

ber having fallen into the hands of the Costa Ricans, but which were dispersed by her making her appearance.

On Sunday (15th) news reached Greytown that Walker had repossessed himself of Sarapiquí. From inquiries I have made here, it would appear that on the 13th Walker's party attacked that place at 5 a. m. with a force of 200 men and two mine-paquetes, the Costa Ricans holding on till about the same time the following day, when they evacuated, and Walker's people took possession, after sustaining a loss of two men killed and three wounded. From a statement of a prisoner in hospital, it appears that the Costa Ricans had a loss of eleven killed and twenty wounded.

The Rescue, above referred to, confirmed the Sarapiquí accounts, and brought further news of the fall of Castillo into the hands of Walker's party on Monday, with a loss of 8 killed and 20 wounded. It is stated the Costa Ricans lost not fewer than 32 killed and 67 wounded; some of the accounts say many more. They also repossessed themselves of the steamer J. N. Scott, but her machinery had been so much injured that they were unable to bring her down till repairs are effected. The Rescue had on board Col. Lockridge, who came down for provisions, of which there are plenty at present in Greytown.

The British naval authorities here are preventing recruits from being forcibly compelled to join Walker, who claim their protection. Some very disgraceful scenes are at times enacted on board these river boats. It was only the other day a man's cries of murder awakened the attention of the commander of the Victor, who discovered that he had been threatened with his life, and a pistol held at his head for protesting against going up to fight. Of course the interference had the effect of rescuing the man and about 15 others who fell out of the ranks upon their being mastered, at the desire of the naval authorities.

A report was affixed that two Englishmen had been hanged on board the last river boat that went up, in consequence of which Capt. Cockburn of the Cossack, at present senior naval officer, detained Col. Lockridge and the Rescue, on her arrival yesterday, until he fully investigated the case, and after rescuing three men claiming British protection he allowed them to proceed—I suppose being satisfied of the falsity of the report.

PUNTA ARENAS, Feb. 19, 1857.

February 4 the steamer Texas arrived with 200 men, who proceeded up the river and joined Col. Anderson's force of 150 men. The 5th was spent in cleaning arms. On the 6th we advanced with the steamer Rescue, and took it, losing 2 men killed. According to the enemy's account they lost 7 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 Sarapiquí, and landed all the force and artillery except one company which we left at Fort Anderson. There we erected barricades and bush-houses for the men, provisions and artillery. Next day we began cutting a road and bridging the creeks 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, Gen. Wheat opened his fire on the fort occupied by the Costa Rican forces. At the same time Col. Frank Anderson crossed the river with 130 men and took position on the point called Alvarado. They arrived there at noon, and without being perceived by the enemy. Meanwhile the action had been going on mainly between Gen. Wheat's artillery and Col. Titus's command and the Costa Ricans in the Sarapiquí 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 till dark a constant, a severe fire was kept up from Cody's and Alvarado points, which was repaid 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 Sarapiquí, 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 being now able to do duty. Col. Titus's command two wounded, and the artillery none.

The next morning Capt. De Bricot and a volunteer called Kuntuck, 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. Upward of 400 stand of English Minnie muskets were left scattered on the ground. Col. F. Anderson's command crossed in the steamer and took possession, 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 burning the read of the enemy, which amounted to 33. Five pieces of artillery, four brass 6-pound pieces, and one iron 9 pound piece, with corresponding ammunition, were found. Also 50,000 pounds of Minnie rifle cartridges in good condition, and a large quantity of damaged ammunition, 250 pairs pantaloons, 40 bushels beans, and 6 barrels salt beef, enough kettles and pans for 2,000 men.

The same night the steamer Rescue took up the forces of Col. Titus and one 4-pound gun to the island of San Carlos, which was taken without any resistance, and the boat returned to Sarapiquí and took up all the stores received 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 Sarapiquí. The Morgan had four hours' start, and the Rescue came in sight of her just as she went over Castillo Rapida. The Costa Ricans had tar and resin on the steamers Scott and Cachuet, 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 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 Rescue, swam against a six mile current, cut loose and saved the steamer J. N. Scott, although the machinery was much injured. All the furniture and bedding of the National Hotel was saved. All other houses with their contents were destroyed. In taking this fort the enemy lost 45, while we had only one killed. The Costa Ricans were still 50 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 with Walker.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The Empire City, Capt. S. P. Griffin, left New-Orleans March 5, at 8 1/2 p. m. The United States Mail steamship Granada, from Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 3d (arrived at Havana the day previous), awaited the arrival of the Empire City to forward her passengers and mails from New-Orleans.

The Granada left Aspinwall without, as usual, awaiting the arrival of the treasure and passengers from California (not yet due), and brought one week's later intelligence from Greytown, forwarded by the British West India mail steamship Trent, from that place Feb. 10, and also later advices from the South Pacific by an arrival at Panama on the 21st.

The Trent acknowledges partial successes gained by Col. Titus and Lockridge over the Costa Rican forces stationed at various points along the San Juan River up to the lake—which, taken into consideration as emanating from at least lukewarm sources, would indicate that Gen. Walker's star is again in the ascendant.

The Aspinwall Courier in its extra of the 3d March mentions that Walker's party have forced their way up the San Juan River to the Lake with but trifling loss, and the capture of very considerable amounts of arms and provisions, and the saving of another steamer, the J. N. Scott.

Nothing of moment is noted at Havana. The Captain-General had again reviewed a large body of troops, some 15,000 strong, at a point six miles from the city. No foreign men-of-war were at anchor in the harbor.

The steamer Black Warrior, J. W. Smith, commanding, from New-York Feb. 2, arrived at Havana at noon on the 8th, two hours before the departure of the Empire City. Capt. S. reported a continued succession of very heavy weather during his passage.

The Empire City brings 44 passengers, 32 of whom are from New-Orleans.

We are indebted to C. H. Denison, esq., Purser of the Empire City, for valuable favors.

From The Aspinwall Courier, Feb. 24.

GREYTOWN, Friday, Feb. 29, 1857.

The Royal Mail steamship Trent arrived at Greytown on the 11th inst., and found there the British men-of-war Cossack, Tartar, Victor, Pioneer and Sarapiquí. The Orion had gone to Pearl Cay in consequence of the unsafe harbor outside—her draft not being too great to permit her coming into the harbor. The crews are said to be all healthy. After the capture of the river boats the other day, Mr. Scott, the agent, with surprising speed and energy, prepared a boat (called the Rescue), and dispatched her up the river; but from her not being returned, reasonable fears were entertained of