

INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

The Surrender of Col. Anderson to the Susquehannah.

Settlement of the Difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Occupation of the San Juan by General Jerez.

VIEWS OF THE FILIBUSTERS.

THE VERY LATEST, &c., &c., &c.

Our correspondents have supplied us by the Star of the West, which arrived last night from Aspinwall, with interesting details of the surrender of Col. Anderson to Capt. Sands, of the Susquehannah.

Our Aspinwall Correspondence.

ASPINWALL, Jan. 4, 1858.

Commodore Paulding's Views as to His Seizure of General Walker—Appointments of the Wabash—Views of the Filibusters—Official Statement of Dr. Hanley—Anderson's Expedition up the San Juan River—Capture of Fort Castillo and the River Steamers—Learn of the Arrest of General Walker—Abandon the Fort and Descend the River—Interview Between Captain Sands and Colonel Anderson—The Surrender—List of the Prisoners—Ship News—Latest from Greytown—The Machinery of Steamer Virgin Disabled—Settlement of Pending Questions Between Costa Rica and Nicaragua—Occupation of the River Ports by Gen. Jerez—Six Filibusters, &c.

On our arrival at Aspinwall your correspondent was greatly surprised to hear it reported that General Walker and one hundred and fifty of his filibusters departed from here a few days previous, en route to the United States, as prisoners of war.

Learning further that there were some forty-five more of the filibusters, under Col. Frank P. Anderson's command, prisoners of war, on board the U. S. steamer Fulton, lying in the harbor, under the surveillance of Commodore Paulding, whose flagship (the Wabash) also lay in the offing, your correspondent, having procured a letter of introduction from Lieut. O. H. Berryman, U. S. N.—to whom he is under many obligations for repeated acts of kindness—went on board the Wabash, and was at once ushered into the cabin of the Commodore. After a kind reception and introduction to Capt. Ommanney, of Her Majesty's ship Brunswick, which then lay in the harbor, I solicited from Commodore Paulding such information as he could possibly give me in relation to Walker's surrender. The Commodore remarked he had forwarded his report to the government; that he was not at liberty in the position he occupied to extend to me the information he otherwise would feel pleasure in conveying; that he considered the arrest of Gen. Walker and his filibusters, apart from his official duty, meritorious, as an act of humanity, and for the protection and respect of the national honor.

Being desirous of seeing those on board the Fulton, I asked the Commodore for permission. He at once acceded to my request, and directed a note to that effect to Captain Atmy, commander of the vessel.

Previous to my leaving the Wabash I was shown all over the ship, and in the numberless ramifications of the art of naval warfare, and the countless intricacies of nautical equipment, I was both surprised and delighted at the order, cleanliness and discipline which on every side met my eye. The Wabash is, with the exception of the Niagara, the largest and weightiest of the steam war ships in our naval service. She is over 5,000 tons burthen, carries a complement of 570 men, including sailors and marines, and 40 officers. She has 40 guns of the largest calibre, 24 nine inch, shell 84 pounds; 14 eight inch, shell 68 pounds; 2 ten inch pivot guns, shell 104 lbs., besides two howitzers. Her armory is of the most extensive kind—Mintie rifles, Sharps rifles, horse pistols, Colt's revolvers, swords, cutlasses, &c.—reflecting the excellent care and attention of the officer in command of this department. Her engine has four boilers and twenty furnaces; the cylinders 72 inches, three feet stroke, 600 horse power, and forty-five revolutions are made in a minute. She has frequently gone fifteen knots an hour. She was launched in August, 1856, cost about \$1,600,000, and takes an average expense of about seven hundred dollars a day for her maintenance. In consequence of the assiduous attention of the Commodore to the health of his men, not a single one of them contracted the isthmus fever, although the Wabash has been on this station for over five months. The evening of the day on which your correspondent visited her there was a grand theatrical gala night performance, which was attended by all the crew, a number of the officers of the English man-of-war Brunswick, and several citizens of Aspinwall.

Proceeding to the steamer Fulton, I presented my letter and was afforded every facility for communication with the filibusters. They are mostly young men, seemed to be in good health and spirits, and sanguine of better success another time. They look upon the arrest of Walker and his force as an illegal stretch of prerogative on the part of the United States authorities. Asking of Colonel Anderson a statement, he referred me to Dr. Hanley, from whom I received the following:—

STATEMENT OF DR. HANLEY, ONE OF THE OFFICERS UNDER COL. FRANK P. ANDERSON.

We landed on the 24th November at the mouth of the Colorado river, with forty men and five officers, under command of Col. Anderson. We proceeded up the river to take possession of Leaf's Island, and for the purpose of cutting off communication on the San Juan river. We worked our way up in common four oared boats against a three mile current. It was hard pulling, and took us twenty-four hours, without sleeping, to make twenty-four miles. We rowed all night, and landed early next morning in the surf. We left Leaf's Island for Fort Castillo on the 29th, by order of Gen. Walker, to get the steamer, if possible, and take possession of the fort.

We landed one mile below Fort Castillo, at 8 o'clock, on the night of the 3d of December. After cutting our way through the chapparral at side of river, we gained the open clearing around the fort, at 11 o'clock that night. We rested until one o'clock next morning, Dec. 4th, when we attacked the fort, and after killing one man, took it by surprise. We captured six pieces of cannon, with 150 stand of arms, and made prisoners of Col. Francisco Alderado and eighty men under his command. We also got possession of three steamers. On the 5th, we sent up steamer Ogden and captured the steamer Virgin 9 miles above at Torro Rapids.

On the 6th we started the steamer Morgan down to Gen. Walker, with prisoners taken from steamer Virgin and the fort.

We heard no more from down the river until Dec. 18, when we were informed by a Col. Rodgers of the arrest of Gen. Walker and his men, and their return to the United States. After the receipt of this intelligence we burned the fort, spiked the cannons, and shipped on board the Ogden all the available property, cattle, &c.; and left Castillo on the 20th to go down the river. We stopped nine miles above Greytown, on the San Juan river, where we were visited Dec. 24 by Capt. Joshua R. Sands. At eleven o'clock a man-of-war boat under his command with a force of marines, from the United States frigate Susquehannah, put off from the steamer Morgan. When about 300 yards off, he commenced bowing very politely. When Captain Sands approached us, he asked "who was our commander?" Colonel Anderson answered "he was." After which Captain R. replied, "Will you come on board, sir." Col. Anderson went on board of the Morgan alone, was asked on the upper deck, and, in the presence of three of his officers, the following dialogue took place:—

Capt. S.—Well, how are you getting along up here?
Col. A.—Very well.
Capt. S.—I've come up to take you.
Col. A.—Have you orders from Commodore Paulding?
Capt. S.—No, sir, I've orders directly from the department.
Col. A.—I think I am out of your jurisdiction.
Capt. S.—I could take you in Kamtschatka.
Col. A.—Well, sir, I suppose I will have to go.
Capt. S.—Yes; call your men on board.
Col. A.—You had better go on board and tell them yourself.
Capt. S.—I will. Will you go in my boat?
Col. A.—No, I thank you, I will go in my own boat.
Captain Sands then came on board the Ogden and left soon, saying he would send an engineer and pilot on board, get up steam and take us down. We arrived in the harbor on the 28th December, when we were shipped on board the Fulton, and thence proceeded to Aspinwall, where we arrived the 1st of January, 1858.

NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF WALKER'S MEN ON BOARD THE FULTON, SUBSEQUENTLY SHIPPED ON THE WABASH.

Col. F. P. Anderson, N. Y.	J. W. McClelland, Pittsburg.
Dr. Hanley, Tennessee.	F. Jolly, St. Louis.
Capt. West, Texas.	J. Sheppard, New Orleans.
Capt. McMichael, Wis.	Joe. Wood, " "
Lieut. Belcher, New York.	R. McDonald, " "
Lieut. Powers, Mississippi.	T. Moore, " "
C. Brady, Philadelphia.	—Thomas, " "
J. B. Hogan, Mississippi.	—Crawacker, " "
J. A. McClure, New York.	W. Champion, Milwaukee.
J. Griddle, St. Louis.	C. Downing, Philadelphia.
P. Thompson, New York.	M. Gilmartin, New York.
P. H. Raymond, England.	T. T. Johnson, Newport, Ky.
H. W. Sommerford, Ga.	Geo. Jackson, Pennsylvania.
T. G. Austen, New York.	C. Manly, Cincinnati.
Dav. Beale, Boston.	J. O. Keane, New York.
P. Betts, Detroit.	W. H. Taylor, Lynchburg, Va.
H. Fisher, Philadelphia.	—Bailey, New York.
J. T. Green, Baltimore.	T. Byron, " "
W. A. Johnson, N. Carolina.	—Marshall, Mexico.
	—Catania, New Orleans.

Not only these men, but also parties who have had opportunities for knowing the sentiments of Uncle Sam's government, assert that there must be "something rotten in the State of Denmark," for Gen. Walker, before his de-

parture for Nicaragua, was secured by friends of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cass that in his undertaking he had the sympathy, and, if needs be, the protection and assistance, of the United States government.

The southern California route, from Aspinwall to Havana, connecting with the New Orleans steamers, which ply between that port and Havana twice a month, has been renewed. The Granada, commanded by Lieut. O. H. Berryman, one of the most efficient seamen and accomplished gentlemen that the travelling public could meet with, leaves to-day, having on board a large number of the California passengers who arrived this morning by the Golden Gate.

There are in this harbor at present, besides the Star of the West and Granada, that leaves to-day, two New York bars, the Co-la Rica and E. A. Chase, besides two English bars that have lain here for some time—the Centaur and Gleam.

Her Majesty's steam ship of war Brunswick left on a cruise on the 1st inst. The Wabash leaves to-day for San Juan del Norte, with all the filibusters on board.

Another private letter dated San Juan del Norte, Dec. 28, says:—

"A mail arrived last night from Castillo, bringing a letter from Gen. Jerez, who with one hundred men was occupying that point. There were also four hundred men at Fort San Carlos, and the steamer San Carlos had gone to Granada for a further supply of soldiers. The mail was sent to give notice of these facts, and to ascertain the position of things hereabouts. Costa Rica has withdrawn all her foolish pretensions from Nicaragua territory, Forts San Carlos, Castillo, &c., and Nicaragua seems to re-occupy the places thus vacated with considerable spirit."

Of the forty-five filibusters transferred to the Wabash, eighteen of them are laid up with intermittent fever, and a number of them had to be supplied with clothes.

THE LATEST.

JANUARY 1—2 P. M.

The following are extracts from a private letter received in Aspinwall by the Fulton, dated Dec. 26, 1857:—

Anderson evacuated Castillo, after burning all the buildings and partially destroying the fort, spiking the cannons and taking all the goods and cattle he could. He reached the Toro in the river steamer Ogden, on the evening of the 27th. W. K. Rogers and one other man who came out with Walker, named Romer, and who had been up the river, came direct to Greytown in a canoe, and began offering for sale the cattle, &c., brought down in the steamer by Anderson. After a couple of days Capt. Sands embarked a force in the steamer Morgan, and, proceeding to the Toro, took Anderson and party prisoners, and brought them and the steamer Ogden to this port.

Before abandoning Castillo, Anderson took a part of the engine of the lake steamer La Virgin, at anchor at the Toro Rapids, and threw a portion overboard into deep water and mud, so that it will be difficult to regain it.

There is a rumor here that Costa Rica and Nicaragua have adjusted their difficulties—Costa Rica abandoning all pretensions to Forts San Carlos and Castillo, as well as the control of the river San Juan. Costa Rica also consents that the department of Guanacaste, occupied by the government of Costa Rica, shall be nominally considered the territory of Nicaragua. This leaves the whole question in the same position that it has been for a long time past. It is said that four hundred Nicaraguans had arrived at Fort San Carlos to strengthen that point previous to Anderson's leaving Castillo, and that this fact hurried his departure therefrom.

HARBOR, ASPINWALL, Jan. 4, 1858.

The Surrender of Anderson—Cruise of H. B. M. Steamer Brunswick—Complaints of the Filibusters—Division of the Property Captured—Who Got the Pork and Whiskey—Filibuster View of Public Affairs in Central America—Departure of the Wabash for the United States, &c.

The Wabash and Fulton, tenders to the British man-of-war, are now anchored in this harbor. On board of the Fulton is Col. Anderson and the fifty filibusters which have of late held possession of the San Juan river. When Col. A. learned they had made war on his beloved General—had arrested him and carried him to the States, and finding, also, that it was the intention of the American commanders to pursue them to the death—like a wise and true leader he destroyed Castillo, disabled the steamer Virgin, and dropping down the river to the mouth of the Colorado he despatched a boat down to Greytown, desiring to know what their intentions were in regard to himself and men. They seized his boat on her arrival, and instantly embarked a war party armed with swivel guns, &c., ascended the river and surprised him and his party, and brought them to Greytown as prisoners of war, and safely stowed them on board the Fulton.

It was not until after the English man-of-war left this harbor that Anderson and his party were allowed to come on shore. The American officers induced them to believe the citizens of Aspinwall and the officials were opposed to it, which was not the case—as the Brunswick sailed out the restriction was removed. The Brunswick has gone to Greytown to receive supplies, and then she is to cruise in the Caribbean Sea in search of the other parties of expected emigrants.

Colonel Anderson and his men appear to be in the best of spirits and the very pictures of health. They all utter loud and long invectives against the present administration, whose humble supporters they were. "To kidnap us from our homes;" "they can never get us to enlist as volunteers in the Mormon war;" "We are citizens of Nicaragua;" "I have the seal of old Rivas to that effect;" "and then even Paulding said, had Walker been three miles up the river he would not have thought of molesting him; and then they sent a boat's crew 20 miles after us and the captain comes himself to fetch us." "That is a compliment—so they think; and what satisfaction are we to receive? None! I'll make it a private matter, and the first time I catch any of those bums on shore in the States that have assisted to this act and have been offensive, if I don't beat him, why, he must beat me." All this and a great deal more has been said to show their resentment.

Anderson tells us that his boys had, at the peril of their lives, collected sixteen head of cattle from the Costa Ricans, and got permission to sell them. After he had made the sale, old Scott, Cottrell and the captain of the Susquehannah collected and divided the money. He had three boats which belonged to themselves and with which they went up the river Colorado, and in which he was at first given the privilege to sell; but as he protested strongly against the unfair disposition of the cattle money, saying that he found no "honor among thieves," they came to the conclusion to dispossess him of the privilege formerly granted; and besides, one of the boats was what one of the officers wanted on board, and had looked for in vain; and old Scott thought he had lost enough of the company's property to entitle him to the others, and as he promised to give Cottrell a sail when convenient, the matter was settled amicably. "When shall we" thieves "meet again?" "Those that were at the point with the General declare solemnly that old Scott stole all their whiskey and pork, and then he claims English protection. I understand that the English Consul is most indignant that he had not some finger in the Christmas pie, declaring he has never been so scurvily used with a division of the spoils since he has exercised her Britannic Majesty's functions on the Mosquito shore.

It is a great mistake to believe that the people here are opposed to Walker. He has many true friends and sympathizers here, and it is impossible that it should be otherwise; for to live here any time is to become a filibuster. The Americans here upon the Isthmus have certainly been in a situation to judge feelingly of the vacillating policy of our government, and have become supremely disgusted with all they hear and see. Old Buck and his old foggy Cabinet are all blissfully ignorant of our necessities and the State of affairs in Central America, and are resolved not to learn. The Panama Railroad Company may, perhaps, have some interest in the matter and helped to blind their eyes; for to close the Transit route, as they have just done, is giving them a mighty boost with the "Captain;" besides, they were known to fight shy of Walker when he was here. They extended no civilities to the "little grey eyed man of destiny"—were not seen about or near him, as if a dread hung upon his neighborhood. But they did not shudder to take that arch-neighbor Spencer by the hand—invited him to their houses, encouraged him and treated him with marked respect. If any body here is opposed to Walker it is the Panama Railroad Company and a few of his apostate followers, who, after feeding lazily upon his grub for years, are now grown ashamed of their General, and appear to think it is a virtue now to defame him.

The filibusters are being sent to the Wabash, and the Fulton is coaling. They will both leave to-night, the Wabash sailing for the States with Anderson and his emigrants, while the Fulton is to cruise in the Caribbean Sea, in order to intercept any other parties that may have left the States as reported.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

[From the Panama Star and Herald, Jan. 4.]

It is fortunate for Central America that Walker's expedition was so effectively checked by Commodore Paulding, as it is evident from the success of Anderson and his fifty men that the whole river would soon have fallen into his hands, and no doubt he would have reached Granada in safety. The four hundred men sent by Costa Rica against the filibusters appear as yet to have given no account of themselves, and considering that the possibility of Walker's return was well known, it is surprising how little precaution appears to have been taken to oppose their or a private quarrel, seem to have forgotten the common foe; and doubtless would have paid dearly for their folly had Walker succeeded in ascending the river. The capture of the river boats and the loss of Castillo would have rendered Costa Rica quite powerless, and it would have been a long time before she found another Spencer to help her.