

# LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

The Aspinwall Courier, of the 24th ult., brought by the steamship Black Warrior, contains late and highly important intelligence from Nicaragua, received at Aspinwall by the British steamship Trent, from Greytown.

It appears that Walker's force under command of Cols. Lockridge and Titus has succeeded in driving the Costa Ricans from the San Juan River, and from the positions they occupied at Serapiqui, Castillo, and San Carlos; has obtained possession of the steamboat J. N. Scott, the largest and finest boat on the river, and further, and most important of all, has again established communication with Walker.

The New Orleans Courier has letters from four different sources, giving accounts of these operations. One letter is from Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. McDonald, 2d Rifles, and as it gives the most complete account, we copy it as follows. The letter is dated Greytown, Feb. 19:

February 4, the steamer Texas arrived with 200 men, who proceeded up the river and joined Colonel Anderson's force of 200 men; the 5th was spent in cleaning arms; on the 6th, we advanced with the steamer Rescue to Cody's Point and took it—losing two men, killed. According to the enemy's account, they lost seven killed and a large number wounded; the same day we fell back on our former position, because it was useless to attempt anything on the opposite side of the river without artillery; the next morning we ran up to a point 500 yards below Serapiqui and landed all the forces and artillery, except one company, which we left at Fort Anderson. Then we erected barricades, bush houses for the men, provisions and artillery. Next day we began cutting a road and bridging the creek up to Cody's point. On Wednesday evening we started up this road to mount our artillery on Cody's Point, which work was completed on Thursday night. The force thus posted was under the command of Col. Titus—the artillery being under Gen. Bob Wheat, the left resting on the artillery, the right ranging up the river, both being protected by the shrubbery along the banks of the river.

On Friday morning, at the break of day, General Wheat opened his fire on the fort occupied by the Costa Rican forces. At the same time Col. Frank Anderson crossed the river with 180 men and took the position on the point called Alvarado Point—his right resting near the mouth of the Serapiqui, his line extending up the same about 200 yards. They arrived there at 12 o'clock A. M. and took their position without being perceived by the enemy.

Meanwhile, the action had been going on warmly between Gen. Wheat's artillery and Col. Titus's riflemen on one side and the Costa Ricans in the Serapiqui fort. One of their pieces was dismantled, and another, their heaviest, was not fired during the day, Capt. Brantley's company of riflemen keeping up such a destructive fire that they did not dare to approach and load it.

Capt. Anderson's men having been posted, opened a vigorous fire on the right flank of the enemy, driving them from their barricades to the main building up the San Juan River. From that time until dark a constant and severe fire was kept up from Cody's Point and Alvarado's Point, which was responded to by scattering shots from the Costa Ricans; and we saw the enemy running away into the woods, leaving their blankets and throwing their guns away. The commander of the fort at Serapiqui, Col. Blanco, was among the first that left at 2 1/2 P. M.

During the day Col. Anderson's force lost two killed and two wounded; the latter now being able to do duty—Col. Titus's command two wounded and none killed—and the artillery none.

The next morning Com. DeBriasset and a volunteer called "Kentuck" went over in a canoe, pulled down the Costa Rican flag, and hoisted the Lone Star of Nicaragua, all the enemy having abandoned the point in the night. Upwards of 400 stands of English Minnie muskets were left scattered on the ground. Col. Frank Anderson's command crossed in the steamer, and took possession of the enemy's works, chattles, etc., finding thirteen dead bodies in the principal fort, probably all killed by the artillery of Gen. Wheat. Fifty men of this command were detached for burying the dead of the enemy, which amounted to thirty-three. Prisoners taken said they had been badly treated and worse fed, living on beans and plantains alone. Five pieces of artillery—four brass 6-pound pieces, and one iron 9-pound piece, with corresponding ammunition, were found; also, fifty thousands rounds of Minnie-rifle cartridges, in good condition, and a large quantity of damaged ammunition, 250 pairs of pantaloons, 40 bushels of beans, and six barrels of salt, but enough kettles and pans for 2,000 men.

The same evening the steamer Rescue, or "Fillibuster," as some of the boys call it, took up the forces of Col. Titus and one of the 4-pound gun, to the island of San Carlos, which was taken without any resistance; the boat returned to Serapiqui and took up all the stores needed at the above post, and then proceeded up the river in pursuit of the steamer Charles Morgan, which had gone on with the news of the Costa Ricans having left Serapiqui; the latter boat had four hours' start, and the Rescue came in sight of her just as she went over the Castillo Rapids. The Costa Ricans had tar and rosin on the steamers Scott and Cachuca, and all the buildings of the town, at the moment they saw the Rescue, they set fire to the boats and buildings, and at the same time they opened a heavy fire of round shot and grape from the fort on the hill. The lower fort on the river was taken by storm by Capt. West's company of Col. Titus's command. Four men jumped from the steamer, swam against a six mile current, cut loose and saved the steamer Scott, although the machinery was very much injured. All the furniture and bedding of the National Hotel were saved. All other houses and their contents, were destroyed.

In taking this fort, the enemy lost forty-five, while we only lost one, killed.

The Costa Ricans were still fifty strong on the high fort of Castillo, cut off from water and provisions and surrounded by our forces. On the 18th, the fort was to have been taken by storm. By this time, that is done, and communication has been established to Walker.

The Courier publishes a proclamation by Colonel Lockridge, dated Castillo Rapids, Feb. 17, in which, after stating that he had succeeded in opening the San Juan River as far as Castillo Rapids, he informs all those who wish to pass or trade on the river, that they have his fullest guaranty that they shall be protected in their rights, property, and person.

It appears from a letter from the purser of the steamship Trent, that the British ships of war Cosack, Tartan, Victor, Pioneer, and Intrepid were at Greytown, and that the Orion was at Pearl Cay, she having proceeded thither in consequence of being unable to enter Greytown harbor, and the anchorage outside being unsafe.

In addition to the foregoing, the Courier has the following:

We have also another statement in a private letter, declaring Serapiqui, Castillo and San Carlos to have been taken by Walker's forces. This last account gives the number of killed and wounded as follows: 7 killed, 10 or 12 wounded, of the fillibusters; 100 killed, 200 to 250 wounded of the Costa Ricans.

We were informed of these matters taken at the fort were despatches signed by Gen. Mora, and

addressed to President Mora, supplicating for reinforcements, and declaring it impossible for him to hold out much longer without them.

This news is really very favorable for Walker, and will occasion much anxiety for further accounts, which we may expect on the return of the steamship Texas from San Juan.

## LETTER FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, March 8, 1857.

Dear Advocate: This is a soft Sunday for all that we have to do. It is training-day for seventeen thousand men on parade, composed of our trust-worthy volunteers, black and white, and regulars of Her Majesty's most faithful guardians of our law. The grand military camp which has been blazing with gold and orders for the last three days in glorious preparation for an awe-inspiring spectacle, is situated six miles from the city, on the plain of Marianae, a little beyond the beautiful village of Puentes Grandes. It rains, and blows a tempest, yet our military zeal and chivalry out-weighs the storm, and defies the thunders of Heaven's best artillery. General Concha has passed down the serried lines receiving bursts of enthusiasm from the admiring crowd nobly enduring the pelting gusts, which weep upon the scene without cooling the fire of our loyal souls. In the midst of the excitement we are telegraphed the arrival of the Black Warrior, and our noble horse speeds back to the city—not to write, for that is impossible—but just to say that duty is remembered, although there is no time to perform it. The troops which have been gathered from all parts of the island for a magnificent military fete, will be dispersed in a few days for new positions, and we shall be left in our usual social condition—well guarded and protected by new soldier friends. We are in the midst of a new discovery of guano islands upon the South coast of Cuba, which are the subject of examination by a military commission which has been despatched for that purpose by a war steamer detailed for the duty. A Capt. Green, citizen of the United States, made the discovery of the guano, a year since, and is about to obtain wide reward for his labor. We have received three cargoes of Asiatic eight-year slaves—about the period of life here—counting some 892, and perished on the voyage 311. Also a cargo of Africans, 600, landed near Cardenas last week, and distributed upon estates, without the knowledge of our superior authority, etc. Let it slide in amistad, for there is no more for

TRINIDAD.

NEWS OF MR. BUCHANAN'S ELECTION IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Honolulu Advertiser, of the 25th of December, says: "Never before has there been so great an excitement in Honolulu, as upon the arrival of the Yankee on Friday morning last, bringing the American mail of November 6, and the news of the election of James Buchanan as President, and John C. Breckinridge as Vice President of the United States.

As soon as the Yankee appeared in sight beyond Diamond Head, some twelve miles distant, it was known throughout the town what the issue of the presidential election must have been; for the vessel was most gallantly dressed out in flags, and it was well known that Captain Smith was a thorough Democrat and would not have displayed so much bunting had the result been otherwise.

In the evening, at 11 o'clock, a large concourse of American citizens, irrespective of party sentiments met at the American Club grounds, and gave nine hearty cheers for the successful candidate. They then formed in a procession, accompanied by Rowe's American brass band, and marched to the residence of the Hon. David L. Gregg, United States Commissioner, where nine more cheers were given for Buchanan and Breckinridge, which were followed by the tune of "Hail Columbia." Mr. Gregg appeared on the verandah, and was then, in behalf of the American residents, congratulated by Judge Alex Campbell.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.—The Jackson Mississippian notes a decision of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, of Mississippi, in a case involving the power of the Legislature to grant acts of incorporation to turnpike companies, ferries, and the like enterprises, the operations of which will interfere with the profits and emoluments arising to other adjacent works of the same kind established under acts of incorporation previously granted.

The purport of the decision is that the Legislature possesses the power, under the Constitution, to grant acts of incorporation to new companies, even though their operations may interfere with the business of previously chartered companies, unless the prior charter contain express stipulations which bind the State not to grant other charters.

LAND OFFICE AT BATON ROUGE.—This office appears to be about as prolific a source of Legislation as the Penitentiary. The effort to abolish it having proved futile, a reduction of the fees is next undertaken. On Thursday a bill from the Senate passed the House, fixing the salary of the Register at \$2000, and allowing him a fee of \$5 on each patent issued for lands, together with one per cent. commission on the amount derived from the sales of land. The State Treasurer is allowed a salary of \$250 as Register of the office, and also one per cent. commission on the amount of salaries.

Among the additional papers sent to the Senate relative to the conduct of Gov. Stevens, is one from the people of Washington Territory, asking for such action as will protect them in their personal rights, and shield them from the tyrannical and despotic acts of Gov. Stevens, whose removal is anticipated.

CONFIRMED.—We are informed by a telegraphic despatch that the United States Senate has confirmed the appointment of Hon. F. A. Hatch, as Collector of the Port of New Orleans, vice T. C. Porter, resigned. Other appointments for New Orleans, published yesterday, have been also confirmed.

INVITED OFF.—A letter in the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard says, that a man named Anderson, from Newburg, N. Y., was escorted from Wadesboro, N. C., a few days since, for uttering Abolition sentiments. He was placed on the stage for Salisbury, to which place letters were sent stating his offence.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Thursday night about 12 o'clock, in the frame building on the corner opposite the Christian Church, which did considerable damage before being extinguished. The building is occupied as a residence.

Hons. Miles Taylor and Geo. Eustis have our thanks for favors from Washington.