LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE.

WALKER STILL SURROUNDED

CASTILLO NOT CAPTURED.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

The Tennessee arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. On her outward passage she arrived at San Juan del Norte March 7, and at Aspinwall March 9. The passengers remained on board till next morning, and left by rail for Panama at 10 a. m. The same day (March 10), passengers arrived from Panama for New-York at 5 p m., and the Tennessee left Aspinwall at 8 p. m.

Left at San Juan, U. S. S. Saratoga, English men-of-war Archer, Cossack, Victor, Intrepid and Pioneer; at Aspinwall, U. S. S. Cyane.

The Sierra Nevada met the Orizaba off Cerros Island, 700 miles below San Francisco, on the evening of March 23. Boarded her and found all well.

The Tennessee did not touch at San Juan on her return—touched at Key West for coal March 15.

The position of affairs in Nicaragua remains very much the same as before. Walker holds Rivas. The Costa Ricans are at St. George. Walker has attacked St. George twice, without effect. Col. Cayces, who fought down the Lake against the Costa Ricans, is dead. Left again on the 7th, the day the Sierra Nevada sailed, with 75 recruits from San Francisco.

Col. Lockridge has taken Sarapiqui, and attempted Castillo, the latter failed from the cowardice of Col. Schlessinger, who ran away from the Castillo, and still hold the fort Lockridge recovered one of the boats; another has been burned. He has his chief force now on Carlos Island, a short distance below Castillo; also a garrison at Sarapiqui, commanded by Col. Anderson. Titus has left him and gone round to Rivas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Feb. 23, 1857.

Among the varied incidents enacted here since my last, I must mention one in particular, which is the most striking because of the circumstances which attended its sudden advent. It will be recollected that in the latter part of July last there arrived at this port a strong British fleet composed of six steam-frigates, carrying from 20 to 91 guns each, and three steam sloops or gun boats. For what purpose they came no one could tell—the officers attached to them openly avowing the most complete ignorance. Here, however, they have remained, making occasional cruises to the neighboring islands in search of provisions, &c., &c. The officers rarely come on shore, and when they did so, were under strict orders to be on board at sundown. They seemed inclined to hold themselves aloof from all intercourse with the residents of the town, with a few exceptions, and that some seven months have rolled away without any disposition being discovered to make acquaintances with the inhabitants, much less toward an interchange of civilities. All all once, however, a change seems to have come over the spirit of their dreams. On the 13th inst., invitation cards were issued, of which the following is a copy, which as a matter of course threw the whole town (especially the female portion of it) into a tremendous flutter:

"Captain de Horsey and the wardroom officers of H. B. M. Victor, request the pleasure of your company on Thursday evening at 4 o'clock. Dancing! "N. B.—Boats will be at the Flagstaff Rendezvous at 9 p. m.

"*H. M. S. Victor*, 13th Feb., 1857."

Accordingly, at the hour designated, the boats, in charge of officers detailed for the purpose, came ashore, and the largest assembly of ladies probably ever congregated at this place were escorted on board. Arrived at the ship, the company was received by Captain de Horsey, First Lieutenant Balfour, and a number of officers—all in full uniform—where a rare spectacle of taste met the eye in the arrangement of a temporary saloon on deck, formed by awnings, canopied over by flags of all nations, a capacious canopy which above the "stars and stripes." As the ladies came on deck, the music from a choice band welcomed them, and Captain de Horsey and his officers came gracefully forward to receive his fair guests. Dancing commenced about 5 o'clock, and waltzes, polkas, mazurcas, galopades, schottisches, &c., followed in quick succession until 8, when supper was announced, and the ladies were led to another elegant saloon, where one of the most sumptuously provided feasts awaited them that ever was got up at this port. The great wonder is where did the astonishing variety come from. Here were displayed the smallest ladies and gentlemen dessert—natives of the once aristocratic Granada; Captain Scott and his daughters, the United States Consul and lady, and several English and Jewish families. Such an elegant entertainment, conducted in such admirable style and so handsomely attended, will not soon be witnessed here again, and never can be excelled in the exchange of courtesies between the commissioned officers above. Country dancing was resumed, and kept up until a late hour, when the company separated in the highest good humor. On the night of the 24th, an effective attempt was made to get up a comedy and dance on board of H. B. M. frigate Cossack, Capt. Lockburn; but, as usual with that bombastic individual, he failed most signally, except in effecting by his rudeness two-thirds of the lady invites, which he succeeded most effectually. On the 26th, Capt. Wood, of H. B. M. ship Intrepid, gave a ball, which is highly spoken of by the ladies who were present.

March 4.—Yesterday, Col. Lockridge and several others of Walker's men arrived from up the river in two steamboats—they having succeeded in getting the steamer J. N. Scott over the Machuca Rapids, where she had been run by Lockridge re captured her. It seems that the Costa Ricans removed Castillo from San Carlos, drove out Col. Titus, who, with his forces, held possession of a small part of the town, making great slaughter among his men, and Lockridge retreated down the river to the mouth of the River San Carlos, where he stationed some men under Maj. or Gen. Wheat (I am not positive which is the proper title), and then brought off the boats to Sarapiqui.

On the 27th, without using small arms at all. They attacked the city in three different places, but were beaten back by the artillery alone. The land about Rivas is level, there being no height within cannon range which commands the city. Walker occupies only about six squares of the city immediately to the west and south west of the plaza. The only building out of the plaza which is occupied is a church, which is used as a hospital for convalescents, or "the lazy hospital." Men who are not dead sadly sick, and who are yet unfit for duty, are used for the hospital for the sick in the southwest part of the town, beyond the intrenchments. The plaza is oblong, about 300 by 400 feet. Walker's men have plenty of beef, and vegetables, and some tortillas The cattle immediately about Rivas have been pretty nearly used up, and they now have to go out eight or ten miles to get cattle. Plantains were getting pretty scarce anywhere near Rivas. They have not much of corn; there was a great deal in the country, but they rejected Walker if it was offered to him. Coffee is sown by the natives broadcast; the ears are small, but plump ripe, and good. I should think that many of the fields Chas. Morgan saw would average thirty bushels to the acre. If Walker's supply of beef and plantains were cut off, I do not think he could hold out much longer than by that way, and could not fix it. When the Costa Ricans took possession of St. George they took the sguardiente mill from which the supply for the camp was derived. Scarcely enough is now to be obtained from the Indian women—two or three men to get drunk on per day. The sguardiente is about as strong as whisky or brandy; it makes a man drunk quicker than either. I attribute the great misfortune of the siege of Granada to drunkenness; the officers were all, or nearly all but Henningsen, drunk at the time of the attack. Had it not been for that, I think we might have got away on the 3d day. I should have come away long ago if Walker would have consented. I applied to him three times for a passport, but it was only about five week ago that I was able to get one. The first time I went for one he said, "If Mr. Wilson, you have got your "family here, and you and your family are all doing "well, and I am anxious for families to settle here, and "I don't think I can give you a passport to go back." That was about what he said; he always treated me like a gentleman except that. At last he gave me this:

"Claiborne Wilson and family, consisting of his wife and four children—from San Juan del Sur, and three to New-Orleans.

"Headquarters, Rivas, Feb. 14, 1857." "WM. WALKER, Gen'l.

I didn't ask him for a passport to go back.

THE FILLIBUSTERS ON THE RIVER.

We saw three returned filibusters yesterday, Chas. W. Cleary of Mississippi, Jno. Kelly, W. M. Brown of New-Orleans, and John Kelly of New-York. The two first went out from New-Orleans, about the 20th of December last, and Kelly left this city in the Tennessee in January, deluded by the false lights hung out at the Tabernacle meeting. That they have become heartily sick of filibustering a glance at their emaciated persons would sufficiently indicate; but that their example may prove a warning to others we subjoin the following result of their experience. All of them say that they were led to go to Nicaragua by the promise of $25 a month in hard cash, good food and clothes, and a deed of 250 acres of land at the end of the campaign, with a free passage home and back. We make a few extracts from the diary of one of the two:

Jan. 2—Arrived at Punta Arenas, and made our encampment above the mouth of the river. Found everything in confusion with Walker. We have blockaded, and all the people, or nearly all, taken.

Jan. 7—Some of our men sick; 40 men came down from New York to join the Janes Adger.

Jan. 10—A Dutchman died.

Jan. 12—Harry Morgan claimed English protection, and left.

Jan. 13—Relay all day; alarm at night, and all hands out under arms.

Jan. 14—Fourteen men sick; another false alarm at night, raised by Gen. Bob Wheat, and Companies A. and B. of the officers all drunk.

Jan. 17—Thirteen men claimed British protection, and were taken off by the English.

Jan. 18—The measles broke out in camp, and many sick.

Jan. 20—All hands in low spirits; nothing from Walker; river still blockaded. Received the small steamb at Reserve to convey us up the river.

Jan. 21—All hands still gloomy and disappointed.

Jan. 22—Left Punta Arenas for the river, up the Reserve; went 5 miles and anchored for the night.

Jan. 23—Proceeded up the river and dropped the launch on account of the shoals. Fort Walker, the 10 or 15 Costa Ricans leaving at our approach; threw up a small embankment and called it Fort Anderson, in honor of our commander, Col. Thos. Anderson.

Jan. 25-7—Still at Fort Anderson.

Jan. 28—Co. B said D rest up the river to an encampment of Costa Ricans, at Fort Sarapiqui; fired three rounds of grape and canister; when they returned two shots for our one, we retreated. The fort is at the junction of the San Juan and Sarapiqui rivers, strongly built of logs and earth, and mounting three guns.

Jan. 29—Col. Lockridge lost his pocket-book.

Jan. 30—Throwing up a breastwork at Fort Anderson.

COL. TITUS AND HIS BORDER-RUFFIANS.

Feb. 4—The Texas arrived with 295 men from New-Orleans, under command of Col. Titus (he of Kansas), and encamped on the river bank, opposite Fort Anderson.

Feb. 6—Left Fort Anderson early, to storm Fort Sarapiqui. Went up the river by steamboat about 4 miles, when the men disembarked, Titus on the north side, under a point, and leaving the artillery company on the boat to attack the fort in front from the river, we struck back into the woods, intending to make the river a mile below the fort; but we lost our way, and struck the river further up than we intended, coming out right opposite Sarapiqui. They would have guard fell into an ambuscade; Lieut. Holman was shot dead. The Costa Ricans on the opposite side of the river then opened a fire on us, killing five men and wounding seven others. So far as we could learn the names of the killed were:

Lieut. Holman of Texas.
R. B. Smith of Mississippi.
——Rees of Ohio.
——Williams Irish, and two others.

TITUS SHOWS HIS WHITE FEATHER.

We fired several rounds, when Col. Titus ordered a retreat, leaving Col. Anderson to do the fighting. We had three dozen men, and Titus, a thousand, by his member by name. These brave fellows, instead of attending to their duties and helping the wounded, ran like a march, and left the wounded to shift their bodies in the mud to escape from the bullets of the enemy. We retreated three miles down the river and halted. Colonel Anderson, Captain Hanna and four of our officers appropriated to their own use the contents of the pockets of our dead comrades. [Here the diary of our informant ends, as we suppose, as he has to give the events as he remembered them.] The sick and wounded were sent from the place to Fort Anderson on the steamboat. When they arrived we embarked and went a mile further up, where we landed and built a fort, which we called Fort Titus, after our commander. Next morning a party was sent to find the position of the enemy, while a number of our men were at work building breastworks.

THE CAPTURE OF SARAPIQUI.

On Thursday, the 12th, at night, we drew our three cannon (one six and two four pounders) opposite Sarapiqui. On the following night we mounted them, and the next morning opened a brisk fire on the fort, in the midst of a very heavy rain. The firing continued all day. During the day a party of our men crossed the river, and opened a cross fire on the fort with small arms. The enemy retired in small parties during the day, and in the night silently deserted the fort. Scott marched up our officers marched into the fort, none under the grade of lieutenants being allowed to enter, and helped themselves to whatever they could find. In the fort we found only a buster and a half of beans, a few bushels of rice, and some old rusty muskets. Three pieces of cannon were left behind, one of which was a nine iron nine-pounder, supposed to have been furnished by the English. We also found a wounded Costa Rican in the fort, who told us that Morra (the chief) had killed and 30 wounded. He said that Morra compelled the natives to fight or suffer the garrote. We followed the trail of the enemy for five miles up the river, and came upon two other dead bodies. On the 14th we returned to Fort Sarapiqui, and Col. Titus went up the river with his battalion of wounded. Two days after the arrival of an English man. A fire was kept up all day upon the place, and next day Titus held a long palley with the commandant.

TITUS DID NOT TAKE CASTILLO.

What passed between them is not known, except that the English man was sent back to request the place to surrender before dark; but he said that he had authority did not extend so far without special permission from Gen. Morra. Titus, to the chagrin of his men, as he gave out to their dissatisfaction, very unfeeling language, he granted the Leg ishman an armistice of 24 hours, and all we had him to send a messenger through his lines to Gen Morra "to ask whether he should give up the fort or not." Of course, thus apprised, Gen. Morra dispatched a reinforcement of 400 men to their assistance, and Titus, at their approach, wounded a retreat. All retired with the exception of two companies, C and E, who did not get the order, being stationed at the lower end, and in consequence lost 30 men before they escaped.

This affair created a great deal of comment. Some attributed Titus's conduct to sheer cowardice, while others affirmed that he sold the battle. At all events, it was generally conceded that he was nearly master of the place when he granted the armistice and dispatched the messenger to go through his lines to the head quarters of the enemy. Col Titus retreated down the river about twenty miles, and encamped upon an island. Here his officers swore they would make no longer under such a policy, and his men vowed that they would shoot him on the first chance. All this he left the encampment, ostensibly to go to Walker, via Panama. At Greytown he was arrested for insulting an English officer, but was released. Then he hired of the American Consul, and taken prisoner by the officers of the American man-of-war Saratoga, and was again released. He then took passage in the Tennessee to Aspinwall, in the same manner that he arrived there twenty-four of his men, who had escaped down the river on rafts and in canoes, arrived at the British steamer Clyde, and were received upon him. The valiant Titus went about Aspinwall with a loaded revolver in the fist, expecting that his men would finally take his life, but they did not. Finally, Lieut Vowels and other officers also deserted and went to Aspinwall at the expense of the English; and every arrival brought large numbers of the demoralized filibusters. When our informants left there were nearly 100 of these men at Aspinwall, unable to obtain passage to the States, and living principally on food from Punta Arenas to Aspinwall on the British steamer, and only got home by working their passage on the steamers. It was generally believed that the British had determined to prevent the landing of any more filibusters at Greytown.

STATEMENT BY A PASSENGER.

When we arrived at San Juan we could not go ashore—all communication being stopped from that port. We had on board our boat (the Sierra Nevada), from San Francisco, some eighty recruits for Walker. They were landed at San Juan. We learned that there had been some fights with the Costa Ricans of late, or four days previous to our arrival, in the last of which Walker was said to have lost as many men as his recruits would number, so that they had only to fill the places of the killed—that is, if they could get on the right ground. Walker was in possession of Rivas, but although he may be said to be in possession, the truth is that Rivas possesses him, inasmuch as he is not allowed to get out. He is surrounded in every possible direction by the Costa Ricans, who have got entire possession of all the Lakes. Walker's men are in the greatest imaginable fix. They are in a state of the most squalid misery. Disease and misery keep them weak and feeble. Those who can, do escape. There were some of the latter on board the boat on my leaving, according to their own representations, to have just escaped the grave. Most of them seem to be pretty good men, but they have been with no opportunity under Walker to teach them that glory is not to be gained in the direction of Nicaragua, especially in the service of Gen. Walker, or at the present time. Walker is in a worse position than he has ever before occupied.

STATEMENT OF ANOTHER PASSENGER.

We arrived at San Juan on the 7th of March. We had on board the boat coming down about eighty recruits for Walker's army; they were all of them raw, but good looking men, and well calculated to fight. They had been spent up before starting by gambling and dissipation. They looked like men who could fight pretty well if put to it. They were landed at San Juan. The road between San Juan and Rivas, a distance of seventeen miles, is in the possession of Walker's men, and that all communication between the two places is cut off. There are about eight hundred Costa Ricans in detachments on this road. Walker has some forty men acting as rangers trying to establish communication between Rivas and San Juan, and also for the purpose of carrying provisions and ammunition from San Juan to Rivas. The Sierra Nevada brought down a large quantity of provisions and ammunition. The First Lieutenant of the St. Marys United States sloop-of-war, who is a great friend of Walker, stated that Walker was nearly out of both provisions and ammunition. There was at San Juan at the time of our arrival there. There had been three battles on the 5th and 6th of the month, just before we arrived. The Costa Ricans had been defeated in two of these battles, and Walker in one. The Costa Ricans were in possession of the San Juan River; they were annoying Walker by sending detachments all over the country, and chasing the cattle out of the reach of Walker's army. At Aspinwall we met twenty-five deserters from Walker, who had been added to our army by the English, who had brought them there from Greytown. The English were offering free passages to all who would desert Walker. The deserters said that, when they left the army, Walker was in possession of two or three forts on the San Juan River; they did not give the names. The deserters wanted to accompany us at Aspinwall and would fondly have come on board. No person can leave San Juan without a passport from Walker; all the functionaries stationed there. Four of his officers came with us on the Tennessee. Three of them are raised, and the fourth is a bearer of dispatches. Col. Jaques is one of these officers—he was shot through from side to side in the battle of St. George. He has been reported dead in the New-Orleans papers, but his company assured us that the New-Orleans papers were somewhat mistaken. He says that if Walker could concentrate his forces he might yet rally. Walker has about 900 men. About 200 of these are on the San Juan River, and the other 600 at San Juan and Rivas. There is not the slightest possibility of his being able to bring his forces together so as to make a bold front. Col. Saunders was sent out on the 5th of the month to try and establish a line of communication between San Juan and Rivas. His party was said to have with them a party of one hundred mules, and were on their return from San Juan with provisions and ammunition when a party of Costa Ricans made an attack upon them, killing fifty out of one hundred and eighty, thus leaving the Colonel one hundred and thirty with which to return, and carried away the mules, provisions and ammunition. It is doubtful whether there be 100 mules to be got anywhere around that country, but such was the rumor. It was also reported that at the last engagement Walker had killed twelve hundred Costa Ricans, and that he had gathered them into a house, and was going to burn them up. There are eight hundred Costa Ricans between San Juan and Rivas. The principal route to our arrival the Costa Ricans followed a party of Walker's men to within four miles of San Juan, and would have got in, but for the timely aid of the men from the St. Mary's. In relation to the boats which the Costa Ricans possess and use to cross the rivers, the first party union that, if they should be put hard to it, they will burn them, before they will give them up. Mrs. Henningsen, the wife of Col. Deaverberry, who was killed in the battle of San George, is one of the passengers with us on board the Tennessee.

STATEMENT OF AN OLD RANGER IN WALKER'S ARMY.

Our reporter had an interview with a young man named William Hart, who arrived yesterday in the Tennessee. Mr. Hart is one of Capt. Bradley's Company "Old Rangers" and has been in active service in Nicaragua for the past sixteen months. The Rangers were mostly Texans—many of whom have pursued the next of their lives in Texas settlements. Mr. Hart was with Henningsen during the siege of Granada, and was seriously wounded by a Musket ball entering the right fore arm, which, after following up the course of the arm, passed out above the elbow. The limb is permanently disabled by the shot. Mr. Hart left Rivas on the 3d inst to go to San Juan del Sur to take passage for the United States by the steamer Sierra Nevada to Panama. He left Rivas accompanied by three others, and in Walker's army. At the Half-Way House on the Transit road, between Rivas and San Juan del Sur, they stopped over on the 4th of March to take dinner. While they were there, Col. Casey passed along the road a few miles down with thirty men, and when near the Jocote Dulce River, came upon a party of Costa Ricans in ambush. The skirmish was brief, and Col. Casey was able to cut his way with the loss of only two men killed and three wounded. Some seventy-five Costa Ricans were killed and fourteen wounded. The men engaged in this action were a portion of Captain Mann's Company of Rangers. Capt. Mann was not present. At Jocota Rica, a short distance from the spot where the engagement had just occurred with an hundred and fifty men; he was there attacked by a force of about three hundred Costa Ricans and Nicaraguenses, Mr. Hart believes under Gen. Cañas. Sanders's men were protected by the building, but were subsequently driven out into a field fight for their efforts to make a retreat, they being unable to drive the Costa Ricans back. After the line of retreat, a newly conquered territory, Col. Walters of Texas made an effective charge on the forces of the Costa Ricans in a broad prairie, and during the charge that succeeded, Sanders was enabled to make good his retreat to a distance some miles distant, where he arrived at 8 o'clock in the evening. Here Walker was posted with the main body of his men. Soon after the arrival of Sanders and his party, Rivas was unexpectedly attacked at three different points. Walker's men were protected by barricades mounted with artillery, and the fight which lasted until seven the next morning, resulted in the Costa Ricans retiring with great loss. Walker's loss was killed and seven wounded, none of them officers, while the Costa Ricans left 450 (!) dead on the field. The Costa Ricans retreated to St. George where their main force was stationed.

This information Mr. Hart received from a native who came on to San Juan del Sur on the 5th.

On the 6th the Sierra Nevada arrived at San Juan del Sur, bringing 180 recruits from San Francisco, under command of Col. Johnson. Mr. Hart escorted Walker's post ion at the time, and left as follows: He is at Rivas with about 1,000 men, between 700 and 800 of whom are under arms daily. He is well supplied with provisions and ammunition.

The passengers by the Tennessee from Nicaragua are Col. Jaques (reported killed), Col. Rawl, Capt. Coleman, Mr. Morris, Mr. Holmes, and the correspondent of *The New-Orleans Delta*.

COMFORT FOR WALKER.

Thomas C. Stryker, son of Mr. Samuel D. Stryker of Lambertsville, N. J., who has been in the service of Walker, came passenger in the Tennessee on his way home. He left Rivas on the 2d of March, and considered that Walker would be able to maintain his position there in spite of any force which the allies can bring against him; and if he could only obtain reinforcements to the number of about 1,500, he would be able to walk triumphantly through the whole country; but with out reinforcements he must remain where he is. It appeared evident that a crisis was near at hand, which would end in a battle one way or the other. Three attacks had been made by Walker upon the Costa Ricans at St. George and he had each time retired; but the attacking forces on those occasions was too limited to accomplish such a result—that they had set out on the expedition to keep up a little excitement and thereby deceive the people. According to intelligence received from Rivas after he left that place, the allied forces attacked Rivas on the 4th of March and lost about 400 men. Mr. Stryker feels quite sanguine of Walker's ultimate success—so much so that if he had $1,000 worth of Walker's scrip he would not sell it at the rate of 90 cents on the dollar.

[By F. R. R. Telegraph].

LATEST FROM GREYTOWN.

From the Tennessee at Aspinwall.

ASPINWALL, March 9, 1857.

The British steamer Clyde arrived here at noon, with 22 deserters. She reports the Tennessee having arrived at Greytown on the 7th inst., with a large number of passengers, the majority of whom are bound for Aspinwall.

The United States steamship Saratoga arrived there on the 6th inst.

The British Lion has garrisoned at Greytown and the mouth of the San Carlos (?). On the 18th Col. Titus held a parley with the Costa Ricans at Castillo, and proposed to surrender the fortress to them and leave with their forces, on condition that they would surrender next day at 11 a.m. On hour before the time specified, the passenger steamer was hailed by the Costa Ricans under General Mora, which drove Titus from his position, with loss. On the 24 the steamer Reserve reported the Costa Ricans in possession of the mouth of the river, with the usual offer of protection to any of the Nicaraguan army upon which Titus abused the officer, who returned to his ship and fired a shot across the bows, and placed on board the frigate Cossack. The Reserve was seized and placed alongside the gunboat Victor. A guard was placed on board, and dispatches to inform Capt Erskine, the commander of the vessel run at Fort Key Lagoon, of the above. The following morning, immediately on its arrival, Titus and the steamer were released, after which the Saratoga came to anchor. The Tennessee will probably be here to day.

[This St. Carlos mentioned in the foregoing, cannot be the Fort St. Carlos at the mouth of the Lake, but the Island of St. Carlos, below Castillo, which Colonel Lockridge had possession of by the last accounts received.—*Eds. Star and Herald.*]