

*FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.*

NEW YORK, MARCH 21, 1857.

The correspondence of New York journals received by the steamship Tennessee contains a mass of information in detail as to the state of affairs at Nicaragua, but nothing to indicate any material change, either for better or worse, in the position of Gen. Walker and his followers. On this side of the Isthmus Col. Lockridge does not appear to have made any progress in his effort to force his way up the river, and Col. Titus, of Kansas notoriety, from whom so much aid was anticipated, had retired in disgrace. On the Pacific side, although two or three engagements are reported, Walker's prospects had not improved, as he was still hemmed in by his enemies, and was threatened with revolt in his own ranks. The arrival of the sloop-of-war Saratoga at San Juan del Norte is represented as being peculiarly acceptable to the Americans, although it is intimated that her commander intended to follow a course of action similar to that assumed by the British naval officers. As the Tennessee did not touch at San Juan on her return trip from Aspinwall, the Nicaragua dates only come down to the 7th instant, so that the news is really very little later than that previously received by way of Havana.

A letter from Panama contains a rumor that Mr. BOWDIN, United States Minister to New Granada, and Mr. MORSE, the Special Commissioner, had asked for their passports in consequence of the terms they were authorized to propose for the settlement of the pending difficulties having been rejected by the New Granadian Cabinet. The writer, without vouching for the truth of the statement, says that it is just as likely to be true as not.

The Legislature of New Jersey has adjourned without doing anything to meet the advances of this State in regard to a removal of the quarantine establishment. Indeed, matters have been made worse by the passage of a bill forbidding, under heavy penalties, the anchorage of infected vessels any where within New Jersey jurisdiction.

The French Consul General in this city officially announces that the Government of the Emperor has decided that the Universal Agricultural Exposition, which was appointed to be opened at Paris on the 1st of June next, shall not take place this year.

The footings of the recent election in New Hampshire have been about perfected, and show a majority against the Democrats of 3,638 to 6,189 in November last. The total vote of the State is less by nearly six thousand than at the Presidential contest, the falling off being perceptible on both sides, although heaviest in the Republican ranks.

The Republican general committees of this city are exercising themselves considerably in regard to the late decision of the United States Supreme Court, and at their next meetings manifestoes in regard to the matter will doubtless be fulminated, sub-committees having been charged with the preparation of the necessary resolutions. A proposition has also been started to hold a public meeting on the subject at the Academy of Music, but no definite arrangement has been come to.

Dr WILLIAM YATES, who is claimed to have been the first person to introduce vaccination into the United States, died a few days since at his residence in Otsego county, in this State, at the venerable age of ninety years.

Private advices from Key West mention that a part of a company belonging to the 5th regiment United States infantry, under command of Capt. STEPHENSON, had had a sharp encounter near the Big Cypress Swamp with a party of Indians supposed to have been nearly a hundred strong. Five soldiers were killed, and Lieut. FREEMAN was believed to be mortally wounded; while the Indians, who beat a retreat, left eight of their number dead on the field.

A letter from Laguayra, Venezuela, reports the arrival at Caracas of Mr. SANDFORD, bearer of a peremptory demand from Secretary MARCY upon the Government of Venezuela to make reparation to certain citizens of the United States for their illegal expulsion from the guano islands in the Caribbean sea. President MONEGAS is said to have emphatically repudiated the demand. From the same source we learn that Americans in Venezuela were highly indignant at a clause in the recently-negotiated treaty which rendered them liable to the performance of military duty in the Venezuelan service.

It appears that our custom-house authorities have been rather "bold" in their recent seizure of what they supposed was some two thousand dollars' worth of diamonds and precious stones, further examination showing that the treasures were mostly pebbles, worth a mere trifle. The smugglers have been discharged on their own recognizances.