INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE.

More Battles and Repulses of Walker's Troops.

The English Commodore and Captain Faysoux.

Visit of the English Commander to Walker.

Official Returns of Living and Dead Filibusters.

OPERATIONS ON THE SAN JUAN.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE OF GEN. MORA.

Failure of Col. Lockridge to take Castillo.

THE COWARDICE OF TITUS, OF KANSAS,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Tennessee, Captain Tinklepaugh, from Aspinwall, via Key West, with 252 passengers and $8,900 in specie, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The Tennessee arrived at San Juan del Norte March 7, and at Aspinwall March 9. Passengers remained on board till next morning, and left by rail for Panama at 10 A. M.

Same day (March 10) passengers arrived from Panama for New York at 5 P. M., and the Tennessee left Aspinwall at 8 P. M.

The Tennessee left at San Juan the United States ship Saratoga, English men of-war Archer, Cossack, Victor, Intrepid and Pioneer; at Aspinwall, the United States ship Cyane.

The Sierra Nevada met the Orizaba off Cerros Island, 700 miles below San Francisco, on the evening of February 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 Allies are at San Jorge.

Walker has attacked San Jorge twice without effect.

Col. Caycee, who brought down the Rangers to San Juan del Sud to escort Mrs. Dusenbury, was attacked on his return by a superior force of Costa Ricans and driven into San Juan. He left again on the 7th, the day the Sierra Nevada sailed, with 75 recruits from San Francisco.

Col. Lockridge had taken Serapiqui, as we have already reported, and attempted Castillo; the latter movement failed from the cowardice of Col. Titus, formerly of Kansas, who led the party.

The enemy burned Castillo, but still hold the fort.

Lockridge has his chief force now on Carlos Island, a short distance below Castillo; also a garrison at Serapiqui, commanded by Col. Anderson.

Titus has left him and gone round to Rivas.

The United States sloop-of-war Decatur, Capt. Middleton, arrived at Panama on the 9th inst.

AFFAIRS ON THE SAN JUAN RIVER.

The steamship Tennessee reached San Juan del Norte on her outward passage on Saturday evening, March 7, at 8 o'clock. She carried no passengers for Nicaragua. Found in harbor there the United States sloop-of war Saratoga, Captain Tilton, which arrived there on the 5th; also the following English vessels-of-war:—Archer, 20 gun corvette, Captain Heathcote; Cossack, 21 gun corvette, Captain Coburn; and gunboats Intrepid, Pioneer and Victor, of four guns each, Captains Wood, Menus and DeHorsey. These vessels are all screw propellers, and very serviceable on such a station and in a harbor so difficult for a sailing vessel to enter. When the Saratoga came in, the Intrepid, which happened to have her steam up, towed her into harbor. The Orion, ship of the line, is still at Pearl Key (off Blewfields), where she went two months ago for a safe anchorage. Her commander, Capt. Erskine, the senior officer of the British squadron, lives on shore at Greytown. The English mail steamer Clyde was also at San Juan, and the brig Samson, of New York, bound to Matanzas. The officers and crew of the Saratoga were in good health.

A number of Col. Lockridge's officers were at San Juan, where they had been for several days. Col. Anderson was just recovering from an attack of pleurisy, and had a temporary command at Punta Arenas during his convalescence. Col. Hall, Col. Titus, Captains Farnham and Webb, and Col. McDonald made up the remainder. They were all in good health, and Col. Anderson able to be out.

CAPTURE OF SERAPIQUI.

There had been no active operations on the river since about the 15th of February. When the Tennessee left San Juan, on the 12th of February, the Texas remained there during that day in order to carry home news of the taking of Serapiqui, of which it was expected that intelligence would be brought down to San Juan before afternoon. But the Texas sailed without receiving any intelligence. The place was taken, however, on that day, and Colonel Lockridge's messenger arrived at San Juan after the Texas had put to sea. It will be remembered that Col. Lockridge was fortified on rising ground at Cody's place, directly opposite Serapiqui. On the 12th he opened fire upon the place with his three six pounders at a distance of two hundred and fifty yards, and in a very few minutes dislodged the Costa Ricans and drove them into the woods. His cannonading was supported by a well directed fire of Minie rifles. He then crossed the river with his men, and found Serapiqui, completely deserted by the living; but the number of dead bodies which were strewn over the ground attested the destructiveness of his fire and the skill of his marksmen.

GEN. MORA'S LETTERS INTERCEPTED.

He got possession of two field pieces, a number of muskets and some ammunition; but the most important part of the spoils of his victory was a parcel of letters and papers addressed by Gen. Mora, the Commander-in-Chief, of the Costa Rican forces on the river and lake, to the President, the Minister of War and the commander of the British squadron at San Juan. General Mora has his headquarters at Fort San Carlos, at the head waters of the San Juan, and these documents (dated February 8,) had got thus far on their way to the Costa Rican seat of government, (San Jose,) when they fell thus fortunately into Col. Lockridge's hands. That officer put them into the hands of a gentleman bound for San Francisco by the Tennessee and Sierra Nevada, to deliver to Gen. Walker at San Juan del Sur. Our correspondent saw them, and had them translated for the Herald (they will be found in another column) The originals bear every mark of genuineness; the handwriting is pronounced by a gentleman at San Juan, who is well acquainted with Mora's hand, to be his, and the matter is indubitable. The letters show the condition of the Costa Ricans to be far from so secure as has been sometimes reported. Their action on the river must be entirely confined to the defensive, unless they can receive reinforcements. But we will allow our readers to judge for themselves.

MOVEMENT ON CASTILLO.

On the day after the taking of Serapiqui, Colonel Lockridge moved up the river towards Castillo in the Rescue, leaving, however, a sufficient force at Serapiqui under Colonel Anderson, to garrison that place. Castillo, about forty miles above Serapiqui, is the next point in the possession of the Costa Ricans. It was a small settlement on the right bank of the river, opposite the rapids, where there was a portage when the Transit route was in use. The Costa Ricans have fortified themselves here in the old fort of San Juan de Dios, the same that Nelson too in 1795 (or thereabout) when he was sent out by the English government to take possession of the Isthmus, with a view to the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific. It will be remembered that when nearly all his men were dead with fever, and himself sick, he reluctantly retired from his position at Castillo and left the country, and the project was abandoned by the English government, as impracticable from the sickliness of the country. We have had a similar experience in New Granada, during the construction of the Panama Railroad, when nearly all who were employed upon the work fell victims to the tropical fever. What ever the climate may have been in Nelson's time, the San Juan river is now decidedly more healthy than Aspinwall and its vicinity.

THE ATTACK AND CONFLAGRATION.

Lockridge landed a detachment of one hundred and fifty men under Col. Titus, a mile below Castillo, with orders to march round through the woods and enter it on the other side, while he went up to cannonade it from the river with his remaining force When Lockridge came in sight of the place, he found the village, which is below the fort, in flames, and also two of the river steamers which were lying there. He without any delay boarded the J. N. Scott under a hailstorm of balls from the fort, put out the fire, cut her adrift, and floated her down out of the range of the fort. The other, the Machuca, was entirely on fire, and no attempt was made to save her. The Scott had a large hole burst through her deck, where the fire was set, and her light work was riddled with balls. One of the valves of the boiler had been removed, but there was no damage done more than three days could repair. Notwithstanding the heavy volleys of musketry which they received while cutting the boat adrift, Lockridge's loss was quite inconsiderable, amounting to four or five privates killed and one inferior officer. Col. Titus found the village in ruins when he arrived. He sent in a flag to the fort, demanding an instant surrender—having previously ascertained by some means that the Costa Rican garrison numbered only twenty five men. Mora, in his confidence in the security of his outpost at Serapiqui, had withdrawn most of the men from Castillo for other service. The flag returned with a conditional promise of surrender—a proposition for an armistice for twenty four hours, after which, if the garrison should receive no reinforcements, he would deliver up the place and surrender the men as prisoners of war. Strange to say, this proposition was agreed to by Titus, and his men rested on their arms, while the Costa Ricans had free communication with the river above the rapids, and by that means with Fort San Carlos.

COWARDICE OF TITUS OF KANSAS.

Before the armistice had expired, one of the men came running in with word that the Costa Ricans were coming in force. No sooner had they appeared in sight than Titus gave the order to retire, and set the example. From retiring in order, they broke into a full run. The men who would have faced the enemy without flinching, were turned to the rightabout by the cowardice of their leader; and their heads once turned to flight, terror naturally soon possessed them, until they were in one universal stampede, which did not cease until they were in the woods, full three miles from Castillo They were received on board the Rescue, and the whole force was landed on Carlos Island, several miles below Castillo Rapids. Here they have fortified themselves and still remain, waiting for reinforcements, which they hoped to receive by the Tennessee and Texas. This is the first occasion on which any want of courage has been shown by any of the men under Lockridge's command. Without firing a gun or offering any opposition to the advancing column or waiting to ascertain its force, Titus gave the order to retreat It has been suspected that he had been bought by the enemy—a supposition that is probably unjust. But it will be difficult for him to satisfy his brother officers and the men that the name of coward does not fairly belong to him. He has been in disgrace ever since, and Col. Lockridge has accepted his resignation. On the 24 o. March he came down the river in the Rescue with Col. Lockridge and the other officers already mentioned. Lockridge brought the J. N. Scott in tow. When they arrived at the mouth of the river, Capt. Coburn, of the Cossack, boarded the Rescue and made his usual offer of protection to any men who were serving against their will.

TITUS DRUNK AND ARRESTED.

Titus, who is a very violent man, and abusive on small occasions, attacked the officers so violently with his tongue as to disgust every decent man who heard him; and Col. Lockridge was not sorry when, as soon as they had landed at Greytown, a boat came ashore from the Cossack, arrested Titus and took him on board the ship.

THE RESCUE DETAINED.

The English officer took possession of the Rescue, which Col. Lockridge did not so much approve of, and remonstrated against it as an illegal act. Capt. Erskine was not at San Juan at the time. The Intrepid, gunboat, was immediately sent to inform him of the arrest, and returned in two days with him on board. No sooner had the Intrepid come alongside of the Rescue, which had been drawn up beside the Cossack, than up went the Nicaraguan flag again, and Titus was discharged. It was soon known that Capt. E did not support his officer in the course he had taken. A few hours later the Saratoga arrived.

TITUS'S DEPARTURE FOR RIVAS.

The Scott was put on to the ways for repairs. Titus went ashore at Greytown, where he has made enemies of everybody by his abusive language and violence, which are none the less when he is under the influence of liquor. He took passage in the Tennessee for Aspinwall on his way around to Walker's headquarters. It is very doubtful whether his reception there will be as agreeable as he would like, for documents describing the whole course of events on the river for the last two months, are on their way to General Walker by the same steamer that conveys him. The English mail steamer Clyde sailed from San Juan for Aspinwall, on Sunday morning, March 8, having on board twenty-three deserters from Col. Lockridge, the accumulation of the previous fortnight.

The Tennessee left San Juan on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and arrived at Aspinwall on Monday, at 3¾ P. M. The passengers remained on board the ship till next morning, when news of the arrival of the Sierra Nevada at Panama was received by telegraph. At 10 o'clock the Tennessee's passengers left for Panama by railroad, and at 5 P. M. the train with the passengers from the Sierra Nevada arrived at Aspinwall. At 8 o'clock in the evening they were all on board, and the steamer put to sea March 10.

FATE OF DESERTERS.

The deserters brought by the Clyde were put ashore at Aspinwall to shift for themselves. John Bull's pretended protection of his family does not amount to much in this case. It is simply—"I'll deprive Walker of your services, and after that you may go hang." Others who had been landed there before by the mail steamers from Greytown, were said to be suffering for want of food; nothing to do by which they could earn a living, and no means to get away. Of those twenty-three the Clyde brought, many were Americans. They talked with passengers of the Tennessee ashore at Aspinwall, and were very bitter against Titus, whom they called a coward and a brute. They said he should never go across that railroad alive; but we know that he arrived safely at Panama, notwithstanding their threats. Some one was kind enough to put him upon his guard, but he said he was not afraid of them, and was well armed. He had two revolvers in his belt. He is a splendid looking man—such a one as one would be sorry to see deserving the brand of cowardice or any other vice.

The Sierra Nevada left San Francisco on the 20th February, bringing about 225 passengers for New York. She met the Orizaba on the evening of February 23d, about 700 miles below San Francisco. She was detained at Manzanillo two days, owing to some delay in getting coal, and stopped also at San Juan del Sud, where she received a number of Walker's officers, bound to the Atlantic States—among them Col Jaques, just recovering from a serious wound received at San Jorge on the 29th of January, which was reported by the last steamer to be of fatal character. The Sierra Nevada arrived at Panama, March 10, at 7 A. M. The United States sloop-of-war Cyane, Capt. Robb, was at anchor in the harbor of Aspinwall.

AFFAIRS AT WALKER'S HEADQUARTERS.

FAILURE OF THE ATTACK ON SAN JORGE.

The news from Gen. Walker is not particularly favorable. He is still fortified in Rivas, where his force amounts to six hundred effective men. He has attacked San Jorge twice since our last dates. The first attack was made before daybreak of the 4th instant—the day after his return from San Juan del Sur. He led his men in person—about two hundred, composed of the first and second rifles, and the rangers. He meant to surprise the place, and took no cannon with him. But his plans were entirely frustrated by the mutinous conduct of the men. The Costa Rican garrison outnumbered his force probably ten to one; but there is little doubt he would have taken the place had his men behaved well, for they found the enemy entirely off their guard. The streets of San Jorge were empty, the garrison in the plaza asleep; but when they came within shot of the barricades the men refused to advance further. Neither curses nor threats had any effect upon them. A few finally volunteered to storm the place, and, advancing with Gen. Walker to the barricades, fired over them. They were afterwards supported by Capt. Higley's company; but it was of no use. The garrison was by this time aroused, and under a heavy fire of musketry and cannon Walker was obliged to draw off his men and return to Rivas. Two of his officers—Col. O'Neil and Capt. Blackburn—received wounds, of which they died in a few days. It was learned that Jerez received a wound in the face; but the loss sustained by the garrison is not known. On the morning of the 7th, Gen. Walker marched with three field pieces to San Jorge, and cannonaded the place at six hundred yards distance for several hours, and then retired to Rivas.

VISITS OF ENGLISH OFFICERS.

On the 14th of February Gen Walker received a visit from Sir Robert McClure, of H. B. M.'s ship Esk, then lying in the harbor of San Juan. We have received a report of the interview between them, together with an account of the visit of McClure's lieutenant to Captain Faysoux, who commands a Nicaraguan schooner at San Juan—all of which will be found in another column. Sir Robert gained very little by his visit to Rivas. "He went out for wool and came home shorn." He was evidently taken quite by surprise, and found himself far less at ease in General Walker's presence than he expected to be.

AMERICAN OFFICERS AT RIVAS.

On the 18th some of the officers of the United States ship St. Mary's, then at San Juan del Sur, paid a visit to General Walker. The next day they went to San Jorge and visited Canas. They were received by him in the village, outside the barricades, which he would not permit them to enter. They returned thence to San Juan del Sur. A young midshipman remained at Rivas without being missed by his party, where he seemed to be taking his ease and to have entirely forgotten that he had any connection with the United States service. When several days had passed without his appearance on board his ship, the commander despatched Lieutenant Reynolds, of the marines, to San Jorge, on the supposition that the middy had been detained by Canas. Lieutenant R. appeared before the walls and demanded admittance, which was granted. Canas received him, and learned the object of his visit; but replied to him that there was no American officer in the place. Lieutenant R. insisted that he must be there, and told him that he would return with a force sufficient to take the place if the young gentleman was not instantly produced; but Canas continued to assure him that he was mistaken, and Lt. R. was finally persuaded that he spoke the truth. On leaving San Jorge he rode to Rivas, and there found the boy strolling about, very much as if he belonged there; waiting, he said, to see a fight But this amusement was denied him, and he was conveyed on board his ship. Lieutenant R. told General Walker all he had been able to observe while he was within the defences at St. George—which was not much. Walker, in his quiet way, said, "It appears to me, sir, that is not exactly preserving the neutrality which the United States profess."

FILIBUSTER REPULSE.

On the night of the 4th of March a detachment of forty Rangers, under Colonel Caycee, went to San Juan del Sur, as an escort to the widow of major Dusenbury, who was on her return to the United States They met with no opposition on the way; but on their return the next day they came upon a Costa Rican force of about three hundred men, six miles from San Juan, on the Jocote road, which leads from the Transit road to Rivas, and were obliged to retire to San Juan, with a loss of two killed, two wounded and three missing. In the meantime the Sierra Nevada arrived and landed seventy-five recruits from California, and on the 7th Colonel Caycee set out again for Rivas with his reinforcement. On the 6th, while they were waiting at San Juan, a sound of distant canonading was heard in the direction of Rivas, and it seemed very probable that the Costa Ricans had taken advantage of the division of Walker's force—which they knew must happen at the time the steamer was due—to attack Rivas. There is no epidemic at Walker's camp, but he has a large number of wounded men in hospital.

STATE OF RIVAS AND VICINITY.

Rivas is well fortified The town is built of stone, and well defended by stone barricades and eleven pieces of ordnance—three six pounders, two mines, two howitzers and four mortars; the mortars are very small. The force of the enemy at San Jorge is very uncertain, and probably varies from time to time, according as men are taken across the lake to San Carlos or other posts, or are concentrated at San Jorge. Lieut. Reynolds did not see more than five hundred men there, but they are probably in much larger force. They range the country about Rivas, and men who venture outside Walker's outposts are frequently picked off. Altogether his position is not very enviable

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE OF GEN. MORA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE COSTA RICAN ARMY.

[No I.]

FORT SAN CARLOS, Feb 8, 1857.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SR. DON JUAN RAFAEL MORA—

DEAR BROTHER—I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 26th ult. Respecting the state of the war, I refer to my official note. Don't think of sending Spencer on any war commissions, as he has not too much knowledge of military tactics, nor does he know how to manage our soldiers: Occupy him in urging on the house of Vanderbilt to help us with their influence and the materials of war. It would not be bad to send us ten or twelve twelve-pounders, even if they were only iron ones. Send me, by way of Tortuga, six or eight hundred picked men as soon as possible, and their corresponding ammunition. Don't talk to me about the crop in this crisis, until we have finished Walker. These prejudices are the reason that the war has been prolonged till now. The posts on the river are too important and exposed to be garrisoned by men from Liberia, nor can we reduce their number. Your affectionate brother,

JOSE J. MORA.

[No. II.]

TO THE MINISTER OF WAR—

I acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's notes of the 28th and 29th ult., and of the duplicates accompanying them. I also received five thousand dollars which you sent me by Don Evaristo Carazo. Respecting the matters of the war and of the position which I hold I refer to my letters of to-day. I also annex an official report, which I just received from the commander at Trinidad, (Serapiqui.) To morrow at daylight, the captains Don Francisco Alvarado and Don Rafael Rosas, will dislodge the filibusters who occupy the bank of the San Juan river, opposite Trinidad. I feel for the bad behavior of the officers you mention. I have taken away their commissions, which is the only punishment, under present circumstances, they can be subjected to. I suppose that you are already convinced of my zeal in the operations, and of my endeavors to establish the mails. The delay is caused by bad roads and the bad management of the boats in the Serapiqui river, which matters are out of my reach. I know that it is generally thought in Costa Rica that this campaign is a mere pastime, and that it is nearly concluded I have had neither a moment of rest, nor have we been free from continual dangers. I have been occupied not only in keeping up this long and exposed line (of defences) but I have also united and organized once more the already disbanded army of the allies, and induced them to attack Walker again. If in Costa Rica they cannot be dissuaded from their error, they will have to deplore by and by a bitter disappointment. If five hundred men had been given to me in time, everything would have been finished If now strong reinforcements are not sent to me, our triumphs will serve only to bring us new dangers and make our defeat more shameful Your most obedient servant,

JOSE J. MORA.

[No. III]

HEADQUARTERS, Fort San Carlos, Feb. 8, 1857.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF WAR:—

I have given your excellency information, by way of Tortuga, of the last events. The steamer Virgin, conveying the same correspondence, returned last night. The exploration of the port of Tortuga has proved satisfactory. The steamer can go near enough to the village to embark troops, provisions, &c. After having made this exploration, and received your official correspondence of Jan. 26, of which I acknowledge the receipt, the steamer put ashore Colonel Don Manuel, G del Bosque and Capt. Spencer, and went on to Ometepe for wood. On their return to this fort, they passed near San Jorge, and heard a heavy cannonading in the direction of Rivas. They went along to Virgin Bay, and, arriving opposite the place, fired a blank cartridge, to oblige them to show their colors, which was immediately followed by their raising a white flag. At sight of this they sent an officer ashore, who returned a short time after with the news that the allies had been attacked in San Jorge, on the 4th, by Walker; that they repulsed him as far as Rivas, where he is surrounded with his whole force.

At 2 o'clock this morning I received news from the river and Castillo, by the steamer Bulwer. On the 26th ult., the bow of a filibuster steamer hailing from San Juan del Norte, made its appearance at the turn of the river nearest to Trinidad. They fired a shot, were answered by three shots, and retired. By the last report, bearing no date, (but I believe it must be the 6th,) Don Francisco Alvarado speaks about a new and violent attack, which was gloriously met by our men without any casualties. I flatter myself with the hope that this bloodshed will be sufficient for these vagabonds. I have sent Maximo Blanco a supply of provisions. I have reinforced Castillo, and I have made my disposition for any event. I expect to-night Don Francisco Alvarado with the details of what has happened. In any event, sir, although I have been weakening myself by reinforcements which I gave to General Canas, I will answer for the preservation of this fort and the control of the lake. Your Excellency must, nevertheless, be continually active in sending me men, as sickness has reduced my effective force one third. The same I have to say respecting the post at Trinidad, where these reductions are more sensibly felt, because the fever there is frequently fatal.

I have given orders to Col. Bosque to recruit two or three hundred men in Liberia (Guanacaste), and destine them exclusively for the occupation of San Juan del Sur; but I do not think that such recruiting will be effected, nor will it ever serve me to guard this line.

The three hundred men whom, according to report, you think of sending me by Tortuga, will come in good time.

Respecting the seizure of Punta de Castilla (Punta Arenas), I have told your Excellency of the difficulties to which the English commodore (Erskine) has subjected us. It appears to me that the said gentleman is not at all uniform in his conduct, because at the same time that he impedes a republic friendly to his nation in its attack on a parcel of vagabonds, he permits these vagabonds to organize piratical expeditions.

I address a note to him to day, complaining respectfully to him, a copy of which I enclose to your Excellency.

In regard to the expedition of Bosque and Spence against the filibusters at San Juan del Norte, they were to take the three hundred men from Trinidad for the purpose; but by chance they did not determine so, of which I am very glad, as it does not appear well to me to take away the garrison from a fortified post for the sake of trying our fortune in a neutral territory and difficult of defence running at the same time the risk of having our return cut off, and of finding perhaps an important position occupied. These same gentlemen came to ask me for men for this injudicious attack. It was impossible for me to consent to take away the garrison from this fort, our last and secure resource for the success of our enterprise, now garrisoned with only two hundred men, and which must always be guarded by picked men from the interior of Costa Rica

Spencer not having gained his object, demanded that the steamers should be shut up in the river San Carlos, the mouth of which would soon be dry.

This operation would not only deprive us of their use for our service, but also would give them into the hands of the enemy, in the unfortunate case of losing Trinidad (Serapiqui). Consequently I openly opposed the operation. He goes to Costa Rica to see what success he may have with his Excellency the President.

There is no doubt that Spencer has served us well, but I want your Excellency to observe that the troops detest him, and suspect him of having assisted to liberate us from Walker for the purpose of selling us to others. This is probably unjust, and I know well that it is necessary to treat him with gratitude and politeness, not only as an acknowledgment of his services, but to oblige him to continue to serve us. I therefore beg your Excellency to see that he takes a course opposite to that of the army, because as a military man he can be of no use to us; and during the days that he was in the fort, when I was engaged in the second expedition of San Jorge, he committed outrages upon sentinels, insulted chiefs and officers, and introduced, in fact, such disorder that had I not returned soon some accident might have happened.

I desire that the military operations should be left entirely in my charge, because, being at the scene of action, I can judge exactly of the opportunity to act and the fitness of operations.

Your Excellency suggests many things to me which a knowledge of the relative positions of places, their resources and the distances between them will justify me in declaring impracticable and ruinous.

No one feels more the want of communication than myself, and I have proceeded to overcome this difficulty, to clear the Tortuga road, leading from Tortuga on the south shore of the lake to the interior of Costa Rica.

Your Excellency knows already that the attack on Punta de Castillo (Punta Arenas), without counting beforehand on the good will of England (*beneplacito de Inglaterra*), and without sending a force independent of that which garrisons our military posts, is impossible.

No steamer can be kept stationed at Serapiqui, because the Morgan, the only one left fit for use, is in continual movement between this point and Castillo. I will help Trinidad with supplies whenever it is in my power, but it is very difficult. I think great efforts ought to be made to repair the road to Trinidad. The best route during the summer is that of Tortuga, and the best way to finish all these difficulties is to send me at once six or eight hundred picked men and plenty of ammunition. Your obedient servant,

JOSE J. MORA.

[No. IV.]

LETTER TO CAPT. ERSKINE, OF H. B. M. SHIP ORION, (REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.)

HEADQUARTERS, FORT SAN CARLOS, Feb. 8, 1857.

TO THE CHIEF OFFICER OF HER BRITISH MAJESTY'S SQUADRON, PORT OF GREYTOWN:—

MY DEAR SIR—I have just learned with much surprise that the fortified post of Trinidad, at the junction of Serapiqui and San Juan, has been attacked by a strong party of filibusters on a steamer fitted out at Greytown, and that they have been driven back with loss, doing no damage to the Costa Rican forces. I cannot but express my surprise that a band of pirates could have been fitted out and organized, under the very eyes of her British Majesty's squadron, when by your recent communication you manifested to me your determination to intercede, so as to avoid a conflict in those waters; for which reason I did not proceed to destroy the steamers, and drew off the force that had been detailed for this object.

The desire of the government of Costa Rica—being the same with that of your government—is that the question of territorial rights may be amicably settled, and in a diplomatic way; but I shall find myself under the necessity of carrying the war even to that port, if in future it be permitted that a neutral or disputed territory should continue to be the place at which our enemies assemble and enlist; and I beg to announce to you that those individuals (referring to Walker's officers and others who were taken on the steamer San Carlos on the 31st of January) who on a former occasion received every consideration, and who have now again taken up arms against us, shall be treated in future in a manner quite different

I have the honor to inform you that I have under my command on the river a sufficient force to take the offensive, and I am very well fortified at various points; consequently, under no pretence whatsoever will I lose any one of them, nor can I consent that a band of pirates shall exist in the vicinity of Greytown. I am therefore obliged to blockade the river indefinitely, to the prejudice of commercial interests.

I have received a communication from my government, offering a free pass to the officers of your squadron to navigate the river, either for amusement or scientific purposes; and I have given orders to this effect to all the commanders of the military posts

JOSE J. MORA.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN SIR ROBERT McCLURE'S LIEUTENANT, OF THE BRITISH SHIP ESK, AND CAPT. FAYSOUX OF THE NICARAGUAN NAVY.

At 6 P. M., Feb. 11, the first Lieutenant of the British man-of-war Esk, Sir Robert McClure, commanding, came on board the Nicaraguan schooner-of-war Granada, Capt. C. J. Faysoux, commanding, when the following conversation took place, and was taken down on the spot by an accurate reporter:—

LIEUT. DAWKINS—Sir Robert McClure has sent me on board your vessel, and wishes to know by what authority you fly a flag which is not known to any nation, and also where your commission is, and orders me to take you on board her Majesty's ship Esk to show your commission to him.

CAPT. FAYSOUX STANDS ON HIS DIGNITY.

CAPT. FAYSOUX—I have my commission below in the cabin, but will not go on board the Esk to show it. I am in the service of the Nicaraguan government, and fly the flag of that government. If you compel me to show my commission and papers, I will do so on the deck of my own vessel, under protest; but it is beneath my dignity to go on board your vessel with them, and I will do so under no circumstances.

LIEUT. D.—I will tell Sir Robert what you have said, and warn you if you attempt to go out of the harbor in the night I will sink you.

DON'T CARE IF HE IS SUNK.

CAPT. F.—Should I have occasion or my duty call me outside I will do so, regardless of your threats.

LIEUT. D—But my guns are shotted, and loaded with shell, and we will blow you up. I shall go on board the St. Marys and tell the officers if they hear any firing during the night not to be alarmed—it will be nothing but our sinking the schooner.

CAPT. F.—Can't help that, sir.

Lieut. DAWKINS then proceeded on board the Esk, and in a few minutes returned and said—I have seen Sir Robert. He says you must show your commission to me, and what is your authority for showing the colors which you fly.

SHOWS HIS PAPERS.

CAPT. F.—I would under no circumstances show my authority, had I vessel one half your size, or were in any way able to contend against you. You see how I am situated, with a small vessel and a small crew. As it is I show it to you, but understand me that I do it under protest. I cannot understand why you have taken these proceedings, and must say that you are decidedly taking sides with my enemy. (He shows Lieut Dawkins his commission and other papers.)

LIEUT. D.—I will tell Sir Robert that I have seen your papers; if they are not satisfactory to him you will be taken as a pirate. Lieut. D. then went on board the Esk and returning, said—Sir Robert McClure says you must come on board with your commission. If you refuse I am ordered to haul you alongside the Esk and send you on board. (Lieut. Dawkins had lines in his boat for the purpose of towing the Granada alongside.)

CAPT. F.—I will not go on board your vessel with my commission. I am weak and powerless in relation to you, but I protest against your threat. My wish is to conciliate in all matters with other nations.

LIEUT. D.—If I make use of these men, (pointing to his boat's crew,) in hauling your vessel alongside mine, will you make any resistance?

OF COURSE HE WILL RESIST.

CAPT. F.—Certainly I will resist you. You have not a sufficient force to take me.

LIEUT. D—The guns of the Esk are pointed at you, and as it is very easy for me to bring on board a couple of hundred men, resistance would be madness. Will your men stick by you?

CAPT. F.—My men will stick by me, and you will have to bring a much larger force than I have, before you can take me. When you bring such a force, and I see that resistance would be madness, I will surrender without resistance.

LIEUT. D—Have you any objection to my speaking to your crew?

CAPT. F—None whatever. Men, step aft here: this gentleman wishes to speak to you.

LIEUT. D—Well, men, I am going to sink this vessel as a pirate, and my boat will take on shore such of you as wish to go and save your lives. Will you go?

SO WILL THE CREW.

CREW.—No, no, no! Sink and be damned?

LIEUT. D.—You see my guns are bearing on you. They are loaded with shell, and will blow you all up. Do you still persist in remaining on the vessel?

CREW.—Yes, and go to hell in her. Shell don't hurt much.

Lieut. DAWKINS, having gone on board the Esk, returned and said—It is customary when a man of-war comes into port for the commanders of other vessels of war to pay the new arrival a visit. The captain of the American sloop-of war St. Marys sent on board my vessel, and his visit was returned this morning You did not call, and as none of the crew or officers of my vessel had ever seen your flag before we did not know what it meant.

CAPT. F.—When you came in last evening I did not omit visiting you from a want of etiquette, but I hoisted my flag, which I thought was sufficient. I do not know by what right you forced me to show my commission.

LIEUT. D.—Will you come on board of the Esk with me as a friend, without your commission. You can see the captain, who says he will be glad to see you on board, and will be happy to make your acquaintance. Get into my boat now, as a friend, and come along with me.

WILL VISIT THE ESK AS A FRIEND.

CAPT. F.—I will be most happy to go on board with you as a friend, but not with my commission.

LIEUT. D.—Well, get into my boat now and go off with me as a friend.

CAPT. F.—I will be on board in my own boat, in a few minutes.

Capt. Faysoux then went on board the Esk, and was received at the gangway by Sir Robert McClure, and had a long conversation with him, and says, through the whole of it he could see a strong prejudice. Among other things he was accused of having once taken English property. Capt. F. said if he had done so, that it had not been recognised as such—that he doubted its being true—and that he would like Sir Robert to see his journal written at the time, and then he would be satisfied that he had been misinformed. Sir Robert said that he would like to see it, and that it would satisfy him; also said, if he heard of Capt. F.'s taking any English property, he would take him as a pirate. Capt. F. replied that he would take anything in these waters that was in any way assisting the enemy. After some more talk; Sir Robert said he was satisfied that Capt. Faysoux had a right to carry the flag for the present, and that he would like to meet him as if nothing had occurred.

SIR ROBERT McCLURE'S VISIT TO GEN. WALKER.

The next day Sir Robert went to Rivas and called on Gen. Walker. When he entered the room the General was seated with his back to the door. He turned half round to see who his visitor was. Sir Robert said, "Being so near you, General, I thought I would come up and see you." Gen. Walker did not rise, nor did he ask Sir Robert to take a seat; but in his peculiar, measured tone of voice said, "Yes! I hope you have come to apologise for that affair of the schooner." This reception rather astonished Sir Robert, add he made no reply.

IMPERTINENCE OF WALKER.

After a long pause the General said, "Your conduct, sir, to Capt. Faysoux was unbecoming an Englishman and a British officer. I shall make such a representation of it to your government as will cause an investigation and insure an explanation." Whereupon Sir Robert expressed his sincere regret for the occurrence, assuring the General that no offence was intended, and that he had no intention to insult. After having made such explanations as were deemed satisfactory to the General, he was asked to take a chair, and the conversation turned upon the present state of affairs in Central America. The General gave him permission to take away any British subjects that were on the isthmus who did not belong to the army.

When he sailed this morning (Feb. 19,) he took with him some dozen passengers for Panama, the majority of whom were English subjects of the African race from the island of Jamaica.

OUR GREYTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

GREYTOWN, March 6, 1857.

THE RUFFIAN TITUS.

Our good friends in the States, in their kind thoughtfulness of us, have sent us the ruffian Titus, of Kansas memory; and I assure you we have seen quite enough of him, and are ready and willing to have him return home. No one is sorry to learn his intention of taking passage for Aspinwall in the Tennessee when she arrives here. He has disgraced all parties. When he came here he brought with him the prestige of a successful military chief, whose exploits in Kansas had invested his name with glory in the eyes of Southern men, and carried terror to the peaceful settlers of Kansas. Whatever the opinion entertained of the propriety of his career in that Territory, there was no doubt felt of his military skill and conduct; and if my recollection serves me right, his demeanor in private was that of a gentleman. But in Nicaragua he has disappointed all expectations, and thoroughly disgraced himself as a soldier and a man. He is a very fine looking man, tall, well made, with a handsome face and the air of a gentleman, which only makes one think it the greater pity that he cannot lay claim to the name. On the 13th of February he retreated disgracefully from Castillo at the first onset of the Costa Ricans. Col. Lockridge had assigned him the command of a force to attack Castillo on the land side, while the Rescue cannonaded the place from the river below the Rapids. He landed some distance below the place and took a turn through the woods, so as to bring his force out in the rear of the town. But the Costa Ricans had evidently got wind of their approach, for when Titus reached the village it was a smoking ruin. The old Castilian fort is situated above the village, and Titus advanced to it and sent in a summons to surrender. The commander, whose force, as we have learned, was very small, asked a delay of twenty-four hours, when, if not reinforced, he agreed to deliver up the place to Col. Titus. To this Titus consented, but apparently took no steps to secure himself against a surprise or to cut off communication of the fort with the country above—for before the truce was over, down came a body of Costa Ricans upon him, which he reports to have outnumbered his own men considerably. He did not, however, stop to get any very exact knowledge of their number or power, but instantly gave the word to retreat in good order. Good order did not last long. The Col. himself led the way off the field, and it was soon all hurry and confusion, and the "devil take the hindmost," until they were fairly out of sight of all the Costa Ricans, when they succeeded in reaching the bank of the river and going on board the Rescue. Col. Lockridge then fortified himself on Carlos Island, a short distance below Castillo, where his force has remained until now. While Titus was manœuvring around Castillo, Lockridge succeeded in getting possession of the Scott, one of the river steamers. The Costa Ricans had fired it at the same time with the houses in the village, but the men boarded it in season to extinguish the flames, and, under a galling fire from the fort, cut it from its moorings and set it adrift.

FILIBUSTERS WAITING FOR RECRUITS.

Since they landed on Carlos Island the filibusters have not been engaged in any offensive operations, but have been apparently awaiting an addition to their forces to enable them to renew the attack on Castillo. Hard fare, inactivity, and, most of all, the drunken habits and total want of discipline on the part of most of the officers, take away from the men the little interest they ever had in the undertaking, and it is not strange that desertions are very frequent.

STEAMERS SCOTT AND RESCUE AT SAN JUAN.

Three days ago Titus came down the river in the steamer Rescue with Col. Lockridge. They had along with them the steamer J. N. Scott, which they had brought down for repairs. No sooner had they arrived in the harbor than an English officer from one of the gunboats boarded them (as is the case every time the Rescue comes down the river) and offered protection to every British subject who was detained against his will. This is a proceeding to which Col. Lockridge never offers any opposition, for he much prefers having them sent out of the country by the English, rather than deserting to the enemy or remaining to be causes of disaffection in his own ranks.

TITUS ABUSES THE ENGLISH.

But Colonel Titus (who had previously resigned the commission Lockridge had given, and consequently had no authority on the boat,) began to abuse the English officer in no measured terms. From protesting against the proceedings of the English towards the men of Col. Lockridge, he passed to personal language of the most insulting character, and went on to speak of that which is most sacred in an Englishman's eyes, the character of the Queen, whom he saw fit to traduce in terms such as are common enough at the Five Points and in the vilest classes of society, and applied to persons of low character, but which are not current among gentlemen, nor uttered towards royalty. It seems almost absurd to speak in detail of any such occurrence; but when a military officer of gentlemanly pretensions so far forgets his position as to insult an officer who is performing a disagreeable duty in a civil manner, and to insult him not only by violent personal abuse, but by applying foul mouthed language to his Queen, all who have the mortification to know of the transaction cannot avoid holding him up to public reprobation and scorn. Col. Lockridge, in giving an account of the scene, said he never heard language so vile and foul from any one, gentleman or boor. The officer made no reply to Col. Titus's remarks, but left the ship and reported himself to Capt. Coburn, his superior officer. Soon after this Lockridge and Titus went on shore at Greytown, when a boat was despatched from one of the English vessels with an officer and a file of men, who arrested Titus by Capt. Coburn's order, and carried him on board the Cossack. He then took possession of the two steamers.

CONDUCT OF COL. LOCKRIDGE.

The arrest of Titus caused no dissatisfaction on the part of Col. Lockridge or any of his men. His disgraceful retreat before Castillo and his violence on very slight occasions had lost him the regard of every one; and Lockridge himself felt so deeply outraged by the insults offered to the English officer in his presence that he was willing to see Titus undergo any punishment that they thought proper to inflict upon him. He, however, immediately remonstrated against the detention of the boats, stating that Titus was not in commission, and had no authority on the steamers or connection with them. The steamers were retained by Capt. Coburn, and the English gunboat Intrepid was sent at once to report to Capt. Erskine, the senior officer of the squadron, who was at that time at Corn Island, about eighty miles from Greytown. Capt. E. returned in the Intrepid, and immediately ordered the release of Col. Titus and the restoration of the steamboats, reprimanding Coburn for the seizure. However outrageous Titus' conduct may have been there seemed to be no legal ground for his arrest, and no reason for the detention of the steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE SARATOGA.

This was yesterday morning. In the afternoon the United States sloop of-war Saratoga, Capt. Tilton, hove in sight, and afterwards came to anchor in the harbor, diffusing universal satisfaction over all parties of Americans and filibusters. The press has for many months called loudly upon our government to send a vessel of war to this station to look after the interests of the United States, but heretofore in vain; and you may easily imagine the pleasure we felt at the sight of our national flag once more unfurled here by an officer qualified to protect it from insult, and those who bow to its sovereignty from injuries from whatever quarter. A single ship is of no account in case of actual hostilities on the part of the English, who have four times the American force here; but such hostilities are not apprehended from them. Whatever connection the presence of the British squadron may have with the desire for the possession of this isthmus by Great Britain, or with an intended armed support of any ultimate diplomatic proceedings, their action so far has only been in the protection of individuals of their own nation, and the support of their assumed protectorate of the Mosquito kingdom.

CONDUCT OF THE ENGLISH AT SAN JUAN.

No hostile spirit has been shown by them, and all residents here and at Punta Arenas, whether connected with the Nicaragua steamship line, private citizens, Walker men, or any others, have received the best personal treatment from them, and there has been uninterrupted social intercourse with with the residents on both sides of the harbor. Nevertheless, it has long appeared very desirable that we should have one of our own ships here to look after American interests and the reputation of our country, both of which have been constantly liable to suffer at the hands of several parties in this region. And if English diplomacy should aim at getting any improper advantage over us in these waters in this country we ought to have a representative of the government here armed with more power than a commercial agent.

NO FEAR OF A RUPTURE.

No one need fear that the presence of a United States ship will create any danger of a rupture between America and Great Britain. There might be an opportunity for raising difficulties and creating bad blood between the two nations, if the commanding officer had been selected because of any filibustering tendencies he entertained. But, fortunately for all parties, for we are all interested in cementing the bonds of peace and good will between the United States and England, Captain Tilton, of the Saratoga, is a discreet and gentlemanly officer, strongly opposed to filibustering, and by his course of conduct will help to restore foreign confidence in the good faith of the United States towards the nations with whom we are at peace.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS TO BE DEMANDED.

It is even rumored already that it is his intention to follow the course of the English commander here in a certain respect; that is, that he will send a boat expedition up the San Juan river to fort San Carlos, where Gen. Mora, of Costa Rica, is in command, and demand the release of any Americans whom he holds prisoners. There are some Americans who were traders at Castillo, who were taken prisoners by the Costa Ricans when they took possession of the place, whom Mora took to San Carlos, and still detains them there Costa Rica has shown no disposition to take the life, liberty or property of American citizens; but Mora took so much pains to keep all knowledge of his operations a secret from Walker that it is probable these persons are detained merely to prevent their carrying any intelligence to their enemy. I do not know that it is Captain Tilton's intention to offer protection to any of Walker's men should they desire to leave the country. They claim to be citizens of Nicaragua—at least they have taken this stand whenever the United States authorities have arrested them on political grounds—and the American Consul at Greytown has refused them protection when they have asked for it, a course in which he was fully justified by the position they had themselves assumed.

Titus, since his release, has been perpetually in a drunken and riotous state. In company with Captain Farnum he has wandered about the streets of Greytown insulting and abusing everybody that came in his way.

QUARREL OF TITUS WITH THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

While Titus was under arrest on board the Cossack, he sent Colonel McDonald (of Utica memory) to Mr. Cotrell, the American Consul at Greytown, soliciting his protection. After his release Colonel Titus went immediately to Mr. Cotrell and said: "I am Colonel Titus: did you receive a message from me?" The Consul, seeing a man of so gentlemanlike appearance and one who was likely to listen to reason, began to explain to him why he could not interfere in his behalf. He stated to him that his positive orders from his government were that he should not in any way interfere with the filibusters or give them any protection; that having received certain information that he (Titus) had come out from the United States with men and arms for the service of Walker, and that he had been engaged in three fights on the river against the Costa Ricans, a people with whom the United States were at peace, he was not justified in recognizing him as an American citizen; that the refusal to protect him was not directed against him for any personal reasons, so much as to establish the principle recognized by the United States, that for any American citizen to engage in a warlike expedition against any nation with whom we are at peace, is virtually an act of expatriation.

Whereupon, Titus opened upon Mr. Cotrell a torrent of personal abuse and insult, such as we have by this time learned he knows so well how to use. The Consul took no notice of this very unexpected and outrageous attack; but finding he continued to blackguard, walked away and left him. The Saratoga arrived on that day. Mr. Cotrell made no formal complaint of Titus to Capt. Tilton, but in giving him an account of the general state of affairs at San Juan, he mentioned the riotous and disorderly conduct of Walker's officers at Greytown and his interview with Titus. The Consul and all American citizens here have reason to congratulate themselves on having so efficient an officer as Captain Tilton on this station. He requested Mr. Cotrell to inform him if he, or any other American citizen, should at any time suffer insult or injury at the hands of filibusters or any others, the offenders might be sure of prompt punishment—every citizen of the United States should have his protection, but the Consul he should especially support in the performance of his duty. Mr. Cotrell said that he could have obtained support before the Saratoga arrived from the British officers on the station, but that he was unwilling to ask it, and he and all American citizens were very much gratified by the arrival of the Saratoga.

FILIBUSTERS IN A ROW.

Capt Farnum and Col. Hall came down on the 3d in the steamer with Col. Lockridge and Col. Titus. Farnum and Hall have been at Greytown ever since. Their conduct has been outrageous. On the first day they were in the streets in a state of intoxication. Farnum with a club attempted to prevent any one from passing, and very soon there was a general *mêlée*, in which these excellent gentlemen (!) were engaged, with Jamaica negroes and natives of the place. There were a few broken heads, but nothing more serious. Mr. Martin, the Mayor of Greytown, hearing the noise, came out and threw himself into the affray, but was knocked down. Finding it would be difficult to restore quiet with any force at his command, he sent a request to one of the English vessels for a file of marines to restore order. The marines were promptly sent, and remained at Greytown till all was quiet and everybody had gone to bed, when they returned on board their ship.

CHARACTER OF THE MAN.

Most of the men attached to Col. Lockridge's command are men of drunken and dissolute habits. Whenever they come down the river the peace of Greytown is disturbed by them. Punta Arenas has no liquor for them: therefore Greytown always has the benefit of their presence. As they all wear revolvers and knives, they are by no means agreeable visitors when drunk. Human life is always held cheap in their estimation, but when deprived of reason they are very dangerous neighbors. Had their habits been different they would undoubtedly have effected much more than they have upon the river; but their drunkenness and want of character have created constant insubordination. Little work is accomplished—the men openly refusing to labor when they feel disinclined—and desertions are taking place almost daily. These the English are always ready to encourage. Capt. Coburn, of the Cossack, never fails to board Lockridge's steamer when she comes down the river, and repeat his offer of protection to any who wish to leave Walker's service. The deserters are boarded at this place until the next English mail steamer comes, when they are taken off. The steamer Clyde, which sails for Aspinwall the day after to-morrow, has twenty-three of them to carry away.

GOOD CHARACTER OF COL. LOCKRIDGE.

Col. Lockridge is a marked exception to the general bad character of the filibusters. Temperate and prudent, a thoroughly good officer and a reliable man, he is much esteemed by everybody, including all the officers of the English squadron. All are surprised to find one of such stability of character as he exhibits, engaged in an expedition of this nature, and willing to work with such tools. It is very certain the affairs of Walker on this side of the Isthmus would have suffered total wreck long before this with any other of the officers here at the head. He has taken away the commission which he gave to Titus, for cowardice and total incompetency.

THE ENGLISH AT GREYTOWN.

The English vessels have been eight months on this station. In this time their officers have become well acquainted with all the Americans at Greytown and Punta Arenas, and there has been free and agreeable intercourse on all sides. They are under good discipline, never ashore at late hours of the evening, never intoxicated, always courteous to all. They have given two balls in their ships since they have been lying here, to which their acquaintances at Greytown and Punta Arenas were invited. On another occasion they got up Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals," and performed it well. Their second ball was given last month, on the

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Victor grabbed, and was a very delighted occasion. These grabbers have a flesh diet to live on and off. The guns were removed, and every other moveable article stowed away. To the usual awning which covers the whole length of the boat, reaching from the bow to the breakfast-room of air, was added another higher up, and water proof, (the rain awning)—a precaution not to be omitted in this harbor, where it rains nearly one day and a half in every twelve. Underneath the lower awning were tasteful decorations and draperies, and the whole was lighted by myriads of colored lights. The saloon was a dressing room, and the ladies used a dressing room; and in the forward part of the boat the awning was lifted to furnish a smoking room. Twenty ladies graced the occasion—you will wonder how so many could be found, but it is true, and were in constant requisition. The beauty of the scene was much enhanced by the cordial hospitality of the hosts. Every one was made welcome, and a man never danced before, found themselves drawn upon their feet by the strains of music from the band. Music was never more moving since Orpheus bewitched the trees and stones, than it was on board of the Sea Vixen, where everything that had legs seemed unable to keep them still. Let me not forget the elegant supper, to which all did full justice. We left the boat at the time for the usual hardness of one's ears; for you know, perhaps, that we are almost entirely dependent upon foreign supplies for our subsistence, especially since the shutting up of the river. We used to get a hundred weight supply of fruits, vegetables, coffee, cacoa sugar cane, bananas, plantains, beans, etc., from the interior of Nicaragua. Now, of course, all this supply is cut off, and John Bull takes good care of the people here, at all events.

PRESENT FORCE OF COL. LOCKRIDGE.

MARCH 8, 1857.

The Tennessee arrived last evening, and will soon be out. I must close my letter, for I suspect, from what I hear, that she will not land here on her return from Aspinwall, for which place she leaves this in a few hours. The Tennessee has not brought any difficulty. You must have found out that such cases have been in New York are not worth the trouble of bringing. Since the river was shut up, in three trips of the Tennessee she has only brought ninety men for Walker. The Texas has brought four hundred and fifty in the same time. Five hundred and forty, then, are all that have been under Lockridge's command. It is a moderate estimate that one hundred and fifty have been killed, and two hundred and sixty-five men, his whole present force; a small number to open a communication with Walker when it is necessary to leave a portion at every post that is taken.

REPORT AND REMARKS ON GEN. WALKER'S AFFAIRS AND CONDITION, BY A LATE RESIDENT OF NICARAGUA.

A gentleman who has been for a year past in Nicaragua, and just returned by the Tennessee, has given us a review of the principal events in that region since the 1st of February, up to which date we have published full accounts.

On the 8th of January, the day after Henningsen's unsuccessful attack on San Jorge, Walker marched to San Juan del Sur with the First and Second rifles and a detachment of rangers, to meet the recruits from California.

THE ATTACK ON SAN JORGE.

On the 23d of February he returned, with forty-three recruits, reaching Rivas at half past one in the afternoon. The same night, between midnight and daybreak, he made an attack on San Jorge with the same men who had marched that day from San Juan del Sur—a distance of twenty-two miles. Besides being worn out, they had been on short allowance, and were no use as for service. They numbered about two hundred. Walker led them in person. San Jorge is two miles from Rivas. Lake River, which is built of stone, San Jorge is merely a village of cane huts. But its church is a massive stone edifice, standing in the plaza, which is very large. Every street leading to it is completely barricaded at its entrance into the plaza with a strong adobe wall, ten feet high, so that it is a very strong post, particularly as it is defended with cannon. Within the church and plaza was the whole Costa Rican force.

WALKER'S MEN REFUSE TO FIGHT.

Walker had no artillery, for he intended to take the place by surprise. He would have succeeded had his men supported him, for when they entered the streets of the village not a sound was heard, not a picket challenged—not one was there to give the alarm. In dangerous security, the whole town was asleep. But the courage of the men deserted them without the help of the enemy, and General Walker saw one of the disastrous effects of his habitual course to them. Had he ever spoken a kind word to them—had he ever visited them when sick, given them encouragement when depressed and disheartened—in a word, had he ever considered them as they were men of like feelings and interests with himself, they would not have deserted him in his hour of need. But no, he has always treated them as his tools. His officers, taking the cue from him, drive them into battle with oaths and abuse; and it is not strange that there is no regard felt for them by those who never got anything but kicks and curses. They all fear General Walker, but they have long ceased to love him; and latterly they have not been afraid to express their feelings aloud.

THEY WONT VOLUNTEER, AND RETIRE.

Therefore, when in the streets of San Jorge, Gen. Walker ordered them on to the assault, they hung back and refused to fight. He called for forty volunteers to storm the place: fifteen men only stepped forward. With these he advanced to the barricade. They found the whole camp asleep within—not a sentry on the outside. They fired into the place, which aroused the place, and a heavy fire was soon returned. The volunteers fell back, and the whole body began a retire, when Capt. Higby, of Mobile, sprang forward into the midst of his company, and called out to them, "What, are you such d—d cowards as the rest?" This taunt had the desired effect, and they fell in at his command, and marched up towards the plaza. In the meantime, the Costa Ricans had entered from the plaza some of the houses that surround it, and were firing into the street through the narrow port holes with which they were pierced. Capt. Higby led his men in single file along the houses, crouching low, so as to be underneath the muzzles of the Costa Ricans; and as soon as these within the houses had discharged their pieces, the filibusters arose and fired in through the port holes. This manœuvre, which probably cost the Costa Ricans many lives, could not lengthen the fight very much. Capt. Higby was unwounded, and his men were exposed to a heavy fire from the plaza, as well as from the houses around it, while the remainder of Walker's force were suffering more or less from the cannon and musketry of the enemy, whom they did not choose to attack. Their officers, in the vain endeavor to urge them on, threw away their own lives. Col. O'Neil and Capt. Blackburn were mortally wounded, and a considerable number at the rank and file. Gen. Walker drew off his force and returned to Rivas.

WALKER HARANGUES THEM AT RIVAS.

On the 6th Walker addressed his men. He is an eloquent speaker on any public occasion. His ordinary low, measured tones are dismissed, and he becomes more animated and fluent. But on this occasion he seemed to have no eloquence for them. Mortified and indignant at their conduct before San Jorge, he had no cordial words of approbation, and no tone of hopefulness for the future. His remarks were a contrast and a parallel between his condition a year ago and now—a year ago, when, with a smaller number his band were daring, ardent and faithful; and now, with a larger force, better arms, abundant ammunition and good food, he found them despondent, disaffected and insubordinate. His speech could not do any good to his cause. The men who fluid back at San Jorge were too large a part of his little army to be punished, and he gained nothing by this expression of his displeasure. The truth is, he has lost his hold upon them. A few months ago their spirits were kept up pretty well by occasional successes; and the certain punishments awaiting deserters if retaken, served to deter many from attempting it. But now, everything in their circumstances is calculated to disheartens, and the disaffection is so general that they can go off in numbers before there is any occupation. There are the laws of war, and of course cannot be laid aside; but even this certainty or death, if taken, seems to have failed at last to put a stop to desertion. Death appears almost as certain to them if they remain, for Walker would probably hold out to the last; at least his friends believe that he would not yield if every hope was gone.

DESPERATE SITUATION OF WALKER.

Look at his present position. Can a cause be more desperate? The town of Rivas is his whole kingdom. He has lost the active support of the most of Nicaragua, because the people are beginning to lose the dread with which they regarded him a year ago. He has forfeited their regard because he has been totally indifferent to their interests, their lives and their property. He has established their opinion on frivolous pretences of treason whenever his treasury needed replenishing, and they have joined his enemies as soon as they felt they could do it safely—that is, when they saw him stripped of the power to punish with impunity. The inconceivable how he has let slip opportunities he should have taken every one of his enemies, and thus he has given to the people whose good will he needed to secure him a permanent foothold in the country. It must be said, however, that he generally has been always always a sufficient military force to control Nicaragua. He has dropped the cloak of hypocrisy, under cover of which he first came to Nicaragua, and has thrown off, and stands out the selfish tyrant that he was generally supposed to be from the beginning. But he has thrown it aside before he was sufficiently well established to be able to stand it, and he has thus prevented the adducing many more Americans to join in his nefarious designs.

Rivas is his whole possession. The Costa Ricans and their allies hold every place on that side of the lake except San Juan del Sur. It is not safe to venture outside the pickets of the town, except in force. He has not a boat on the lake, nor can he communicate with it, and the men on the San Juan river have failed to reach it on that side. Nearly a hundred men are sick and wounded in the hospital, and at least two hundred more are tempting about the streets of Rivas, disabled from the condition of their feet, chiefly from the sores produced by jiggers. Four hundred men include probably the whole force he can muster for active service, and even perhaps two hundred natives there besides that are able to bear arms; but Walker has ceased to depend upon them, and, beyond those in the city, he probably could not induce any to join him if he would. His race is nearly run.

SAN JORGE CANNONADED.

On the 7th of March General Walker marched towards San Jorge at 3 A. M., with artillery. At 7 A. M. he began to cannonade the place at the hacienda yards, but without any material effect, and after a while he retired to his headquarters, reaching Rivas at noon.

General Canas, who commands at San Jeorge, had an opportunity to communicate with Walker some days after through a flag of truce, addressed to Col. Schlesinger, saying that his cannonade had killed three beeves, thereby saving his butcher the trouble of slaughtering them; and that he had but about fifty rounds left for his round shot, which were found to fit their cannon exactly, and which he should have the pleasure of returning to him some time.

HIS ROBERT M'CLURE AT SAN JUAN DEL SUR.

The British ship Esk came into San Juan del Sur harbor early in February, and the commander, Sir Robert McClure sent an officer on board the Granada, Walker's little schooner, to examine the commission and authority of Fayssux, her captain; and if Fayssux had been chicken-hearted he would have delivered him up to Walker as a pirate, according to the English view of Walker's party. But he was "game" to the backbone, and the English made nothing of him. McClure afterwards visited Walker. Before the General would receive him or show him the most ordinary civilities he demanded and received an apology from him for his conduct towards Fayssux. After that they had a free talk about Nicaragua affairs, and parted on friendly terms. The officers of the St Mary's—American man of war—were much amused at McClure's want of manners with Walker, and one of them, who is an excellent carricaturist, made a series of sketches illustrating the recess between the lieutenant and Fayssux, as well as the interview with Walker, and the latter, with facetious reference to his discovery of the Northwest passage.

THE CONDITION OF THE COSTA RICANS.

At the time the passengers from Rivas for New York left to take the steamer, the Costa Ricans seemed to have prepared for a decisive attack, and it is highly probable that the next arrival will bring news of a serious attack upon Walker's party. Taking advantage of the separation of the rangers from the rest of the force, they attacked Col. Cayces on his return to Rivas and compelled him to take refuge in San Juan del Sur. Saunders, who was sent to the Jocote ranch, on the road towards San Juan del Sur, shortly after came, was attacked and there routed; and cannonading was heard in the direction of Rivas. When the small number of Walker's force is considered, and that it is constantly decreasing by desertion, that the Costa Ricans are strong in numbers, well posted and fresh with successes, and with the allies holding nearly the whole of Nicaragua, while Walker is limited to one walled town and communication with the sea cut off, that he can sustain only with arms, we can hardly expect him to be able to keep his foothold much longer in Nicaragua.

THE NICARAGUAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RIVAS FEB 24, 1857.

SIR—As many erroneous and in some instances malicious reports have been circulated in the United States, in reference to the number of American recruits who have joined the army of Nicaragua under General Walker, I have had a full list made out of the detachments as they arrived, and traced the history of each, to the 20th February, 1857. A copy of this list I enclose, with a request that it be published, as a refutation of the injurious suppositions of those who appear to be so much opposed to "progress" and the advancement in this country of the enlightened institutions of the United States. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PH. R. THOMPSON,
Adjutant General N. A.

LIST OF THE ARMY OF NICARAGUA—NUMBERS JOINED, DISCHARGED, DIED, DESERTED AND MISSING, TO FEBRUARY 20, 1857, INCLUSIVE.

Col. Wm. Walker, commander—Date of arrival, May 4, 1855; original number of men, 51; aggregate, 58; deaths of men, 4; aggregate, 5; men killed in action, 8; aggregate 9, 13; reengaged, 1; men discharged, 16; aggregate, 19; men deserted, 4; aggregate, 5; men remaining, 6; aggregate, 8; unaccounted for, 2.

Capt. R. E. Davidson—Date of arrival, Sept. 20, 1855; original number of men, 29; aggregate, 31; deaths of men, 8; aggregate, 11; men killed in action, 1; aggregate, 1; reaigned, 3; men discharged, 8; aggregate, 8; men deserted, 4; aggregate, 4; men remaining, 6; aggregate, 8; unaccounted for, 2.

Capt. J. C. O'Neal—Date of arrival, Nov. 20, 1855; original number of men, 45; aggregate, 47; deaths of men, 23; aggregate, 24; men killed in action, 2; aggregate, 2; reigned, 2; men discharged, 13; aggregate, 13; men deserted, 1; aggregate, 1; men remaining, 5; aggregate, 6.

Capt. F. P. Anderson—Date of arrival, Dec. 6, 1855; original number of men, 67; aggregate, 70; deaths of men, 15; aggregate, 15; men killed in action, 9, aggregate, 10; resigned, 8; men discharged, 38; aggregate 39; men deserted, 1; aggregate, 1; aggregate remaining, 3.

Capt. Jno. W. Roder—Date of arrival, Dec. 20, 1855; original number of men, 50; aggregate, 53; deaths of men, 23; aggregate, 29; killed in action, 4; aggregate, 4; resigned, 1; men discharged, 15; aggregate, 15; men deserted, 1; aggregate, 1; men remaining, 1; aggregate, 2.

Capt. W. A. Sutter—Date of arrival, Jan. 5, 1856; original number of men, 61; aggregate, 64; deaths of men, 21; aggregate, 21, resigned, 3; men discharged, 11; aggregate, 11; men deserted, 6; aggregate, 9; men remaining, 3; aggregate, 4; unaccounted for, 2.

Capt. J. A. Linton—Date of arrival, Jan. 5, 1856; original number of men, 19; aggregate, 21; deaths of men, 8; aggregate, 8; men killed in action, 2; aggregate, 2; resigned, 1; men discharged, 5; aggregate, 5; aggregate remaining, 4.

Capt. C. J. Turnbull—Date of arrival, Feb. 27, 1856; original number of men, 93; aggregate, 97; deaths of men, 38; aggregate, 34; men killed in action, 9; aggregate, 11; reigned, 3; men discharged, 30; aggregate, 30; men deserted, 10; aggregate, 10; men remaining, 9; aggregate, 11.

Recruits—Date of arrival, Feb. 22, 1856; original number of men, 58; aggregate, 85; deaths of men, 49, aggregate, 49; men killed in action, 4; aggregate, 4; men discharged, 4; aggregate, 4; men deserted, 2; aggregate, 2; men remaining, 7; aggregate, 9; unaccounted for, 23.

Recruits (Frangi)—Date of arrival, March 11, 1856; original number of men, 33; aggregate, 40. Disbanded, deserted and died.

Capt. L. Meinicch—Date of arrival, April 8, 1855; original number of men, 49; aggregate, 53; deaths of men, 29; aggregate, 31; resigned, 1; men remaining, 19; aggregate, 21.

Capt. Jas. Walker—Date of arrival, April 10, 1856; original number of men, 58; aggregate, 60; deaths of men, 37; aggregate, 39; men discharged, 1; aggregate, 2; men deserted, 2; aggregate, 2; men remaining, 25; aggregate, 29.

Capt. L. Englehart—Date of arrival, April 10, 1856; original number of men, 34; aggregate, 37; deaths of men, 14; aggregate, 14; men killed in action, 2; aggregate, 2; resigned, 1; men discharged, 1; aggregate, 1; resigned or stricken from the roll, 1; men deserted, 6; aggregate, 6; men remaining, 13; aggregate, 12.

Capt. F. C. Davenport—Date of arrival, April 10, 1856; original number of men, 36; aggregate, 38; deaths of men, 9; aggregate, 9; resigned, 3; men discharged, 14; aggregate, 14; dropped or stricken from the roll, 1; men remaining, 1; aggregate, 1.

Capt. Adkins (band)—Date of arrival, April 10, 1856; original number of men, 14; aggregate, 14; deaths of men, 3; aggregate, 3; men killed in action, 3; aggregate, 3; men deserted, 8; aggregate, 5; men remaining, 6; aggregate, 5.

Capt. A. J. Turley—Date of arrival, May 7, 1856; original number of men, 24; aggregate, 26; deaths of men, 2; aggregate, 2; men deserted, 21; aggregate, 21; men remaining, 1; aggregate, 1. All killed out two.

Capt. W. C. Irvin—Date of arrival, May 7, 1856; original number of men, 40; aggregate, 44; deaths of men, 17; aggregate, 18; aggregate killed in action, 1; resigned, 1; men deserted, 2; aggregate, 2; men remaining, 19; aggregate, 22.

Capt. A. W. Marsh—Date of arrival, May 7, 1856; original number of men, 42; aggregate, 46; deaths of men, 20; aggregate, 20; men killed in action, 1; aggregate, 1; resigned, 3; dropped or stricken from the roll, 1; men deserted, 5; aggregate, 5; men remaining, 18; aggregate, 19.

Capt. R. E. Williams—Date of arrival, May 20, 1856; original number of men, 28; aggregate, 28; deaths of men, 7; aggregate, 7; men killed in action, 1; aggregate, 1; resigned, 8; men discharged, 3; aggregate, 3; dropped or stricken from the roll, 1; men deserted, 1; aggregate, 1; men remaining, 18; aggregate, 18.

Capt. J. H. Wilson—Date of arrival, May 23, 1856; original number of men, 18; aggregate, 19; deaths of men, 6; aggregate, 6; men discharged, 1; aggregate, 1; men remaining, 6; aggregate, 6.

Capt. J. G. Drew—Date of arrival, June 2, 1856; original number of men, 68; aggregate, 68; deaths of men, 18; aggregate, 18; men killed in action, 1; aggregate, 2; resigned, 1; men deserted, 2; aggregate, 2; men remaining, 30; aggregate, 33.

Capt. Thos. Henry—Date of arrival, June 2, 1856; original number of men, 55; aggregate, 55; deaths of men, 33; aggregate, 33; men killed in action, 7; aggregate, 7; resigned, 1; men deserted, 7; aggregate, 7; men remaining, 13; aggregate, 20.

Capt. J. H. Williamson—Date of arrival, July 1, 1856; original number of men, 31; aggregate, 34; deaths of men, 5; aggregate, 9; men killed in action, 2; aggregate, 3; men deserted, 1; aggregate, 1; men remaining, 7; aggregate, 9; unaccounted for, 12.

Cuban volunteers—Date of arrival, July 1, 1856; original number of men, 17; aggregate, 23; men deserted, 14; aggregate, 19; men remaining, 3; aggregate, 4.

Recruits—Date of arrival, Aug. 23, 1856; original number of men, 80; aggregate, 84; men killed in action, 4; aggregate, 4; resigned, 3; men discharged, 1; aggregate, 1; men deserted, 3; aggregate, 3; men remaining, 24; aggregate, 24; unaccounted for, 51—mostly Europeans, supposed killed or deserted, but not reported.

Capt. Jno. B. Green—Date of arrival, Sept. 24, 1856; original number of men, 37; aggregate, 48; deaths of men, 20; aggregate, 21; men killed in action, 9; aggregate, 5; men deserted, 13; aggregate, 18; men remaining, 18; aggregate, 19.

Recruits (New York Volunteers)—Date of arrival, Oct. 1, 1856; original number of men, 185; aggregate, 196; deaths of men, 82; aggregate, 85; killed in action, 11; aggregate, 14; men discharged, 2; aggregate, 2; dropped or stricken from the roll, 2; men deserted, 36; aggregate, 36; men remaining, 53; aggregate, 54.

Capt. Jno Ewbanks—Date of arrival, Oct. 4, 1856; original number of men, 30; aggregate, 33; deaths of men, 16; aggregate, 16; men killed in action, 5; aggregate, 7; men remaining, 1; aggregate, 6.

Capt. D. O'Regan—Date of arrival, Oct. 4, 1856; original number of men, 39; aggregate, 42; deaths of men, 14; aggregate, 15; men killed in action, 3; aggregate, 3; resigned, 3; men deserted, 15; aggregate, 15; men remaining, 4; aggregate, 4.

Recruits—Date of arrival, Oct. 20, 1856; original number of men, 51; aggregate, 51; deaths of men, 4; aggregate, 4; men deserted, 3; aggregate, 3; men remaining, 9; aggregate, 9; unaccounted for, 35—supposed killed or deserted; no reports.

Recruits—Date of arrival, Nov. 7, 1856; original number of men, 205; aggregate, 217; deaths of men, 85; aggregate, 86; men killed in action, 3; aggregate, 4; men deserted, 46; aggregate, 46; men remaining, 76; aggregate, 82.

Capt. Thos. Farrell—Date of arrival, Dec. 3, 1856; original number of men, 78; aggregate, 81; deaths of men, 2; aggregate, 2; men deserted, 21; aggregate, 21; men remainder, 2, aggregate 5.

Capt Wm. Wilson—Date of arrival, Dec. 8, 1856; original number of men, 56; aggregate, 58; deaths of men, 2; aggregate, 2; men killed in action, 1; aggregate, 1; dropped or stricken from the roll, 1; men remaining, 23; aggregate, 24.

Recruits—Date of arrival, Dec. 8, 1856; original number of men, 219; aggregate, 255; deaths of men, 27; aggregate, 27; men killed in action, 8; aggregate, 9; men deserted, 56; aggregate, 56; men remaining, 168; aggregate, 183.

Lieut. W. J. Miller—Date of arrival, Dec. 28, 1856; original number of men, 29; aggregate, 31; deaths of men, 2; aggregate, 2; men deserted, 5; aggregate, 5; men remaining, 12; aggregate, 14.

Capt. Buchanan—Date of arrival, Feb. 3, 1857; original number of men, 37; aggregate, 40; men killed in action, 2; aggregate, 2; men deserted, 3; aggregate, 3; men remaining, 32; aggregate, 35.

RECAPITULATION.

Original number enlisted—men	2,227
Total, officers and men	2,288
Deaths—men	576
Total, officers and men	655
Killed in action—men	115
Total officers and men	131
Resigned	37
Discharged—men	205
Total, officers and men	206
Dropped or stricken from the roll	9
Deserted—men	254
Total, officers and men	293
Remaining—men	935
Total, officers and men	993
Unaccounted for	141

To the number joined, as herein stated, are to be added about 100, who joined singly, re-enlisted, and others employed in the different departments of the army.

Of the 141 unaccounted for, about 70 should be added to the killed.

PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant General, N. A.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RIVAS, Feb. 24, 1857.