

## The News from Nicaragua!

We present below from the correspondence of the *N. O. Picayune*, some of the details of the late news from Nicaragua brought by the *Texas*, which left San Juan after the *Tennessee*, whose advices were received and published in our telegraphic column yesterday. The news is very favorable to the future success of Walker, who, unless prevented by the interference of the British fleet, it is probable, will yet drive the invaders of Nicaragua from her soil:

[Special Correspondence of the *Picayune*.]

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Feb. 12, 1857.

*Events of the San Juan River.*—The steamship *Texas*, from New Orleans, arrived at San Juan on the 4th inst. As soon as she came to anchor, the little river steamer *Rescue* came alongside, took Col. Titus's command on board, and within one hour was steaming up the river. Col. Titus landed his command at Camp Anderson, about six miles below Serapiqui. On the 5th, preparations were made for an attack on Cody's Point. This Point is directly opposite Port Serapiqui, which is occupied by 700 Costa Ricans; Cody's Point was occupied by 300. On the morning of the 6th, 300 men under command of Col. Titus, proceeded up the river to within half a mile of the enemy, landed, and cut their way through the dense and impenetrable undergrowth.

Col. Rudler acted as guide, he being acquainted with the locality and nature of the ground. After a fatiguing march of four hours through mud, ravines, &c., they reached the rear of Cody's. Here the command was halted to rest. After a half hour's halt, the command advanced as follows: The advance, of 100 men, commanded by Col. Anderson; the rear, of 100 men, by Major Ellis; the main body, of 100 men, by Col. Titus. Owing to the dense thicket, it was difficult for the different commands to keep in the right direction; but through the indefatigable exertions of Col. Rudler, the whole command reached the Plantain Patch about the same time. The Costa Ricans had evidently heard our approach, as they were crossing from Cody's to Hipp's Point as rapidly as they could.

A sharp skirmish ensued, which lasted for about half an hour, completely routing the enemy, with considerable loss. Their loss is variously estimated. My estimate is twenty killed and fifty wounded. Our loss was but slight—four killed and ten wounded. Among the killed is 1st Lieut. Roman, a brave and gallant young officer.

While the forces on land were carrying on their operations, Gen. Wheat, (who volunteered his services to command the artillery,) with one six-pounder on the little steamboat *Rescue*, ran up within 300 yards of the fortifications, and threw several effective shots in their fortifications. At this stage of affairs, the enemy having been either killed or taken refuge in the woods, and the firing having entirely ceased. Cols. Rudler and Anderson went down the river trail to communicate with the steamer.

While hailing Col. Lockridge, they were fired on by the enemy from an ambuscade. Col. Rudler was wounded, but most miraculously made his escape. Gen. Wheat did not fire on them, fearing our men had the enemy surrounded and that if he did he might kill some of our own men. The enemy opened their fire on the boat, wounding one man, when she backed down the river.

As soon as Col. Anderson reached the main body Capt. Harris, with his company, was ordered down to drive the enemy from their position, which he did in a few moments; killing ten, the balance took refuge in the woods.

Cody's Point is first in importance as a military position. It is a high, commanding bluff, directly opposite their main fortification, which completely commands both the Serapiqui and San Juan rivers. Owing to the heavy rains, which at this season fall on the river, all military movements must necessarily be slow. Col. Lockridge was to have his artillery, three guns, in position on the morning of the 12th inst. A general attack was to be made on that day, and I have no doubt but that the Costa Ricans are completely routed at this point, and that by this time he is in possession of Castillo.

This correspondent further states that Gen. Walker's force was 1200 strong, pretty well fed and clothed. The Costa Rican troops are "naked and starved,"—disease making great inroads.

The British fleet was making itself very officious with offers of protection, at San Juan del Norte, and had coaxed away seven foreigners from Walker's freshly arrived recruits. On the 15th ult., Capt. Erskine, of the English fleet, demanded of Col. Lockridge all subjects of Her Majesty among his men. L. was forced to comply and gave up twelve. He is Walker's agent of transportation. It is feared the fleet is preparing for active interference.

Up to the 3d inst., Walker had plenty of men, in good health and spirits, with abundance of everything necessary to carry on the war.

Henningsen had had two "lively brushes" with the allies, under Gen. Canas. The first was at a fortified place called Obofe, (probably on the 28th of Jan.) in which the Americans lost five men and the allies 80. The former, however, withdrew after vainly endeavoring to draw out the enemy for a fair fight.

On the 29th the enemy marched into St. George, three miles from Rivas, took possession of the church, and immediately commenced throwing up strong barricades in front of it and to the walls leading to the Plaza. Immediately upon receiving information, Walker despatched a force of four hundred men under Henningsen to attack them, with orders to take the place if it could be done with a loss not exceeding fifty men, otherwise to withdraw, as the lives of his men were of more consequence than the taking of the place. The advance of Henningsen's force, however, immediately upon coming in sight of the enemy, commenced the attack, and the main body coming up, the fight was continued until midnight, when the enemy were driven back beyond their barricades. At this time Henningsen received orders to draw off his men, which he did without further loss.

The loss of the Americans at St. George amounted to sixteen killed, mostly officers, and thirty-three wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at 200 killed and 400 wounded. Among the enemy's killed is Gen. Bosquet, the commander of the Costa Ricans. Among the Americans killed are Capts. Wilkinson and Russell and Lieut. Flyer. Among the wounded are Cols. Jacques and Leonard, Major Duxenbury, Capt. Johnson and Lieuts. Chaffant, Nagle, Schermerhorn, Northridge and Steel. Preparations were being made for a general attack upon the enemy, which it was expected would take place on the night of the 4th; and as the enemy have all the force they can muster concentrated at St. George, it is confidently expected this will be a final fight.

Walker's forces are said to number 1200, of whom 1100 are in fine fighting condition; 60 on sick list; balance camp-followers.