# ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE.

PREVIOUS ADVICES CONFIRMED.

## Retreat of Col. Lockridge from Castillo.

## The Attempt to Retake the Transit Abandoned.

The Fillibuster Force on the San Juan Broken Up.

Col. Lockridge About to Start for Rivas via Panama.

Particulars of the Explosion of the J. N. Scott.

#### LIST OF KILLED AND INJURED.

### STATEMENTS FROM RETURNED FILLIBUSTERS

The steamship Tennessee, Capt. PATTERSON, arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall and San Juan, via Key West. The Tennessee arrived at Aspinwall on the afternoon of April 4, landed her passengers and left for San Juan the same evening.

April 9, 10 miles north of Cape Antonio, the Tennes. see signalized ship Clara, standing north ; forty miles from the Cape passed the bark Cienfuegoe, standing north

April 10-The propeller R. Waterman, from Philadelphia for New Orleans, arrived at Key West.

The news from Nicaragua is important and confirms the advices received by telegraph.

Col. LOCKBIDGE advanced to Castilio on the 28th of March, with 300 men on board the steamers Scott and Rescue. He found the enemy had fortified Nelson's Hill, 250 yards in rear of the Castle, with strong breastworks, ditches, several large guns and 500 men. He retreated without making an attack and destroyed all the fortifications below Castillo, abandoning all hope of opening the River. He dishanded the two battalions of recruits and formed another from those who were willing to go to WALKER, via Panama.

April 2-The boiler of the Scott exploded near Serapiqui, killing and wounding about fifty of the officers and men. The sick and wounded were immediately sent to Punta Arenas upon the Rescue.

The Tennessee brought away all who were able to be removed.

Col. LOCKEIDGE was up the River with a portion of his force and a large supply of provisions.

The Tennessee left in the harbor of San Juan, April 6, H. B. M. war steamers Orion, Cossack, Archer, Tartar, Pioneer, and Intrepid.

#### Our Special Correspondence. FIRST EXPEDITION AGAINST CASTILLO-NEW DE-

VELOPMENTS ABOUT TITUS-SECOND EXPE-DITION AGAINST CASTILLO-RETREAT OF LOCKRIDGE WITHOUT AN ATTACK-REASONS-LOCKRIDGE ABANDONS ALL HOPE OF RECAP-TURING THE SAN JUAN-PROPOSES TO JOIN WALKER VIA PANAMA-EXPLOSION OF THE "J. N. SCOTT"-LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED-THE FILLIBUSTERS DESIRE TO RETURN HOME BUT CANNOT-THE BRITISH IN LEAGUE FOR THE TRANSIT, BTC., ETC.

SAN JUAN DEL NOETE, NIOAEAGUA, Monday, April 6, 1857.

The news I have to send you by this mail is of the highest importance. The events that have occurred within the past few days, have been utterly disastrous to the fillibuster cause. Col. LOCKBIDGE. finding the Costa Ricans too strong for him, has disbanded the force under his command, and having given up all hope of reëstablishing communication with WALKER by the San Juan, he has left that river in the complete possession of the Allies. The Colonel himself, with something less than one hundred men, still devoted to the cause, proposes to join WALKEB at Rivas, by way of Panama. I retrograde somewhat in date in order to give your readers a succinct outline of the important events that have occurred here. After the taking of Serapiqui on the 14th February, Col. TITUS, flushed with the prestige of success, demanded the right of proceeding with his party to attack Castillo, and on the 15th, aided by Gen. WHEAT, and by three companies, amounting to about one hundred and sixty men, with provisions and ammunition, Col. TITUS was taken up the river, and landed one mile below the fort, upon the same side of the river. He then proceeded round to the rear of the fort, when, upon his approach, the Costa Ricans set fire to the boats and the buildings in the place, and retired within the fort. The Colonel remained for several days, occupying Nelson's Hill in the rear, and overlooking the fort, without any damage being done to either side. Finally Col. TITES raised a white flag, which was immediately answered from the fort, and the representative of each belligerent party met. Col. TITUS demanded an immediate surrender, and he had five hundred men to back him. The Costa Rican officer then read an order from the President of Costa Rica. hat all Americans who should fall into his hands should be forthwith put to death; that he could not surrender without consent of Gen. MORA, but that within twenty-four hours he would decide. Col TITUS gave him the time to consider. Just before the expiration of the twenty-four hours, a small body of Costa Ricans came through the woods from up the river, and fired upon one of the piquet guards, who came running to TITUS, saying that the Costa Ricans were coming upon them. He was told to go back to his campany and give them fight. "But," says the guard, "there are more than five hundred of them." Col. TITUS replied; "The h-I there is! Then we had better run-save yourselves, boys," and started upon the run, with one company with him, some of them before and some behind him. One of these reported afterwards that he never saw so fat a man run so fast before! Gen. WHEAT had left before him. In the meantime the other two companies had not heard the order to retreat, but fought the Costa Ricans well, and after killing some of the enemy, and losing themselves a few men, they succeeded in driving the enemy back. The Costa Ricans were, in fact, retreating, when some one asked, "Where is Col. Tirus?" Another replied, "Why, he left us some three-quarters of an hour ago,"-whereupon they all retreated, and followed the lead of Tirus, leaving their provisions and ammunition in the rear. They found Col. TITUS about two miles down the river. When they all met, Col. TITUS said, "Now, boys, let us stand and fight the enemy like brave men, or die in the attempt." Not a Costa Rican essayed to pursue them. The whole strength of the Cotsa Ricans in the fort when TITUS went there, and of the reinforcements who drove him away, was ascertained by an American, neutral as to party, who visited the fort a few days afterwards, to be just twenty one men. Sixty came through the woods, and from these Col. TITUS fied. The steamer Scott, which had been taken from the enemy during the first day by some six or eight men, who swam to the boat and cut her out from under the guns of the fort, was then floated down the river and paddled ashore near where Titus and his men were stationed. They all then went on board and floated still further down, to Muchinen Rapids, and there remained till the arrival of the Rescue, on the morning of the 20th, with men and provisions. Col. LOCKRIDGE, who had oven down the river durthis time, with the little boat, went on board the Scott and inquired of TITUS what it all meant-why he had left Castillo, &c. He teld him that he could have taken it with 50 men, easily, and that he (Col. TITUS) was a coward. Whereupon Col. TITUS replied that he allowed no man to call him coward ; that  $L_{\rm OCK}$ . RIDGE played the coward at Serapiqui, and serving LOCKEIDGE by the throft, was about to throw bin overboard, when some friends interfered and separated

culty was hushed up. Soon after this event, however, Locknings sent Col. Tirus as special messenger and bearer of dispatches to Gen. WALKER via Aspinwall.

TITUS lost four men, killed at Castillo : James Peacock, B. C. Lang, Poter Maon, and L. M. Washington On the 21st March, the steamers Scott and Rescuetook the recruits, then just arrived by the Texas, and numbering about 150 men, up the river, and landed them at Machuca Rapids, twelve miles below Castillo. On the 23d the steamers returned to Serapiqui, and after destroying all the breastworks, barricades and buildings belonging to the fort, took the 1st Battalion, which had been stationed there, together with their provisions and ammunition, and landed them also at Machuca. The same disposition was made of the 2d Battalion at Fort Slatter. The whole army upon the San Juan River, with their sick and wounded, ammunition and provisions, were now concentrated at Machuca, in all a little less than 400 men, with about 300 fit for duty. The Scott could not be got over the rapids, while the Rescue, by lightening her of every possible thing of weight, was with difficulty taken above.

The men were now set to work with bungos to take provisions, ammunition and artillery over the rapids. After accomplishing this, on the 28th, about 300 men, being all the able-bodied in the expedition, were landed upon the right bank of the river about one mile below the fort preparatory to an attack upon Castillo the next day. A party of thirty men were sent out to reconnoitre and examine the enemy's position. When they returned they reported that, upon Nelson's Hill, in the rear of the fort, there were but slight barricades thrown up, and these could be easily overcome.

Early on the morning of the 30th, the whole party advanced to attack the enemy, and proceeded to within 50 or 75 yards of the Costa Ricans, within sight of their fortifications on the hill, and remained upon their arms, while the principal officers and their staff reconnoitred the force and strength of the Costa Rican fortifications from different positions. After three hours spent in this way they became satisfied in their own minds that it would be impolitic and imprudent to attack so strongly a fortified place and so many men as there seemed to be within the enemy's lines with so small a force as 300 men, and with no artillery which could then be brought to bear upon the enemy entrenched on Nelson's Hill.

The old fort of Castillo is situated upon the bank of the river, while Nelson's Hill, so called, is in the rear, is much more elevated and quite commanding the old fort itself. This hill was in the possession of Col. TITUS and his party about six weeks before, and then there were no entrenchments or barricades upon it. The officers who now inspected the premises were of opinion that Nelson's Hill was too strongly entrenched and barricaded, and every access to it completely opstructed except at one point, through which it would be impossible to advance without too great a sacrifice of life; and that there were at least 400 Costa Ricans within the entrenchments. So the project of taking Castillo was again abandoned. The recruits now returned to their landing place and encamped for the night, having spilt no blood or expended any amunition in this last effort to take possession of Fort Castillo Viejo.

The next day, March 31, the party with all their goods embarked on board the Rescue, and came down the river to Muchuca, where lay the Scott with the sick and wounded.

APRIL 1.-To day Col. LOCKRIDGE called a meeting of the officers and men upon the upper deck of the Scott, to whom he made a speech, saying, among other things, that circumstances beyond his control compelled him to admit that the expedition for the opening of the San Juan River must now be given up and abandoned, and that there would be a disbanding of the military organization heretofore existing among them. Col. L., said, however that he had a proposition to make to them, which was this: "that he would like to have them all accompany him round to WALE-ER by the way of Aspinwall and Panama, and to all who would go he would give a free passage. Many of the men expressed a desire to go back to the States. He said that those who did not feel enough of patriotism for Nicaragua to go with him, he would give orders to have returned home by the Tennessee which would sail in a few days. He then called for a division of the men to see how many would go with him, whereupon a number something short of one hundred signified their readiness to join him. He then ordered those who would not go with him to be put on board the Rescue, their arms taken, from them, and then threatened them for their cowardice, to land them across the river and let them go to - if they would not go with him. The same day both boats left Machuca, and proceeded down the river. Next morning the Scott, being ahead, and about a mile from Serapiqui, came to anchor near the shore, and sent a bungo down to Serapiqui, to see if the Costa Ricans had taken possession in their absence. The bungs returned, finding all safe. The Rescue had just arrived with the defenceless and home-sick soldiers, who, through the mercy of Col. LOCKBIDGE, were now left without attendance, to die of starvation, or be devoured by crocodiles. The Scott was on the point of starting again, when her boiler burst, tearing in pieces all the front part of the boat, scalding to death and blowing overboard a large number of the men on board. But for the timely aid of those on board the Rescue, many more would have been lost. Twenty-four were killed and missing; 14 of whom were collected and buried in one grave. The following among the killed are all the names we could learn from some of the scalded and wounded men at Point Arenas, just as the Tennessee was ready to sail, viz. : Major W. Morris, Capt. F. Schlitcht, Lieut. J. Coughlin, Lieut. Fulger, H. M. Tunstall, Jas. Wilson, Joseph Murray, J. L. Phillips, J. Buffington, --- Alexander, ---- Butts, ---- Beatleman, ---- Higgins, ---- Thomas, Among the badly scalded are : Licut, Doubleday, Licut, Cesdier, Capt. M. French, James McCrea, Capt. Renrington, James Rowan, Capt. Kenedy, Thos. M. Smith, Licut.J.Monbollon, Edwin Raymond, Charles Burt, Chas. Crawford, E. S. Baker, — Lansing. Some of these scalded cannot recover. The boat was lying with bow to the shore, and many managed to pass to the shore over the wreck before she sank. Some of the provisions and ammunition was saved. About 300 muskets were thrown into the water, with other materials of war, when the Scott sank in eight feet water, a total wreck. The Rescue, with about 150 men, including the sick and wounded, came immediately down the river, and landed them at Punta Arenas, on Friday, April 3, and just after the Tennessee had left for Aspinwall, bringing the first news of the disastrous turn of events up the river. The Rescue left again soon after for the balance of the men. She did not return till Monday, P. M., just as the Tennessee, which had that morning arrived from Aspinwall, was about to sail for New-York. Colonel LockBIDGE did not return to Punta Arenas in the boat with the men. All, sick or well, were anxious to return to the States by the Tennessee. They had seen the elephant. Colonel LOCKBIDGE had promised them an order by which they could return home. Captain Scorr, agent of the Transit Company, asserted Colonel LOOKBIDGE had left word for all who wished to go home in the steamer. The military organization had been broken up; they were no longer of the Nicaraguan army and should they be left at Punta Arenas to starve, or become an easy prey to the Costa Ricans, or any party who might appear against them in arms ? Captain PATTERSON of the Tennessee was in a dilemma. These men, perhaps, were not American citizens, but citizens of Nicaragua, and to take them away without the consent of the Government of Nicaragua, or some one thereby authorized, he might become liable to Nicaragua. Colonel Locksubge was the only person acting under the authority of WALKEE directly; and the men say he purposely remained up the river to avoid the responsibility of ordering or refusing them a passage in the Tennessee The men were moneyless, and if taken on board and conveyed to the States, must be taken at the charge of somebody, and who? The Captain decided not to assume the responsibility, and would take only 48 of the sick on board as a matter of charity, and one of threats against. Col. LOCKRIDGE, and when he does come down to Punta Arenas, his chance for personal safety will be very small.

Thus there seems to be an end for the present to all prospect of opening the navigation of San Juan River to the Transit Company and to Gen. WALKER.

Besides the letters which were forwarded at the taking of Serapiqui and published, there were also other letters found at the same time, which Colonel LOCKRIDGE informs me were of such grave importance that it was deemed impolitic to make their contents publicly known until they had been submitted to Gen. WALKER, and perhaps sent also to the United States Government at Washington. Among other things, they indicate an arrangement by which the Fransit route is to be given to the British Government. The latter, in return, promises to furnish aid to Costa Rica to drive WALKEB out of Nica-sgua.

Up to March 22, the following have died in the hospital at Serapiqui, viz.: ADOLPHUS MOTTE, JAMES JONES, SAMUEL JOHNSON, NATHAN TULLY, HABBIS, GUNN, CABANA, BALDWIN, and LOED.

The following order was read to the First Battalion at Serapiqui on the date thereof:

HEAD QUARTERS, SAN JUAN RIVER, March 22, 1851.

## GENERAL ORDERS, )

No. — No. — The 1st Battalion of New Recruits now commanded by Col. F. P. Anderson, will be called the 1st Rifle Battalion, and will be composed of the following ompanies :

ompanies:
Company A, Capt, F. A. Thompson.
Company B, Capt. R. A. Harris.
Company C, Capt. B. A. Reynolds.
Company D, Capt. F. Schlitcht.
Company E, Capt. W. W. Berrington.
Company F, Capt. R. McGriff.
All offents action and instruments will a

All officers acting as Lieutenants will remain as at

present assigned. Major Charles Doubleday is hereby appointed Licutenant Colonel, and Major Capers, Major of the Batallion, Major Baldwin, Aid to the Commander-in-Chief. N. A. will act as Volunteer Aid to the Com-manding Officer on the San Juan River. Col. Geo. B. Hall, Capr. J. E. Farnum and Lieut. James Smith are this day dismissed from the command for intem-perance and for conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, and charges have been preferred against them and forwarded to the Head Quarters of the Army. Also, Drs. Anderson and Richardson, of the 2d Battalion, are dismissed for absence without leave. Signed S. A. LOCKRIDGE,

Col. N. Army Commanding on San Juan. This completes the summary of the disastrous news that I have to send you by the Tennessee.

### CARLOS. Experiences of Returned Fillibusters.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE W. SITES, OF PHIL-ADELPHIA.

THE RETREAT FROM CASTILLO AND EXPLOSION OF THE J. N. SCOTT-ATTENTION TO THE WOUNDED BY THE SURGEONS OF THE BRITISH FLEET-MOVEMENTS OF LOCKRIDGE-DIS-COVERY OF \$40,000 AT SERAPIQUI.

Mr. SITES informs us that he went out to Nicaragua in December last, in the steamer Tennessee, holding the position of Lieutenant, and after arriving acted as Orderly. He took part in the attack on Fort Serapiqui, and was wounded in both thighs and knee by a Minić rifle ball and buckshot, since which time he has been unable to do duty, and now returns with other wounded and disabled men.

Mr. SITES is quite a young man, and went-out in purevit of adventure, which he confesses he has had enough of, for the present, if not for the remainder of his life.

After the repulse of Col. Tirus at Castillo, our informant says, the works at Serapiqui were totally destroyed, and all the buildings burnt. The troops then at that point embarked on board the river steamers, March 22, and proceeded to Fort Slatter, a place about 20 miles below Castillo, and named after a gentleman of New-Orleans who had largely contributed to the fillibuster cause. The forces at this point joined those from below on board the two steamers Rescue and J. N. Scott, making about 300 able men, besides about 100 sick and wounded. This included the 150 recruits who had just previously arrived from New Orleans under command of Major CAPERS, and a number of whom were taken sick soon after reaching San Juan. From Fort Slatter the steamers ran up to KELLY'S store, about eight miles below Castillo, where the greater portion were landed and marched around the rapids. About eighty men under Capt SCHLITCHT were left at the store to hold the position. Above the rapids the men were again taken on board, and the steamers proceeded to within view of Fort Castillo, when it was discovered that the enemy had more strongly fortified the place by the construction of water batteries, and more particularly by throwing up works on Nelson's Hill-an elevation on the same side of the river, a little below Castillo. According to appearance, the Costa Ricans had concentrated all their available forces at Nelson's Hill and Fort Castillo, and the general opinion was that it would require not less than 2,000 men to dislodge them. The steamers halted during the survey within two-thirds cannon-shot of Nelson's Hill, where they could see men passing to and fro on the hill, but no fire was opened upon them. After a prolonged consultation, it was decided that to make an attack would be highly imprudent, promising no successful result, and that nothing remained but to retire at once. The sleamers then headed down stream, and stopped at KELLY'S store, where they took on board the men left at that place under Capt. SCHLITCHT. On the 31st of March, got up steam and headed for San Juan, with a sort of scow-built craft in tow, carrying the cannon, arms, equipments. &c. When about a mile above Serapiqui, the Scott ran on to a sand-bar and stuck fasty and it was here the explosion occurred. The Scott, it will be recollected, was a stern-wheel boat, and the boiler and machinery were located towards the after part. At the time, a large number of men were gathered about the furnace, roasting crackers, and otherwise cooking. Our informant was in the act of descending the cabin stairs, with the aid of crutches, when the explosion happened. He was thrown on his back, but sustained no serious injury. About twenty men were killed outright, missing included, and eight or ten have died since : not far from thirty men were more or less scalded in addition. The cause of the explosion was the supposed defective condition of the steam apparatus, and the carelessness of the engineer. From the blackened condition of the faces of the scalded, some thought, at first, that powder had been maliciously placed in contact with the furnace. There was a larger quantity of powder on board, but luckily it was stowed forward, and was not ignited. Immediately after the explosion, the scalded were placed on board of the launch, and the *Rescue* taking it in tow, started for Punta Aronas. A number of the men were left on the *Scott* for the time, as that yes-sel, being partly aground, did not entirely sink. On arriving at Punta Arenas, some eight or ten surgeons, from the vessels composing the British fleet came on board, and tendered their services to dress the wounds of the disabled. They contributed all the kind at-tentions, in their power, and are entitled to much praise The Tennessee left San Juan on the 6th inst., and our informant went on board of her in company with about fifty others, all of whose passage had been pro-vided fer, as he supposes, by LOCKBIDGE. Just as the Tennessee was leaving Greytown, Col. LOCKBIDGE ar-rived from up the river, and when within hailing dis-tance, with a wave of his hand, exclaimed, "Go on now, that's all we are going to give you;" implying that there were no more sick to be sent home then, and no deserters. Col. LOCKBIDGE had been busy up to the time of the departure of the Tennessee, in pre-baring to leave for Aspinwall, with a view to join for the same. to the time of the departure of the *Tennessee*, in pre-paring to leave for Aspinwall, with a view to join Gen. WALKER. At KELLY's store he had appealed to his men to know how many would accompany him-as the British fleet would permit no filliouster to leave under restraint. About 150 decl.ared their readiness to follow him, but a number of these were killed or severely wounded by the explosion. It was thought, though by no means certain that he would take no form though by no means certain, that he would take not far from 100 men with him to join WALKER. LOCKEDGE seemed to have means enough at his command, but was slightly economical in disbursing. In all proba-bility be procured a vessel and left San Juan within a few days after the departure of the *Tennessee*. When our informant left, Col. ANDERSON was on the sick list, having been scalded at the time of the ex-plosion; Gen. WHEAT was in prime condition and fat as a mackerel. The general conviction was adverse to the capacity of Col. LOCKEDGE as a commander, but it was believed that difficulty would be removed when the San Juan forces arrived at WALKER'S quarters. Mr. SITES informs us that a rumor was current after

tributed among the officers; at all events, the men in the ranks saw nothing of it. Whether this story is true in whole or in part, it is only given as a rumor. STATEMENT OF TWO OFFICERS IN THE NICAR-'AGUAN ARMY.

SUFFERINGS OF THE FILLIBUSTERS ON THE SAN JUAN BIVER.

Lieut. J. W. GAGE and Dr. GRO. S. WIER have furnished us a detailed account of operations upon the San Juan River, closing with the first and second attempt upon Castillo, the explosion of the steamer and the withdrawal of LOCKEIDGE from the river; but as these details are published above, we omit all but the closing portion of their narrative.

Upon the retreat of Col. Tirus from Castillo down the river the force was divided, one-half being left at San Carlos Island and the other half at Serapiqui, where they each remained until the 28th of March. The condition of the men was most pitiable, without suitable food; their clothing was worn out or torn to shreds, and they were exposed to all the inclemency of the season without shelter. In consequence of the heavy duty, as piquets, at long distances from the camp, where they were compelled to stand knee deep in mud, with sun and rain alternately pouring upon them, many became discouraged and gave up; the German portion soon succumbed : fifteen died at Serapiqui and one or two at San Carlos, besides three who were accidentally drowned while bathing. The absence of Col. Tirus had the effect to dishearten the men.

The arrival of the Texas, on the 27th of March, brought 160 recruits from New-Orleans, among whom were Gen. HORNSBY and NORVAL WALKER, brother of WILLIAM, and Major MOBBIS, of Philadelphia: the latter of whom was killed by the explosion of the Scott. With these reinforcements an immediate attack on Castillo was determined on, and the entire force was carried up the river. This attack began with a reconnoissance, continued by a council of war, and ended by a retreat, the generals being disgusted with the look of the place.

The disastrous explosion upon the steamer, the disposal of the dead and wounded, and the final retreat of the fillibusters from the San Juan River, closed the sad narrative.

Lieut. GAGE and Dr. WIRE have read the statements of Col. HALL and Capt. FARNHAM, and affirm their truthfulness in full. Among the relics of the campaign brought home is the identical coat of Col. TITUS, left at Serapiqui, which he wore in Kansasbuttons and all.

#### THE RETURNED FILLIBUSTERS.

The following are the names of the returnsoldiers from WALKER'S Army in Nicaragua: Dr. Geo. S. Weir, Lieut. J. H. Tivis, Privates J. D. Borlen, J. M. Holden, J. W. Borlen, J. G. Starr, J. Butt, E. Williams, Joseph Taylor, Frank Wilson, Edward Duncan, G. W. Sites, A. Smith, Alfred Goff, James Fitzgerald, J. Tuliay, M. Schruber, A. Wolf, N. Smith, J. Mehegow, J. B. Blunt, M. Riley, W. W. Johnston, Wm. Bradergold, J. Bleeker, Wm. Gondover, R. Hamilton, A. Huntman, Wm. Wright, J. W. Gage, W. Carrolle, Thos. Ferris, J. D. Fenn, M. McKlosky, J. W. Billing, H. G. Rousseau, C. Brown, J. McClinton, J. Eckstein, J. Logan, S. Shennisson, E. S. Baker, J. O'Connell, C. J. Judkins, N. B. Taylor, F. Kline, F. E. Chorlton, T S. McNeely, S. A. Ward, Wm. Neef. Total, 50.

#### Reception of Returned Fillibusters.

On the arrival of the Tennessee, yesterday morning, Mr. J. E. ANDRESON, brother of Col. FRANK AN-DARSON of WALKER'S Army, with one or two other gentlemen, repaired to the steamer in two carriages, and took two loads, sixteen in all, of the returned soldiers who were represented to stand the most in need of assistance, and conveyed them to the Washington Hotel, whose proprietor, Major BABTLETT, supplied them with a breakfast gratis. The poor fellows had had no food for the preceding twenty-four hours. and restraint was necessary to prevent them from eating too much. # The sum of \$45 was also raised at the Washington, and other contributions were received from the Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, St. Chaples, and from several other sources. More than \$100 was collected altogether, with which the unfortunate "emigrants" were supplied each with a suit, consisting of a hat, shirt, pants, and coat. Ex-Councilman VAN TINE of No. 2 Dey-street, provided them with a dinner free, and PHALON gave them all a free bath. It is understood that applications have been or will be, made to the railroad and other companies to provide them, (since most of them have been wounded or disabled by sickness in Nicaragua,) with free tickets to their homes in other sections of the country.

