

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE.

WALKER'S POSITION DESPERATE.

HIS FORCES GREATLY REDUCED.

HOW HIS SOLDIERS ARE STARVED AND ABUSED.

SOME OF HIS OFFICERS KILLED.

Failure of the Attempt to Aid him.

OPERATIONS ON THE SAN JUAN.

LOCKRIDGE RETURNS TO PUNTA ARENAS.

The steamship *Tennessee*, Captain Tinklepaugh, which left Aspinwall on the 10th and San Juan on the 12th inst., arrived at this port on Saturday evening.

She brings 350 passengers and \$86,000 on freight.

Among the passengers per the *Tennessees* are: Ex-Gov. Bigler, Major Roman, Major Harvey, Lieut. Merriman, U. S. R. S.; C. E. Lippincott, C. Morrison, E. C. Palmer, E. H. Hampsted, F. Jacques and wife, B. Norton, H. Fairbrother, C. Washington, Mrs. Sweeney, child and servant, G. E. Griffin, J. Turner, G. W. Colly, H. J. Thomas and wife, M. Merritt, H. Hillard, Mrs. Buchanan, C. J. Jacques, J. W. Wilson, J. W. Cardozo and wife, Mrs. Day—all from San Francisco; and Alex. C. Hutchinson of Punta Arenas; F. Birhall and wife, Nicaragua; P. Lyons of New-York.

The *Tennessee* has had a fine passage from San Juan, with very mild weather. Her officers have prepared for the press the following statements:

REPORT OF THE TENNESSEE.

The *Tennessee* on her outward passage arrived at San Juan on the evening of February 8, and at Aspinwall on the morning of the 10th, where she met and took on board the passengers from San Francisco per *Orizaba*, and at 3 p. m. left for New-York via San Juan and Key West.

Left at Aspinwall U. S. ship *Cyane*, and at San Juan H. B. M. ships *Tatar*, *Cossack*, *Pioneer*, *Vector* and *Intrepid*, and at Key West the English ship *Meteor*, from Mobile for Liverpool with 5,200 bales of cotton, loading badly.

The recruits for Walker, which were landed at Punta Arenas by the *Texas* and *James Adger*, remained encamped at that place until the 23d January, and while thus located every effort was made by the enemies of Walker to induce desertion, and those few who did desert received from the English Consul at Greytown a daily sum to provide themselves with food, and were afterward sent away to Aspinwall by the English mail steamer at his expense.

The superior officer of the British fleet sent Capt. Cockburn, of the *Cossack* to the camp, and ordered Col. Lockridge to draw his men up in line. This being done, Capt. C. stated he had been dispatched with boats to bring off those who claimed British protection. Some ten or twelve (all Irish) accepted his offer, and amid the shouts and groans of the command they left.

Col. Lockridge himself then stated that if there were any, whether English or American, who were unwilling to accompany the expedition and share its fortunes, he desired all such to leave forthwith, but none would go. Capt. Cockburn then asked Col. L. to furnish him with a list of the names of all his men. The Col., suspecting this was done in order that from such list they might choose such names as they thought were probably those of English subjects, and if on inquiry they were found so to be, their persons would be demanded—therefore he refused to give such list. Gen. R. Wheat was now called upon by the command for a speech, which he gave in his best style, hitting rather severely the *right of search*, which the English in the matter apparently claimed.

On the night of the 23d Jan., the steamer building at Punta Arenas was completed (having been only twelve days in construction), and on the 23d, at daylight, she steamed off with all on board in fine health and spirits. Reaching a point 25 miles up the San Juan, and only five miles from the Costa Rican garrison at Sarapiquí, they landed and stationed themselves in such a manner as to cut off all communication of the enemy with Greytown. Col. Lockridge made a reconnaissance of the Costa Ricans' position, but did not deem it prudent to attack them until in receipt of the reinforcements expected by the *Texas* from New-Orleans, as he was desirous, when Sarapiquí was taken, at once, without an hour's delay, to push on to Castillo and San Carlos, and thus he could not well do with the force then under his command, their numbers not being sufficient to spare therefrom garrisons at such points as it would be necessary, to keep open communications in his rear.

The *Texas* arrived on the 4th February, bringing the celebrated Col. Titus and 250 men, with artillery, ammunition, provisions, &c. They were at once taken up the river to the camp, and two days afterward moved up and occupied a position opposite to that of the enemy at Sarapiquí, known as Cody's place. The Costa Ricans only had a small force on this side of the river, and they fled at the first charge. Mr. Cody's place is a high hill, which commands the opposite bank (only 150 yards distant), and this hill Col. Lockridge at once occupied with a portion of his force and three brass pieces. The balance of his men, provisions, &c., he also removed to this position from their former camp, five miles below, and on the morning the *Tennessee* left San Juan (his preparations being all complete) an attack was to be made on the enemy.

The *Texas* remained at San Juan to bring with her the results of the expected engagement.

The Costa Ricans are well fortified, and their position the best on the river, being protected on all sides but one (the river) by the San Juan and Sarapiquí rivers; but Col. L. was confident of dislodging them, as his battery on Cody's place will render their stay within their present intrenchments very uncomfortable, while a force crossing either of the above streams to attack their rear will quickly decide the ownership of the point.

When Sarapiquí is taken, the other positions on the river, up to San Carlos, will soon fall into Lockridge's hands—none of them being so situated as to offer an equal defense as that of the one now besieged.

One of the river boats was found by Col. L. sunk (in shoal water) a mile below Sarapiquí, and preparations are being made to raise her.

During the encampment at Punta Arenas, Col. Lockridge, finding the enemy were in daily communication with Greytown, dispatched a few men a short distance up the river to prevent such; but the English interfered and caused him to recall his force, stating they would not permit him to blockade the river, although nothing was said when a few days afterward the Costa Ricans sent a proclamation to Greytown in which they declared the river in a state of blockade.

The forces under Lockridge and Titus are, without doubt, the most efficient yet recruited for Walker. They are 500 strong, armed with Mississippi rifles and revolvers, plenty of provisions and ammunition, all in good health, and confident of clearing the river previous to the arrival of the next steamers. With such leaders as Lockridge, Lane, Wheat, Frank Anderson, Capt. Scott (late of the United States Army), George Hall and many others, this force, nearly all Western men, will certainly accomplish everything which their good judgment may lead them to undertake.

The enemy at Sarapiquí are not over 300 strong and much weakened by sickness.

A company of rifles was to be sent down by Col. Lockridge to occupy and hold Punta Arenas, and to prevent any party opposed to him from taking possession of that place.

The accounts from Walker are as late as February 3. On that day he was at San Juan del Sur with 20

Mooney and Dr. Cody, and met a number of the residents of San Juan who know us, though we did not know them. To day we shall make another visit, and shall be prepared to give our first lecture, by daylight, of this widely-famed City of Greytown.

HARBOR OF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Jan. 23, 1857.

The principal parties doing any considerable business in the present town are Sr. Moncho, Cubana; Messrs. Masferrer, Sheppard, Campbell, and Barneil & Co., their chief traffic being in provisions. The city has a population of less than 400, but the British fleet almost constantly lying in the harbor, with considerably more than 2,000 men offers a very fair market, and occasionally, when least expected, a load of passengers come upon the decks of Greytown. These causes, and the frequent interruptions and reestablishments of the free transit, have made the market of Greytown very variable and have somewhat revived a few of the business men of former times to seek a renewal of some portions of their former supplies. Mr. Nipping connected with a former heavy house in Granada, keeps in store a very large quantity of goods, especially hams, some of these last being the finest quality of deer hides; when the route is safely open Mr. N. receives and exports continually a large quantity of these.

Among the changes that have taken place here since the bombardment, the most important were the transfer of Dr. Green, H. B. M. S. Consul General, from Blawfield to this place, the coming of Col. Kinsey hither, and the death of Capt. Peter Sheppard in your last issue. There are now a-days always to be found a considerable number of Costa Ricans and stragglers from Walker's army, both living on charity. Almost all the old citizens have left, and several more are preparing to leave. The Gen. Hubbard leaves to-day for Laguna, with Sr. Isola, agent of Messrs. Solari & Co., and a cargo of wines and liquors, &c., belonging to said house, to the amount of some one hundred and eighty tons, which have been in store for some time.

A considerable number of the former residents of Granada and points on the Transit are now residing at Greytown; they comprise both natives and foreigners, both rich and poor, to whom have not little, and those who have lost everything by the Walker movement, and the warmest, most devoted friends, as well as the bitterest and most denunciatory enemies of Walker and his party.

The population is located separately, in three almost distinct districts—the natives, white foreigners, and lower class of negroes. The business of every kind is done for cash almost exclusively, and the people generally, with those with whom they have any intercourse, are very respectable and charitable making none of the distinctions without a difference that are to be found in many other places that we visit.

The presence of the fleet exercises the national influence designed, without generally appearing to do so, and it also exercises a degree of control, without which the present and not fully recognized and poorly supported government would hardly render life and property safe, so long as many reckless characters are going to and fro in this neighborhood.

We have been informed that Spencer, of whose seizure of the boats we gave an account, is well spoken of, as having been formerly an industrious and energetic mate of one of the river steamers of the Transit Company, and is said to have performed his recent exploit for spite as well as for good promises of pay. Webster, of whose agency our readers are also aware, had a temporary residence in this place, and seems to have left a very unfavorable impression behind him.

We have heard of several cases within a few days past in which the British Consul is providing for the victims of the Walker movement, or of their own folly or hypocrisy, with means of subsistence, and we understand that he frequently thus provides or furnishes the needy with a passage from this port. We trust we shall not have to chronicle the arrival of many of said subjects of charity at Aspinwall, but that the opportunities of escape given them may lead to some more distant destination.

PANAMA, Feb. 7.

We have dates from Greytown to the 22d inst., from San Juan del Sur to the 3d, and from Costa Rica to Jan. 22. The Columbus, due here on the 10th, will bring later news from the Central American ports, but it will not reach in time to forward to you by this opportunity.

From Greytown all we learn is, that the recruits brought out by the Texas and Tennessee for Walker are stationed on a mud flat, about six miles below the Costa Rican encampment, into whom they fired a few shots when attempting to ascend the river. A number of deserters came down to Aspinwall on the British steamer Solent for the purpose of making their way back again to the United States. Some of these men escaped down the river on logs of wood at the risk of their lives. They give a most unfavorable account of the situation of the poor fellows whom they left, and state that they are dying off rapidly from exposure to the weather and bad food. The encampment is described by them as a mud flat, in which the men live up to their knees in water, exposed to a burning sun and frequent heavy rains. Still, it appears, is busily engaged building a steamer to ascend the river, but no one will take her beyond the rapids, and there does not appear to be the slightest chance of his opening the connection with Walker, that is if the Costa Ricans act with common prudence and tact.

The Costa Rica *Boletín Oficial* publishes the correspondence between C. Morgan and son and J. N. Scott with Walker. I do not transcribe the letters, as you will find them republished in *The Panama Star and Herald*. They clearly prove Morgan & Co.'s complicity with Walker, and Scott's letter will amaze and astonish most of your readers. It is surprising how such a man could have been placed in a responsible position, but I am correct in stating that he will not hold it much longer. Except the publication of those letters the Costa Rican papers are destitute of news. Gen. Canas, the commander of the Costa Rican army, was reported "to be about to be" to do something, and later news from San Juan del Sur informs that a battle was expected on the 4th, which is probably the something referred to, but the result we do not know yet.

From the passengers by the *Ouzaba* I learn that she brought down 56 recruits for Walker, of whom 50 were landed, but the others thought better of the step they had intended to take, and hid themselves away on board. By all accounts these recruits were a very rough lot of fellows. They committed many thefts on board, pistols and purses being most in demand. A mania existed among them for slapping open valves and carpet-bags whenever an opportunity offered.

As soon as this hopeful lot were landed at San Juan they were mustered on the beach, armed, and marched for the scene of the expected fight. From a passenger I learn that the same evening seven of these recruits deserted, three of whom were retaken and shot; my informant saw one poor fellow led out, seated on a chair on the beach, and a volley from six or eight muskets fired into him. Such is the fate that awaits the fools who join the cause of the great Gen. Walker. I am cured by men who have been some time with Walker that his force does not now number more than five or six hundred men, almost all of whom would leave him if they could. I have not seen a single man who does not speak strongly of the reckless disregard of life shown by Walker for his men; they say that he would order his brother or his dearest friend to be taken out and shot if they in any way interfered with his plan or line of action. Everything and every one he sacrifices to his insatiable ambition.

The *Ouzaba* brought down seventy-five barrels of beef and pork for the "liberating army," but did not land them. This would look as if Walker was not sufficiently certain of his stay in the country to run the risk of allowing such a large quantity of commissariat stores to fall into the hands of the enemy. I doubt the steamer by which this letter reaches you will take home the most favorable accounts from Walker, but by this time the public have learnt to receive all such statements *cum grano salis*; they have also probably found out that the statements of affairs received by way of Panama are generally more correct and reliable. I assure you it requires no little trouble to sift the truth from the accumulation of exaggerations with which it reaches here. If I was to write one-half of the stories in circulation, I am certain you would refuse to give them a place in your columns.

When the steamer *San Carlos* was taken by Spencer and the Costa Rican forces, there was on board M. J. Rogers, one of Walker's principal men, who held the office of Caudanator General of Property. This gentleman, as I mentioned to you in a previous letter, came down to Aspinwall in the *James Adger*, and from thence to our city, where he chartered a small boat to go up to San Juan del Sur. This was early in January; no intelligence has yet been received of or from him, nor has his boat been seen by any of the steamers or sailing vessels that have come down the coast. Some anxiety is felt concerning the fate of the boat and the people on board.

There were some seven or eight invalids at San Juan del Sur, to whom Walker refused to give a discharge. As the poor fellows were in great distress and in wretched health, the passengers made up a purse to pay the fare down to Panama. Their account of the state of Walker's army is anything but flattering.

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Holivia* arrived at Panama on the 16th February, bringing the South Pacific mail.

A return of the business of the port of Valparaiso for the year 1856, states the entries of vessels at that port to have been 1,274, and the departures 1,173. Of the vessels entered, 127 came round Cape Horn. Two American vessels were lost on the coast during the year—the bark *William Hamilton*, at the mouth of the River Imperial, and the whaler *George Washington*, burnt in the Bay of Talcahuano. During the same

period, 11,501 passengers arrived by sea, and 8,406 departed. \$8,654,699 in gold and silver was imported, and \$3,978,443 was exported. I notice with pleasure that the American firm of Aloop & Co. now make frequent shipments of silver from Chili to New York. The business was formerly all in the hands of English merchants.

In the province of Talca the crops are now being harvested, and promise to be abundant. Barley is selling at 28 reas; with a tendency to fall. For some years past Chili found a ready market for her cereals in California and Australia; but now, as those countries are beginning to produce sufficient for their own use, it has become a question where she can find a market, and I believe that shipments will be made to England and France. There is no finer corn-growing country in the world than Chili.

On the 7th of January the British vessels of war *Alarm* and *Briek* arrived at Valparaiso—the former from Honolulu, and the latter from San Francisco, on her way home. No vessel was ever so misnamed as this same *Briek*. In 1855 she took some six weeks to steam from Anapulo to Panama; and sixty-three days from Panama to San Francisco.

The Commissioners from Costa Rica had arrived in Chili to seek pecuniary assistance in the war against the filibusters. They only ask for the loan of the small sum of \$200,000. The Chili press is in favor of granting it, and even a million if required. A strong sympathy exists in Chili in favor of Costa Rica, and a short time ago it was proposed in Congress to assist her with men, money or provisions.

The papers record the death of Miss Emelina Haviland, aged 19, daughter of S. F. Haviland, esq., United States Consul at Coquimbo.

The Santiago papers are rather severe on a fashionable folly which has lately been much on the increase in the capital. It is usual for those who have country seats and the means to meet the expense, to leave the city during the Summer months, and the thing has become so "fashionable" now that others of more slender fortunes who wish to be considered of *bon ton*, shut up the front doors and windows of their houses, and make appear to be "not at home" for a month or two, while they live in the back part of their houses, and only go out very late at night, or to mass at 4 in the morning; so you see that the worshippers of fashion have to suffer for their idolatry in other places beside Paris, London and New-York.

There is some talk of the Province of Buenos Ayres forming itself into a State, while a second party support the formation of a grand confederation, to be called "the United States of South America."

There is no news from Bolivia by this mail, so we must charitably take for granted that General Corlova is still in possession of that uneasy seat, the Presidential chair.

From Peru the only news of interest relates to the progress of the revolution, which continues to drag its slow length along, and promises only to terminate by some fortunate accident for one side or the other.

On the 7th of January Don Fetevan Macias entered Cañama with 300 of the revolutionary army. General Vivanco was there at the date of the last accounts.

In Cuzco a revolutionary movement was made, in which General Lezund, the commander of the government forces, was killed by a musket shot in the throat.

The steamer *Apurimac*, in the hands of the revolutionary party, was, at latest dates, at Callao. On the 18th the steamer *Izucubaca* joined her, but sailed next day for the Chincha Islands.

The revolutionary vessel *Loa* and the Government ship *Admiral Guisee* met on the 15th off Punta Patillas; after sundry warlike demonstrations they parted without firing a shot. The navy is thus divided at present: General Vivanco and the revolutionary party have possession of the *Apurimac*, 41 guns, *Loa*, 4; *Tumbes*, 2; *Izucubaca*, 1, and *Vigilante*, 1. The Government still has the *Amazonas*, 33 guns; *Ucayali*, 6, and *Admiral Guisee*, 8. *Castilla* has offered \$500,000 to any person who will retake the revolutionary vessels for him, or disable the *Apurimac*. This is a fine chance for some Yankee speculator of making half a million easily. Don José Fabio Melgar has resigned the office of Secretary of State, and Sr. Don Mariano Felipe Paz Soldan has been appointed to fill his place.

A notice in the *Comercio* of Lima notifies the public that the Government will purchase firearms of all kinds for cash at the highest price; whether this is to prevent their falling into the hands of the revolutionists, or owing to parcidity in the Government arsenals, does not appear.

From all the newspaper accounts Vivanco's cause is progressing, and it is probable that *Castilla* will be compelled to fly; then of course the business of constitution making, &c., will have to be gone over *de novo*. That is, if Echique does not step in and oust Vivanco.

Castilla notified the wife of Echenique to leave the country, which order she refused to obey. He then placed a guard on her house. The lady of Gen. Vivanco has been similarly treated. Could not your Women's Rights Convention do something for these poor ladies?

Chinchorro, in Ecuador, has been ascended by a Frenchman and an Englishman. They reached an elevation of 9,513 metres (31,160 feet) and declare the ascent to be not only practicable but easy.

A young Peruvian, named Lariva, claims to have discovered the method of squaring the circle and trisecting an angle. Another native of Lima now claims to have discovered perpetual motion.

There is no news of importance from the Republic of Ecuador.

From the *Mercure du Vapor*, Jan. 12.

Commerce still feels the effects of the paralysis mentioned in our former review. The advices we have received up to this date promise an abundant harvest; this is the reason for raising the wheat, and the new crop will soon appear in the market.

The termination of the railroad as far as Lima has been sufficient to show how profitable this undertaking is to the shareholders; as yet we are not in contact with any center of production, and the traffic of passengers and merchandise has increased amazingly already; the Directors are quite satisfied, and the public begun to enjoy the advantages of all kinds arising; from an easy and rapid communication. In March or April the trains will reach as far as Quillota, and for this purpose they will be raised over the hill of San Pedro by a stationary engine, a locomotive being ready on the other side to take them to the end of the journey. Meanwhile, the works in the tunnel of San Pedro will be actively carried on.

The floating dock built in this port has been launched at last, having fortunately overcome the difficulties which during several days delayed this operation; it has not been employed as yet, the interior works not being entirely finished.

Another gigantic project occupies at present the attention of several intelligent and enterprising individuals—this is the construction of a dry dock to the south of the Custom-House buildings, opening a basin in the solid rock, and taking advantage of the site, which facilitates the strengthening and execution of the work; we have seen the designs, and it seems to us that in elegance, convenience and capacity they afford all that can be desired, and completely provide for the wants felt by the maritime commerce of this port. We have been told that the heads of the undertaking will send in this steamer in order to realize their scheme, the cost of which cannot be less than \$300,000; if it be so, we sincerely hope they will speedily return to carry out their important project.

Our Intendente, Sr. Valenzuela Castillo, is now endeavoring to attract Valparaiso with a beautiful public walk, of which the inhabitants of this city are so much in need; the site chosen for the purpose is the estero of Pelanco, having a view of the sea, the railway station and the SanTiago road. The inhabitants of the neighborhood cooperate in the project, and Sr. Valenzuela's activity warrants its not being confined to an idea.

Chili continues its exertions to diffuse useful information among the people. During the last month, but four new schools have been endowed—one for boys, in the department of Penco, and three for girls in Pucoco, Huniui and Puchacal. Permission has been granted to D. José Monreal for establishing another private quay in Coquimbo for the reception of national and naturalized merchandise, having complied with the necessary conditions of the law.

The splendid theater in Santiago is almost finished, and that city's municipal body has invited proposals for taking it—the term fixed for receiving them being up to the 14th of February.

The Copiapo mines promise better for the year 1857. The first advices received this year from that province are satisfactory.