

# LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

## ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE. MOVEMENTS OF COLONELS TITUS AND LOCKRIDGE.

Gen. Walker Concentrating his Forces  
at Rivas.

### THE BATTLE AT RIVAS AND ST. GEORGE.

The Peruvian News.

New York, Feb. 21.—The steamship Tennessee, from Aspinwall, via San Grace and Key West, arrived this evening, bringing 350 passengers and \$36,000 in spoils.

She left Aspinwall on the evening of the 10th.

The ship Meteor, from Mobile for Liverpool, put into Key West leaky.

The Tennessee left San Juan before the Texas, ~~slightly~~ ~~arrived~~ at New Orleans.

Col. Titus, with his recruits, went up the river with Col. Lockridge, and took a position opposite the enemy at Serripoque.

Col. Lockridge had made all necessary arrangements, and the attack was to be made on the day the Tennessee left.

Col. Lockridge's force is estimated at 550 men, and that of the Costa Ricans at 1500.

The affairs at Rivas and St. George, between Gen. Henningsen's command and the Costa Ricans, differ from the accounts brought by the Texas. In the fight near Rivas, Capt. Phinney was killed, and the Americans suffered other losses, but it does not appear which party was victorious.

Gen. Henningsen's attack on St. George was made with 400 men, the enemy having, as stated, 1500.

After several hours fighting, Gen. Henningsen retired, as stated, with inconsiderable loss, excepting that several of his officers were mortally wounded, including Col. Jacques and Major Dusenberry.

The Costa Rican loss is supposed to be great. General Bosquet was killed.

At last advices the Nicaraguans had drawn off from and were in the vicinity of Grenada, awaiting the arrival of ammunition from Greytown.

The last accounts from Gen. Walker are to February, 3d. He was then at San Juan del Sur, with 300 men. He had established his headquarters at Rivas, and was concentrating all his forces there, amounting to 800 men.

The recruits for Walker, which were landed at Punta Arenas by the Texas and James Adger, remained encamped at that place until the 23d January, and while thus located every effort was made by the enemies of Walker to induce desertion, and those few that did desert received from the English Consul at Greytown a daily sum to provide them selves with food, and were afterwards sent away to Aspinwall by the English mail steamer at his expense.

On the night of the 22d January, the steamer building at Punta Arenas was completed, (having been only twelve days in construction,) and on the 23d, at daylight, she steamed off with all on board in fine health and spirits. Reaching a point twenty-five miles up the San Juan, and only five miles from the Costa Rican garrison at Serripique, they landed and stationed themselves in such a manner as to cut off all communication of the enemy with Greytown. Col. Lockridge made a reconnoissance of the Costa Ricans' position, but did not deem it prudent to attack them until in receipt of the reinforcements expected by the Texas from New Orleans, as he was desirous, when Serripique was taken, at once, without an hour's delay, to push on to Castillo and San Carlos, and this he could not well do with the force then under his command, their numbers not being sufficient to spare therefrom garrisons at such points as it would be necessary, to keep open communication in his rear.

The Texas arrived on the 4th of February, bringing the celebrated Col. Titus and 250 men, with artillery, ammunition, provisions, &c. They were at once taken up river to the camp, and two days afterwards moved up and occupied a position opposite to that of the enemy at Serripique, known as Cody's place. The Costa Ricans only had a small force on this side of the river, and fled at the first charge. Mr. Cody's place is a high hill, which commands the opposite bank, (only 150 yards distant,) and this hill Col. Lockridge at once occupied with a portion of his force and three brass pieces. The balance of his men, provisions, &c., he also removed to this position from their former camp, five miles below, and on the morning the Tennessee left San Juan (his preparations being all complete) an attack was to be made on the enemy.

The Texas remained at San Juan to bring with her the results of the expected engagement.

[The Texas, after her arrival at New Orleans, reported—already published—that Col. Lockridge had met the enemy at Serripique, and defeated the 300 Costa Ricans posted there.]

The Costa Ricans were well fortified, and their position the best on the river, being protected on all sides but one (the river) by the San Juan and Serripique rivers. But Col. L. was confident of dislodging them, as his battery on Cody's place will render their stay within their present entrenchments very uncomfortable, while a force crossing either of the above streams to attack their rear will quickly decide the ownership of the point.

When Serripique is taken, the other positions on the river, up to Fort San Carlos, will soon fall into Lockridge's hands, none of them being so situated as to offer an equal defence as that of the one now besieged.

One of the river boats was found by Col. L. sunk (in shoal water) a mile below Serripique, and preparations are being made to raise her.

During the encampment at Punta Arenas, Col. Lockridge, finding the enemy were in daily communication with Greytown, despatched a few men a short distance up the river to prevent such, but the English interfered, and caused him to recall his force, stating they would not permit him to blockade the river, although nothing was said when a few days afterwards the Costa Ricans sent a proclamation to Greytown in which they declared the river in a state of blockade.

The forces under Lockridge and Titus are, without doubt, the most efficient yet recruited for Walker. They are 550 strong, armed with Mississippi rifles and revolvers, plenty of provisions and ammunition, all in good health, and confident of clearing the river previous to the arrival of the next steamers. With such leaders as Lockridge, Titus, Wheat, Frank Anderson, Capt. Scott (late of the United States Army), George Hall and many others, this force, nearly all Western men, will certainly accomplish everything which their good judgment may lead them to undertake.

The enemy at Serripique are not over 300 strong, and much weakened by sickness.

A company of rifles was to be sent down by Col. Lockridge to occupy and hold Punta Arenas, and to prevent any party opposed to him from taking possession of that place.

The accounts from Walker are as late as February 3. On that day he was at San Juan del Sur with 300 men, to receive the recruits per Orizaba, from San Francisco. He had established his headquarters at Rivas, and concentrated all his force there, amounting to 800 effective men.

The allies were not heard of after the siege of Granada until towards the close of January, when they approached Rivas in force. On the 26th, Gen. Henningsen attacked them at Obraje, six miles northwest of Rivas, with moderate loss. Capt. Phinney was mortally wounded. On the 23th they were at St. George, on the lake shore, not more than 1200 or 1500 strong, and General H. despatched 400 men to attack them, with orders to advance to a certain point; after reaching which position, and several hours' fighting, they retired with inconsiderable loss, except that several of the officers were mortally wounded.

Among them were Col. Jacques and Major Dusenberry. The Costa Rican loss was supposed to be great. Gen. Bosquet was killed, and from his body a sword was taken which he had obtained at Rivas among the articles left by Walker on his first retreat from that place in 1855.

Gen. Walker's men were in good health, and well supplied with provisions and ammunition.

At the last accounts the native Nicaraguans had branched off from the allies, and were in the vicinity of Granada. They had sent down the Blowfield's men to Greytown for ammunition, their supply being exhausted.

From the passengers by the Orizaba I learn that she brought down fifty-six recruits for Walker, of whom fifty were landed, but the others thought better of the step they had intended to take, and hid themselves away on board. By all accounts these recruits were a very rough lot of fellows. They committed many thefts on board, pistols and purses being most in demand. A mania existed among them for ripping open valises and carpet-bags whenever an opportunity offered.

As soon as this hopeful lot were landed at San Juan they were mustered on the beach, armed, and marched for the scene of the expected fight. From a passenger I learn that the same evening several of these recruits deserted, three of whom were retaken and shot; my informant saw one poor fellow led out, seated on a chair on the beach, and a volley from six or eight muskets fired into him. Such is the fate that awaits the fools who join the cause of the great General Walker.

I am assured by men who have been some time with Walker that his force does not now number more than five or six hundred men, almost all of whom would leave him if they could. I have not seen a single man who does not speak strongly of the reckless disregard of life shown by Walker for his men; they say that he would order his brother or his dearest friend to be taken out and shot if they in any way interfered with his plans or line of action. Every thing and every one he sacrifices to his insatiable ambition.

The Orizaba brought down seventy-five barrels of beef and pork for the "liberating army," but did not land them. This would look as if Walker was not sufficiently certain of his stay in the country to run the risk of allowing such a large quantity of commissariat stores to fall into the hands of the enemy. Doubtless the steamer by which this letter reaches you, will take home the most favorable accounts from Walker, but by this time the public have learnt to receive all such statements cum grano salis; they have also probably found out the statement of affairs received by way of Panama are generally more correct and reliable. I assure you it requires no little trouble to sift the truth from the accumulation of exaggerations with which it reaches here. If I was to write one half of the stories in circulation, I am certain you would refuse to give them a place in your columns.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Bolivia arrived at Panama on the 16th February, bringing the South Pacific mail.

Besides the few news items published in our local papers, I can glean very little from the Chilean and Peruvian journals.

A return of the business of the port of Valparaiso for the year 1856, states the entries of vessels at that port to have been 1167, and the departures 1179. Of the vessels entered, 274 came round Cape Horn. Two American vessels were lost on the coast during the year—the barque William Hamilton, at the mouth of the river Imperial, and the whaler Geo. Washington, burnt in the bay of Talcahuano.

During the same period, 11,504 passengers arrived by sea, and 8,406 departed. \$3,664,699 in gold and silver was imported, and \$3,976,443 was exported. The American firm of Alsop & Co. now make frequent shipments of silver from Chile to New York. This business was formerly all in the hands of English merchants.

In the province of Talca the crops are now being harvested, and promise to be abundant. Barley is selling at 28 reals with a tendency to fall. For some years past Chile found a ready market for her cereals in California and Australia; but now, as those countries are beginning to produce sufficient for their own use, it has become a question where she can find a market, and I believe that shipments will be made to England and France. There is no finer corn growing country in the world than Chile.

The Commissioners from Costa Rica had arrived in Chile to ask pecuniary assistance in the war against the filibusters. I believe they only ask for the loan of the sum of \$200,000. The Chile press is in favor of granting it, and even a million if required. A strong sympathy exists in Chile in favor of Costa Rica, and a short time ago it was proposed in Congress to assist her with men, money or provisions.

The papers record the death of Miss Emelina Haviland, aged 19, daughter of S. F. Haviland, Esq., United States Consul at Coquimbo.

### The Cotton Crop.

Augusta, Georgia, Feb. 22.—The latest cotton statements received by mail and telegraph, show a decrease in the receipts at all Southern ports, up to Saturday, of 42,000 bales.

### Freshet in Vermont.

Boston, Feb. 21.—The late rains have swollen the rivers of Vermont to a great height, carrying off dams, bridges, &c., and doing other damage to a great amount.

### Arrival of the Supply.

New York, Feb. 22.—The U. S. stores ship Supply, Capt. Porter, from Smyrna, has arrived here, via the Belise.