

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEXAS.

WALKER REPORTS A BATTLE.

Heavy Loss of the Costa Ricans.

A TOUGH STORY.

LOOKRIDGE REINFORCED.

WONDERFUL THINGS TO BE DONE.

NOTHING YET ATTEMPTED.

RUMORED DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT RIVAS.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas last night several disgraced filibusters and some suspicious news reached this city. We give it as it comes, good, bad and indifferent:

REPORT BY THE PURSER OF THE TEXAS. Arrived steamship Texas, John S. Crowell commander, with passengers to Norte and Aspinwall via Key West, with San Juan del Sur, and Messrs. Charles Morgan & Sons. The Texas left San Juan on the 20th ult. and reached Aspinwall next day.

The steamship Orizaba, Capt. Bleneth, left San Francisco on the 5th ult. via Manzanillo and San Jose del Sur, and arrived at Panama on the 22d. The Texas received the Orizaba's passengers on the 23d and sailed at 3 p.m. some day, touching at Key West on the 25th.

The news from California is not of special interest. The war has for the two weeks previous to the sailing of the Orizaba, been an exceedingly wet, and serious accident had occurred in various parts of the country in consequence of the floods. The prospects of the mining, from this time up to the dry season, are said to be better than ever before. Considerable excitement had occurred in consequence of the impeachment by the Assembly, of Dr. Bates, State Treasurer, and Controller — Whitman.

The news from Rivas, Nicaragua, headquarters of General Walker, is up to the 18th. Gen. Walker and army were in good health, and had plenty of provisions and ammunition.

On the 15th, Gen. Walker, with 400 men, made an attack on St. George, occupied by about 2,000 of the enemy. After driving the enemy and gaining the Plaza, he burned a part of the town most important to the allied army, when he learned that about 1,500 of the enemy, under Gen. Chamorro, had marched by another road to make an attack on Rivas, whereupon Gen. Walker marched for that place, and met the enemy in full retreat at the falls of three rods, hotly pursued by Gen. Henningsen and his command, who had driven them out of Rivas, upon their attack, with great slaughter.

On either side of the road, where the allied forces were met by General Walker was an impenetrable growth of cactus, making it impossible for them to escape, and placing them between the deadly fire of General Walker in their front and General Henningsen in their rear, in consequence of which the allies were completely panic-stricken, and throwing down their arms, stood paralyzed meeting their fate with little or no resistance. Nearly all their officers were killed, and very few of their troops escaped being killed or wounded.

The allies, by their own account, lost 327 killed, and over 300 wounded. Gen. Walker estimates their loss at about 1,100—600 killed and 500 wounded. Gen. Walker's loss was 2 killed and 21 wounded. The slaughter was so great that Gen. Walker was unable to properly bury the dead, and was compelled to order the bodies burned, to prevent putrefaction and insure the health of the City of Rivas, which order was being carried out. The sloop-of-war St. Mary's was at San Juan del Sur when the Orizaba left.

It is reported and generally believed that Gen. Canas, the Commander-in-Chief of the allies, is undesirably having made certain overtures to Gen. Walker; also that Gen. Chillon had invited a body of men to leave and to come to march to join Walker, and that President Rivas had been assassinated. The last report is said to be confirmed by a letter received at Geneva by the wife of his son, Ramon de Rivas. Spencer, Vanderbilt's agent, has left the country and was to have sailed on the Illinois. It is reported that Gen. Mora, becoming suspicious of him, had written to his brother, President Mora of Costa Rica, relating thereto, and President Mora replied that "the man who would betray his own countrymen would betray any one," and to watch his movements with the utmost scrutiny.

Col. Lockridge, on the San Juan River, had received another strong reinforcement of Texans, with a large amount of provisions and ammunition, and with the steamer J. N. Scott, recently retaken, which had been thoroughly repaired, proceeded up the river.

The command of Col. L. now garison the only two communications by water to Costa Rica on the San Juan River, viz: at Hipp's Point, mouth of the Sarapiquí River, 210 men, under the command of Col. F. B. Anderson; and San Carlos Island, at the mouth of the San Carlos River, 188 men, under the command of Gen. C. E. Whetua—the balance, 152 men, in the advance near Machuca Rapids, under the immediate command of Col. Lockridge.

On the 18th Col. L. reconnoitered the enemy's position at Castilla, and from prisoners taken gained the important information that Walker had gained a great victory, and the allies had fallen back on Masaya or Granada, completing propositions of peace, the Costa Ricans not willing to join the confederate, but he sent "Vanderbilt's agent, Spencer," out of the country, and have opened the Transit to the English Government.

Important documents received by Col. Lockridge, proving the above facts, have been sent to Washington, U. S., and to the President of Nicaragua at Rivas. The Costa Ricans have only 350 men at San Carlos, under Gen. Mora.

Col. Lockridge has 500 men with 7 pieces of artillery, plenty of small arms, ammunition and provisions, and is now more confident of his success than ever. The Royal mail steamer New Granada arrived from Calles, touching at intermediate ports, on the 21st ult. On her way up white stopping at Manzanillo, on the 14th, she was boarded by the Peruvian steamer Luz, now in the hands of Vivanco, the Revolutionary, and forcibly taking from various arms and equipments with \$32,000 in specie, and also ships' stores and provisions an act of perfect piracy.

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER.

Mr. Edward Avery, a passenger from San Francisco by the Orizaba to Panama, states that the Sierra Nevada sailed down 700 passengers, of which 500 were deserted at Manzanillo, and went to the silver mines by the natives. The Orizaba brought down twenty recruits to San Juan del Sur for Walker, under the command of Capt. Chatfield. When they landed they all got drunk, and Major Torrey was obliged to reprimand them, telling them that the Costa Ricans were in the neighborhood and might attack them at any moment. I learned from Colonel Priest and the officers of the United States sloop-of-war St. Marys, at San Juan del Sur, that they knew nothing about Walker's condition or prospects, having had no communication whatever for three weeks past with him. Walker's men there boasted that he had 800 men, but there were no grounds for such a statement. There were frequent rumors of fights, in which Walker was said to have killed hundreds, while he lost but few or no men himself. But this was an old story, told only by Walker's men, which nobody credited any more. From all I could learn of Walker's men, they had in camp been furnished a half pint of corn, plantains, and some little fresh beef a day; but provisions were getting scarce. There was hardly anybody at San Juan del Sur to form an opinion as to Walk-

er's prospe. The place was once very lively and thriving, but now it is almost deserted. Capt. Farquhar of the Nicaraguan Navy, suffering considerably from rheumatism, went with us to Panama on the Orizaba. He is a small, smart, intelligent-looking fellow, of very dark complexion. There were only four or five men left on the war-schooner Nicaragua. None of Walker's men, with the above exception, came with us to Panama from San Juan del Sur, as the steamer's folk do not favor desertion, and Walker's officers search every vessel that leaves port. A man was discovered and taken ashore as an attempted deserter, and they said he would be shot. Several of his men who came on board privately expressed a wish to stow themselves away; but they dared not. Col. Waters came with an escort of fifty Rangers the night of our arrival, and an hour before we left with dispatches from Walker for New-York. At Aspinwall there were a large number of deserters from Walker in a destitute condition who wanted to get away but had no means, and did not appear to have any prospect of bettering their condition. The Texas was waiting for us at Aspinwall, and we came on to New-York without touching at San Juan del Norte. On her down trip, however, she touched there and brought about a dozen of Walker's officers from Greytown, they having abandoned the attempt to go for a way to Walker from this side. Among the officers were Major Blair and Capt. Fennington of New-York, who, it appears, got into some dispute with Lockridge, and threw up their commissions in disgust. From some of the men who had been with Lockridge, I learned that at the last time the Texas touched at Greytown, the forces under him and Anderson were at Punta Arenas, fitting out another expedition against San Carlos. I could not learn with certainty that they had taken Castillo, as the reports were very contradictory. From the general tenor of my information, I should think that Walker cannot hold Rivas much longer. I have lived in the country, and, heretofore, thought his chances good. I asked the recruits who came down with us from San Francisco, what made them come on such a fool's errand. They said they had no work, and the offer of \$25 a month, and what they could steal. Considering that all that was worth stealing had been taken by those who are there already, I think this show for thieving is a pretty poor one, any how. There appeared to be some chance for a fight at Aspinwall, on the 15th of April, when the natives intend to celebrate the anniversary of the massacre of the Americans. It is thought that a disturbance might result from it, as there is very much feeling on the subject. The American sloop-of-war Decatur, and the frigate Independence, are at Panama, and another American man-of-war lies at Aspinwall, so that if parties don't behave themselves they may get into trouble.

STATEMENT OF ANOTHER PASSENGER.

We left San Francisco on the 5th ult. on board the steamship Orizaba, her regular day of sailing was not until the 9th, but in consequence of some information received, an unexplained mystery, she sailed 15 days earlier. Some of the passengers intimated that it was in order to afford relief as soon as possible. We reached San Juan del Sur on Thursday, 19th of March, and then heard that Walker had thrust a great battle, in which he lost about 50 or 60 killed, while it was said that the enemy acknowledged having had about 300 killed, but Walker's men insisted that between 600 and 700 of the allied troops were left dead upon the Istado field. The battle was reported to have lasted two days, the 15th and 16th ult. But from conversation which I had with the American Consul—Priest, and Dr. Flint, I am disposed to place very little confidence in the statement. A gentleman residing there, and with whom I have been long acquainted, when I asked him for the true state of affairs, remarked to me, "You know that Walker never has more than two or three killed and a half a dozen wounded, while the enemies are 'popped off by hundreds.'" Consul Priest also informed me that of the 75 men who came down from San Francisco on the previous trip of the Orizaba, 40 were cut to pieces by the Costa Rican troops. Dr. Flint of San Juan del Sur told me that Gen. Standere, while on his way to relieve Col. Greyer, was most handsomely whipped by the Costa Rican forces, who came up and charged with bayonet equal to the best trained European troops. A young man who had kept a public house at Virgin City, and with whom I became acquainted in December last at the latter place, informed me that his establishment had been entirely broken up; that Virgin City and the steamers were in possession of the Allies; that every place was completely devastated, and nothing could be got to eat. What Walker's rangers could get conventionally was taken by the Greasers (Costa Ricans). Even Walker's men, with the exception of the rangers, fared very badly, their food principally consisted of mule-flesh and green plantains, but that had also become exhausted. The young man was a good reliable friend of Walker's, and for that reason I felt satisfied of the truth of his statements. On a former occasion I had some letters put into my possession for Col. Rogers of Walker's army, but fearing I might be caught with them upon me I destroyed them; and having understood that Col. Rogers was on board of the Orizaba I tried to see him for the purpose of explaining the matter to him; and in the course of some conversation with a friend of Col. Rogers relative to this point, I gathered some information as regards Walker's present position at Rivas. The gentleman alluded to said that Walker could hold Rivas if he would stay there, but he would now and then turn out to attack the enemy and get his small force cut up, so that he had now only about 400 fighting men and 200 sick and wounded. But he was in a—d—d tight place and without provisions, at least so much so that he had been compelled to commence killing their milk cows, and must soon cave in unless he could get supplies from some source or other very soon. In alluding to the great number of men who had deserted Walker, he said it was too bad that so many of his best men had left him, but you know, said he, that \$100 is enough to induce one of his officers to run away, let alone his men" (the Costa Ricans giving each deserter from Walker \$12 in addition to paying his passage to the State). The Orizaba brought down 21 men for Walker, but on their arrival at San Juan del Sur, Walker's officers were obliged to send to the steamer for food to feed them with that night, there not being enough obtainable on shore to give them for their supper. Major Torrey, of Walker's army, and very favorably disposed to be leader, who came a passenger to Key West, on being asked by a friend who was about joining Walker his advice, recommended him to keep away; and from conversation I had with Capt. Farmer, who had been on the San Juan River expedition, I am satisfied that Walker's fate is sealed. Col. Titus had landed at San Juan del Sur and gone up to Rivas. Everything looks very gloomy at San Juan del Sur. It contained perhaps 600 to 700 inhabitants last December, but now I should not think there were more than seventy-five persons living there, all told. The houses are now doorless and windowless, and the buildings are evidently going to ruin. Were it not for the United States ship St. Marys being stationed there, the Costa Ricans would at once take possession of the place.

We had a personal interview with Major Hall, who had just arrived from Nicaragua last night. He says that affairs on the San Juan are the same as by the previous steamer. The Costa Ricans still hold Castillo, and the Americans are at Punta Arenas, waiting for something to turn up. It would appear that the constant arrival of recruits on this side is operating unfavorably for Walker's interests, when officers say that as nothing can be done, it was better to come home than stay there consuming the rations. How do those who are forced to stay there fare?

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From The Aspinwall Courier, Aspinwall, March 21. Atlantic City.

RUMORED DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT RIVAS.

The steamer Texas, Capt. Crowell, arrived at this port this afternoon from New-Orleans, via San Juan

del Norte, where she landed one hundred and thirty men, under the command of Major Coombs, for the enforcement of the force of Col. Lockridge; Walker's representative on the San Juan River. This very large detachment accompanied the steamer, and a large proportion of them did service throughout the war between the United States and Mexico. Gen. Herby is with the men, but not in command.

She was to carry the troops to Fort Satter at the mouth of the San Carlos River, in order to carry the force required to open the river above to Alajuela Rapids; thence the force would go around the Rapids, as it probably could not pass over and cut a road across to Castilla. The necessary plan to proceed immediately to San Carlos, after taking Coombs to the river, by landing below, and attacking it on the North side.

The force under Lockridge is now considerably more than 400—500 of which will remain at Sarapiquí and 75 at Fort Satter, at the mouth of the St. Carlos River. The rest will be sent to the river San Carlos. The only item of news of any importance known at San Juan from the interior was the death of ex-President Rivas by assassination at Leon. The news was received by the wife of Ramon Rivas, the son of the deceased.

The above items were published in an extra on Saturday afternoon last; since we have learned that Gen. Herby submitted the men he had brought out to the command of Col. Lockridge, because special authority had been received by the Government to put him in command on the San Juan River. We understand, too, that there had been an attempt made (in which Rivas fell) to get at all concerned) to supersede Lockridge, which attempt failed on account of the prompt arrival of the reinforcements.

We are informed that Mr. Stephens of the St. Nicholas Hotel, at Greytown, was deceased. A gentleman residing at Greytown, a regular correspondent at San Juan del Norte, who is fully reliable news to the 19th, the day after the arrival of the Texas there: Correspondence of The Aspinwall Courier.

Nothing of importance has occurred since the river since the retreat of Col. Titus and his men from Castillo. The Walker force is stationed at Sarapiquí, and on the island at the mouth of the river San Carlos. The Costa Ricans are at Castilla, their pickets extending down near Machuca Rapids. Col. Lockridge has been here several days with the river steamer Hercules, awaiting the arrival of the river San Carlos. He is expected to receive large reinforcements. The Texas arrived last night, bringing 140 men and also provisions. They went up the river this morning. It appears that the Costa Ricans thought that drove Col. Titus out of Castillo. The most of the river San Carlos is now under Titus numerical force about 300. The Costa Ricans boast greatly about the affair. There is no reliable news from Walker. The United States ship St. Marys is at San Juan del Norte, still lying in the harbor of San Juan del Sur.

The river steamer Scott, taken at Castillo, is nearly repaired, and will be in running order in a few days. The river is very low.

The India India royal mail steamer Des arrived at this port in a few days after the Texas, bringing the news, but having some 20 men deserters.

Pacific Side.

The following was received this morning, per Panama Railroad, and is authentic:

THE CLYDE, MAR. 21, 1857. "The O. S. Orizaba arrived here last evening; she brings 122 passengers for the Texas, also landed at San Juan del Sur 20 men for Walker's army. On the Orizaba were also 200 men for Walker's army, and a large force under Gen. Henningsen to defend Rivas, while he was marching to San George. Walker found that the allies had attacked Rivas; he immediately sent a detachment of 200 men to meet them, which allies sustained a loss of 200 men, Walker being only two. Casey had succeeded in cutting his way through from San Juan del Sur to Rivas, losing 40 men. The United States ship St. Marys still lies in the harbor of San Juan del Sur."

NEW-GRANADA.

FILIBUSTERS ON THE Isthmus.

The Aspinwall Courier says: The transhipment of the filibusters per the steamers from San Juan del Norte to this port has become an intolerable nuisance, and a prompt resistance is due from the residents of this place and the Isthmus to this condition of things. The residents and citizens, collectively, should protest against it, to those who will and those who bring it, to the Consul's representatives and to the native authorities. Their presence and continual increase has been and is a serious evil, both politically and morally; and even though we fear our efforts to preclude it for the future may unjustly fail, we should not quietly submit.

The steamer Clyde will arrive here on the 24th from Caracas, it is now the custom of the Consul, and the United States and New-Granada are entitled, will bring the United States Ministers Bowlin and Morse. (Aspinwall Courier.)

SOUTH AMERICA.

The South Pacific steamer arrived at Panama on Saturday evening, March 21, on her way hence. It will not be long before the steamer of Castillo's market, bound to Bahia; also, \$20,000.

A PREDICTION FULFILLED.—Jefferson's fears are realized. The danger he dreaded has come.

The Supreme Court, entrenched in irresponsibility to the people, arrogates to itself the powers of absolute government and exercises them to extend the worst of despotism. Acknowledging no control either by Congress, the Executive, or even the people, it assumes to issue edicts to each, and to direct or forbid the action of all. If its assumptions are yielded to, this is no longer a Republic. Here is Mr. Jefferson's warning, written thirty-five years ago. Every line and word applies with startling distinctness, to the situation just made in the case of Dred Scott: "We already see the power installed for life, responsible to no authority (for impeachment is not even a scare-crow), advancing with a noiseless and steady pace to the great object of consolidation. The foundations are already deeply laid by their decisions for the annihilation of Constitutional State rights. This will not be long. You will have to choose between reform and revolution. If I know the spirit of this country, the one or the other is inevitable.

"Contrary to all correct example, they go out of the question of the more the constitution, and the more they are, then, in fact, the corps of Sappers and Miners, steadily working to undermine the independent rights of the States.

"The Constitution has given them the right to decide for the Executive more than for the Executive to decide for him.

"It is an opinion which gives to the Judges the right to determine the constitutionality and what not, but only for themselves in their own sphere of action, but for the Legislature and Executive also in their spheres, would make the Judiciary a despotic branch. This opinion, if carried into effect, would destroy the Constitution on a *culpa in fieri* de. For intending to establish three departments, co-ordinate and independent that they might check and counterbalance one another, it was not so occupying the attention to one of them as to give the right to preclude the consent of the others—and to that one who was *wisely* by, and independent of the nation."

Such is the portrait of Chief Justice Taney and his four slaveholding associates, drawn by the pen that wrote the Declaration of Independence. (Albany Evening Journal.)

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Capt. James G. Gibson, a well-known resident of Buffalo, left home on the 13th ult. for Cincinnati. When last seen he was on the night train between Cleveland and Columbus, since which time nothing has been heard of him, although diligent search has been made. Any person having heard of or seen him since the 13th ult. will confer a favor on his family and friends by addressing C. H. Gibson, Buffalo, N. Y.

TOWNS MEETINGS.—Dutchess County elects 15 Republicans and 8 Democrats. Last year 11 Republicans, 11 Democrats, and 1 American.

Orange County, with three towns to be free from, has 6 Republicans, 6 Democrats, and 2 Americans.

In Rhinebeck, Lit le Falls, and Fulton, the Charter elections have gone in favor of the Republicans.

The annual meeting of the State Associated Press was held in Utica on Wednesday. Isaac Butts of Rochester, was chosen President; E. H. Roberts of Utica, Secretary and Treasurer; Calvin Comstock of Albany and E. Wheeler of Buffalo, with the President and Secretary, Executive Committee.