bend a limb without pain, and our feet so badly swollen that it was with the utmost difficulty we could walk. With a majority of my comrades it was no better. It should be stated that one of our party whose limbs positively refused to support him any longer was, the last day, placed behind one of the lancers, on his horse. From Guanacaste we embarked on bunges for Pun-

Early the next morning the company resumed their

ta Arenas. This ride down the river gave us a slight chance to recover from our physical exhaustion. Under favorable circumstances this ride would have been very pleasant, from the delightful landscape of richest foliage covering the broad surface of mountains extending along the coast on the west side as far as the eye can reach, combined with the rich sky and mild temperature. As it was we had abundant time to chew the bitter cud of reflection, and while lamenting the bitter fate that first brought us to Nicaragua to serve under General WALKER, to doubly lament the sad misfortune of our present position. We were only some seven hours in reaching Punta Arenas, as the current ran with us. At the latter place we stuid over night. On the next morning we entered upon our forced march towards San José. This march was a repetition of our previous treatment. We were two days reaching the Costa Rican Capit arrival we were taken before President Moza and announced as prisoners of war. The President, without giving us a chance to say a word, ordered us to be closely confined, but to be well treated. We were conducted to the guard-house and put in a miserable, dirty and contracted apartment, overrun with all the insects and vermin indigenous to a tropical climate. We were confined here four days, when we were again taken before President Moza. On this occasion we were permitted to speak. We assured the President of our having lest R.vas. Gen. WALKER'S head quar ters, with view to desert from his army; also prom ised to accept the terms of his proclamation to deserters. The President was evidently impressed with the truthfulness of our statement, for he immediately commanded that the freedom of the city be extended to us, at the same time telling us, however, that if any of us were found outside the city limits they would be arrested and shot. Following this order we were removed to comfortable quarters and treated as acknowledged deserters from WALKEE. Our arrival at San José was on the 2d of January. Our stay in the town continued till March 2 tollowing. Meanwhile we found a number of deserters there on our arrival. Additions were made from time to time to the number up to the day of our departure. These deserters were all treated in full compliance with the stipulations of President Mora. They had abundance to eat, and where clothing was needed the same was furnished to them. Previous to leaving can José, I united with other deserters in signing an address to our countrymen under WALKHE, asking them to leave him, on the ground that he was a usurper and murderer. This document was signed without restraint or compulsion on the part of the Costa Rican Government. On the 2d of March I left San José, in company with

the seven who left Rivas with me, and other deserters, and proceeded to Panama, free passports having been previously given us to the United States. At Aspinwall we took the Illinois, and thence came on to the States. Individually I have no faith in WALKER or his success. The treatment I received at his hands on my first arrival in Nicaragua was not such as to prepossess me in his favor. Considering the unfortunate circumstances that first piaced me under his command, I felt justified in deserting. I have only to lament that I and my associates were so luckless as to fall into the hands of General Bosquar and the treatment we received on our journey to San José. All in all, my experience has been a bitter one. and I feel thankful at finally reaching home as sound in mind and body as I am. I have learned to be careful who I trust in future,

to say nothing of the shock my faith has received in fillibuster hands.

AN ACCOUNT FROM A DISCHARGED SOLDIER. THOMAS FRAZER, a discharged soldier from WALKER'S Army, came passenger by the Illinois. He left Rivas before the last battles, and traveled through Costa Rica to Panama. On the road he was overtaken by several small squads of deserters who had fied from the fillibuster camp. They generally contrived to escape when sent out as foraging parties. They all put a bad face on the position of affairs in the camp. At Panama, on the 17th inst., he was joined by two companies of California Rangers, who had deserted from Rivas, and thrown themselves upon the protection of the Costa Rican Government. They were a miserable emaciated set of beings, and were in charge of a small detachment of the Costa Rican forces, which was to see them out of the country. They took passage from Aspinwall on the steamer Granada for New Orleans. Some twenty other deserters, a portion from Greytown, came to New-York. General CANAS had been reinforced by near 1,800 men, and was about departing from Leon on the 10th of March to attack Rivas. Another detachment of a thousand men were already on the road to siege and hold San Juan Del Sur, to cut off any further recruits for WALKER from that point. The road was blockaded, and no intelligence had been received at Rivas of the 75 who landed from the Sierra Nevada. It was told them by the Costa Rican officers that Rivas would be

surrounded by a force 6,000 strong, and that WALKER No later news had reached Aspinwall from Look-

rumors brought by stragglers, who seem to have lost all idea of dates and events in their anxiety to escape out of the country; but there was nothing encouraging to be gathered from that quarter.

BIDGE and ANDERSON, but the uncertain detached

would be starved out in a week.

expressed that the long and uncertain contest might be brought to a close by some decisive struggle.

An Address to those who still continue to

eling to the Fillibuster Walker. Countrymen and fellow-soldiers: We, the under signed, destring to encourage you to follow our example, and leave a dishonorable and thankless service, do hereby piedge our word of honor as follow soldiers, and our brotherly faith as countrymed in a former land that the leave the second by foreign land, that implicit reliance may be placed by you all in the proclamations of the Government of Costa Rica, inviting you to lay down your arms, and prompting a free transit and senistance to the United States. States. The Government of Costa Rica goes still fur ther in practice than in the proclamations, for she allows (and protects) all | who prefer remaining and settling in the country to going home, to do so upon as favorable terms as she grants to any foreigners within her terminals. within her territory,
Since we claimed the protection of Costa Rica we

have been treated in such a manner as to cause us to regret that we over bore arms against her, and such as to inspire us with sentiments of respect and gratitude, very foreign to those with which bare and in-

tude, very foreign to those with which base and interested parties had inspired us by false representations, ere we had any other but hostile intercourse
with the natives of the State.

On the route into the country, from the time we
encountered the first Costa Rican piquet until the
present, all our wants have been supplied by the
Government or people, far better than the man-trap
Warker ever supplied them; and there is not a
doubt but that the Government will continue to supply them, until we either leave for home or take employment in the country with the view of settling here. or ment in the country with the view of settling here. Friends of all grades and countries now in Nicara-

reneas or all grades and countries now in what are the sake of humanity, to desert at once, and in a body, the man whom you full well know, by bitter experience, has but deceived you from the first more than the property of the property o ment you were engaged in his service by his interested myrmidens.

How many of you are there who were induced to How many of you are there who were induced to come to the country as peaceable emigrants? (some bringing wives and children.) How ware you received when you arrived in Nicaragua? Were you assigned land by the colonization office? Were you furnished with seeds and agricultural implements, and facilitated in taking possession of, and commencing the cultivation of your 250 acres (or more) of land? You cry along with us, no! And we respond what you full well know; you were handed a mucket or life at your introduction to Nicaragua, and told you were enrolled in some company to fight for the land you were to have, and fightfor it, too, against the natural and rightful owners of it; but above all, you were to fight to advance the mad ambition of a man so devoid of natural sympathies and the sentiments which ennoble human nature, that he would feel no comennoble human nature, that he would feel no com-punction of conscience in destroying a world, did he but think he would reign King, even only over its desolation.

To one and all who came with whatever expectations or under whatever inducements, we ask what thanks or emolument have you received, or can you expect to receive from impoverished Nicaragua thankless, unfeeling WALKER? For all the toils and privations, the night marchings and watchings, the hungerings and thirstings, the sickness, wounds and battles you have experienced, and suffered in one form or other, we answer emphatically and truly, none; where is the realization of all the brilliant promises from time to time made by the arch filli-buter and his myrmidons? vanished into thin air, or rather into the sulphurous vapor of villainous gun-

What benefit have you received, or are you likely to receive, from the hard fought battles of Rives, first receive, non the nard longht battles of Rives, first and second, Virgin Bay, Masava, or Granada, or the terrible sufferings of the return from Santa Rosa? Think of the horrors of the siege of Granada, where the sick and dying lay mingled with the dead and wounded; where impoent and helpless women and children were dying in your war statis from patential children were dying in your very sight from privation and sickness, while you yourselves were supporting a feeble strength, upon unnatural and loathsome food; to enable you to resist a victorious enemy; and vic-torious only through the notorious incorpability of him whom you looked to for guidance and direction And all these trials and horrors you have expe

rienced for no other available purpose but to gratify the wildest species of insane ambition, with which God ever scourged humanity for its sins. This man does not even possess the tast or ability to

gain and keep some small portion of the respect and affection of yourselves, his soldiers. You do not either love or respect him as a man, or counde in him as a good general. Why, then, do you still ding to him? Is it that you fear treacherous treatment on the part of an enemy who offer such liberal, even generous terms? If such should be the reason of your still adhering to a dishonorable God-and-man-ab. horred, and a falling cause, we tell you, brothers, dis-miss it at once from your minds, for the pledge we have given you, we call God and the world to witness There is no dishonor in the soldier's deserting a dis-

Desert it, then, one and all; and for the sake of

Desert it, then, one and all; and for the sake of humanity, by so doing, put a speedy end to the unavailing bloodshed and suffering which has so uselessly entitled Nicaragua to the epithet which once attached to our now happy and posceful Keutucky, of the "Dark and bloody ground."

C. Albert, late Co. A 2d Rifles; N. Nehlig, do. do. D 1st ln.; J. Francis, do. do. C 1st ln.; M. Dowdy, do. do. do.; T. O. Donald, do. do. do.; E. Morton, do. do. F 1st R.; G. Elliott, do. do. A 1st R.; W. Speirs, do. do. do. do.; J. McLaughlin, do. do. do.; H. Williamson, do. do. do.; Santa Anna, late Navy; S. S. Kornbacher, C 1st R.; Santa Anna, late Navy; S. S. Kornbacher, C 1st R.; C. P. Ellinwood, late Sargeant Co. C California Raugc. F. ramiwood, late Sargosin Co. Cosmornia Rangers; O. P. Goodwin, late Private do. do.; G. W. Cherry, do. do.; G. Barnhart, do. do.; D. W. Brown, do. do.; M. Baily, do. do.; N. Baily, do. do.; W. Redman, do. do.; T. A. Tinney, do. do.; D. Dedrick, do. do.; G. S'epper, do. do.; G. W. Paine, do. do.; J. L. Steiner, do. do.; B. France, do. do.; C. Stepper, do. do.; G. Stepper, do. do.; do. do.; G. S'epper, do. do.; G. W. Paine, do. do.;
J. Sreinneg, do. do.; P. B. Evans, do. do.; G. S. Love,
do. do.; R. Ruland, do. do.; J. Maloy, do. do.; L.
Sandford, do. do.; A. Shoeks, do. do.; R. Henry,
do. do.; W. Ahrberg, late 1st Sorgeant Co. A.
Rangers; J. H. Boyken, late Private Co. D;
W. Smith, do. do. Company B; P. H.
Lynch, do. do. do.; T. Stackhouse, do. do.;
U. W. Lester, late Corp. Co. D 2d Rifles: G. R. Rivers, late Private do. do.; J. Cunningham, do. do.; A.
Wammick, do. do.; F. W. Inmann, do. do.; C.
Burns, do. do.; R. J. Powers, do. do.; H. Hamilton,
do. do.; J. Farley, late Private Co. F. Rifles; W. M.
Hill, do. do.; V. North, do. do.; A. B. Watsone, late
Capt Co. Dep't; Geo. Hofman, late citizen, Dep'c.;
J. McClimont, late Co. A. Light Artillery; James
Percy, do. do.; T. W. Moseley, do. do.; Julien Stewart, late Co. B; E. Stewart, late Co. F ist Rifles; Pat
Deven, do. do.; Elst Rifles; D. Monroe, do. C. Co.
D; James Dean, do. do.; C. Hart, do. do.; C. Fulton,
do. citizen; G. Sickles, do. Co. D Light Infantry; G.
Ward, do. Seryt. Major 1st Rifles; W. P. Wascfold, Ward, do. Sergt. Major 1st Rifles; W. P. Warcfold, do. do.; Jas. Catlin, do. do.; R. Ingermann, do. do. Infantry; J. Ennis, do. do. 1st Rifles; C. A. Saelton, do. Hacienda Dept.; C. Leroy, do. do.; C. Brady, do. do.; W. M. Presley, late Co. F. 2d R.; J. Crofton, do. do.; Peter Friary, do. do.; W. U'Nell, do. do. A.

Operations on the San Juan. REPORT BY THE COSTA RICA COMMANDER OF

THE LATE ATTACK AND DEFEAT OF COL. TITUS AT CASTILIA FORT. Col. G. F. CANTY, Commander of the Costa

Rican defending force, thus writes:
"Expecting the fillibusters every moment, I got

both steamers that were manageable up the rapids, sent all the families away up the river, laid fire to the other two, and had just got my six pounders into position, when the fillibuster's steamer have in sight. At the same moment our advanced sentries came in, having been fired upon on all sides by the thieves in the wood. We mustered 30 in all, including four Nicaraguans, an American, and a Frenchman. At the first shot these disappeared, and in a few minutes I was blazing away below with ten men, and Don FAUSTINO MORIES DE OCA with twelve men was deing the same from above. The steamers were set on fire, but the fillishus-

ters contrived to board the Scott, and extinguished it, casting her adrift at the same time. As the Machuca was burning briskly, I advanced with two men and cast her adrift to float down upon The fire was now tremendous, and only the

smoke saved me. The Americans then got on board the Machuca, and made her fast again opposite to the houses, which were soon also in a blaze. From this moment it was a rain of bullets at my battery, which I kept going till night, economizing my fire for them whenever they attempted to form and charge. The embrasure of my piece was knocked to splinters, and two men were wounded at my gun, which

I served myself, loading with shot, grape, chain-shot and stones, with which I believe I did tremendous excution. By dark their fire slackened and my powder

gave out, so I spiked the gun, carried off the im-plements and lynchpins and retired in perfect order up the hill into the fort, expecting an escalade. It proved, however, that they had enough. From above, where they had killed Capt. RAFAEL Rojas and a sergeant at the other gun, I kept up a fire all night and riddled the Scott through and through. At daybreak they sounded a retreat and got the

Scott out of reach, working her by hand. With a glass we could perceive her decks covered with wounded. They, however, left a body of about 50 men to keep us inside, firing with great precision at the least visible object. In the night of Monday we got away a boat, and on Wednesday their steamer again appeared, so we expected another attack. About noon they sent a flag of truce, and a par-ley being granted, their Colonel, Tirus, modestly

demanded an unconditional surrender. To this we answered, on no account, without the General's consent, upon which he gave me twenty-four bours to make up my mind. I went down to the lines established, and took a drink with Col. Trrus. who explained that he had a battery of heavy you voting honest ?" asked the Sargeaut. "We are,"
was the reply. "I am with you, then," was the Sargeant's rejoinder. It was immediately arranged to

force for the relief of Lockhider. A general wish was

This had too bombastic an appearance, and we lay

in hope of relief, but determined to hold out to the lust. At 10 on Thursday movning, we heard a brisk fire in the woods, and Costa Rican cross, which we enswered, and in half an hour Captains

ALVARADO and ORTIZ relieved us, having driven the enemy out of their position, with the bayonets of 60 men. The fillibusters bolted, throwing away their arms, ammunition, and provisions, which we picked up all the way to their embaroadero, two miles down the river, and where, fortunately for them, their steamer came just in time to take them

away. On Saturday, we received 40 men more, and we are now impregnable to all fillibusterdom.

The steamer burnt was of no use, and the steamer

lost, we could hardly keep affoat, and are glad it

has gone, as it took ten men all day to bale her

out; we believe her to be too much damaged even to get down the river.

Guatemala. The Parama Star and Herald says:

"By observations made on board the Esk, the position of the port of San José de Guatemala is ascertained to be lat. 13° 56' N., lon. 90° 42' W. This is important to shipmasters, as the port is not even laid down on many charts, and on others it is incorrectly placed. Guatemala dates are to

The Fair of Esquipulas, which took place from the 6th to the 18th of January, was well attended. The sale of native woolen manufactures and cattle was brisk, but the supply of foreign manufactures far exceeded the demand.

The Chamber of Representatives have approved

of the propositions made by England and France

at the Paris Conference relative to the suppression of privateering, &c. They have also approved of the treaty made by the representatives of Central America at Washington. On the 17th ult., the Volcano of Fuego broke out into an active state of eruption, which continued

for some days. A great quantity of lava was ejected, but as far as is yet known no injury has been done to the towns and plantations in the neighborhood.

Salvador.

Dates are to February 26th. The Secretary of War in his report recommends that a small marine should be provided to protect the ports, and that a fort should be built at La Union. mounting from twenty to twenty-four guns and six or eight large mortars, to protect the entrance to the harber. The Point of Chiquirin is mentioned as the most suitable locatity for the fortification. He mentions that the government has lately purchased 1,000 probas (25 lbs. each) of powder, in addition to the stock on hand.

During the year ending September 30, 1856, the value of imports was \$1,046,720, being \$348,501 more than the previous year. The value of the exports during the same period has been \$1,285,-485, being \$238,785 more than the imports, and \$520,161 more than the exports of the previous year. The returns of exports are very incomplete, and it is certain that the value far exceeds the sum declared. The duties on imports have been \$223,288 at the ports, and \$16,650 at the frontier custom-houses. The expenses of government for the year bave been \$619,348, and the balance in the treasury is \$26,961, one-half in cash and onehelf in bonds.

The Chamber of Deputies have granted extraordinary powers to the President during the continuance of the war in Nicaragua, giving him authority to use the public revenue from all sources, for the purpose of carrying on the war. He is empowered to borrow money, either from private in-dividuals or Governments, on the security of the national income; also to impose forced loans from two to two hundred dollars monthly, to be repaid by instalments of 8 per cent. of the custom-house duties, when convenient.

A Government decree orders United States dimes to be taken at three-quarters of a real; a fine of three times the amount is imposed on all who refuse them at that value. The Assembly has ratified the treaty made by

the Central American Ministers at Washington. A law has been passed for the encouragement of a national marine, by which all national ships

from foreign ports are entitled to a deduction of one-fifth of the import duties. To vessels built in the country a reduction of one-half the duties is to be made. To entitle a vessel to these reductions, one-fourth of the crew must be citizens of Salva-