

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

Highly Interesting Intelligence.

WALKER LOOKING UP!

CASTILLO AND SERAPIQUI RETAKEN BY THE FILLIBUSTERS!

Walker's Loss--In both Engagements--
Ten Killed and 23 Wounded.

COSTA RICAN LOSS--FORTY-THREE KILLED AND SIXTY WOUNDED.

Steamer *J. N. Scott* Recaptured and Sunk--Interference of British Naval Officers--Rumored Hanging of Two Englishmen by the Fillibusters!—A British Captain puts Colonel Lockridge under Arrest, but subsequently Liberates Him.

By the arrival at New York of the *Empire City* we have further details of the advices from Nicaragua, received by the steamer *Granada* at New Orleans from Aspinwall.

The *Granada* left Aspinwall without waiting as usual for the arrival of the treasure and passengers from California (not yet due.) She brought, however, one week's later intelligence, forwarded by the *W. I. Mail Steamer Trent*, from Greytown, Feb. 20th, and later advices from the South Pacific by an arrival at Panama on the 21st.

The *Trent* acknowledges partial successes gained by Colonels Titus and Lockridge over the Costa Rican forces stationed at various points along the San Juan River up to the Lake—which, taken into consideration as emanating from the least lukewarm sources, would indicate that General Walker's star is again in the ascendancy.

The *Aspinwall Courier*, in its Extra of the 3d of March, mentions that "Walker's party had forced their way up the San Juan River to the lake with but trifling loss and the capture of very considerable amounts of arms and provisions, and the saving of another steamer, the *J. M. Scott*."

STATEMENT OF THE PURSER OF THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMSHIP TRENT.

[Correspondence of the *Aspinwall Courier* Feb. 24th.]

GREYTOWN, Friday, Feb. 20.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Trent* arrived at Greytown, the 11th inst., and found there the British men-of-war—the "*Cossack*," *Tartar* and *Victor*, *Pioneer* and *Intrepid*. The *Union* had gone to Pearl Cay,—in consequence of the unsafe harbor outside,—her draught of water being too great to permit her coming into the harbor. The crew are said to be all healthy. After the capture of the river boats the other day, Mr. Scott, the agent with surprising speed and energy, prepared a boat (called the *Rescue*) and despatched her up the river, but from her not having returned, reasonable fears were entertained of her having fallen into the hands of the Costa Ricans, but which were dispelled by her making her appearance.

On Sunday (15th) news reached Greytown that Walker had repossessed himself of Serapiqui. From inquiries I have made of those here, it would appear that, on the 13th, Walker's party attacked that place, at 5 A. M., with a force of 200 men and 2 nine pounders, the Costa Ricans holding on till about the same time the following day, when they evacuated, and Walker's people took possession, after sustaining a loss of two men killed and three wounded. From a statement of a prisoner in the hospital it appears the Costa Ricans had a loss of eleven killed and twenty wounded.

The "*Rescue*," above referred to, confirmed the Serapiqui accounts and brought further news of the fall of Castillo into the hands of Walker's party on Monday, with a loss of 8 killed and 20 wounded.—It is stated the Costa Ricans lost not fewer than 32 killed and 60 wounded; some of the accounts say many more. They also repossessed themselves of the steamer *J. N. Scott*, but her machinery had been so much injured that they were unable to bring her down till repairs are effected. The *Rescue* had on board Col. Lockridge, who came down for provisions, of which there are plenty at present at Greytown.

The British naval authorities here are preventing recruits from being forcibly compelled to join Walker, who claim their protection.

Some very disgraceful scenes are at times enacted on board these river boats. It was only the other day a man's cries of murder awakened the attention of the Commander of the *Victor*, who discovered that he had been threatened with his life and a pistol held at his head for protesting against going up to fight. Of course the interference had the effect of rescuing the man and fifteen others, who fell out of the ranks upon their being mustered at the desire of the naval authorities.

A report was about that two Englishmen had been hanged on board the last river boat that went up, in consequence of which Capt. Cockburn of the *Cossack*, at present senior naval officer, detained Col. Lockridge, and the *Rescue*, on her arrival yesterday, until he fully investigated the case, and after rescuing three men claiming British protection, he allowed them to proceed, I suppose being satisfied of the falsity of the report.

EDWARD C. JEWRY, Purser Steamer *Trent*.

From the *Aspinwall Courier*, Feb. 24.

"FILLIBUSTER" ACCOUNT.

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS, FROM LIEUT. COLONEL McDONALD, SECOND RIFLES.

PUNTA ARENAS, Feb. 19.

February 4th, the steamer *Texas* arrived with 200 men, who proceeded up the river and joined Colonel Anderson's force of 200 men. The 5th we spent in cleaning arms; on the 6th we advanced with the steamer *Rescue* and took it, losing two men killed. According to the enemy's account they lost seven killed and a large number wounded. The same day we fell back on our position, because it was useless to attempt anything on the opposite side of the river without artillery. The next morning we ran up to a point 500 yards below Serapiqui, and landed all the force and artillery except one company, which we left at Fort Anderson.—Then we erected barricades and bush-houses for the men, provision and artillery. Next day we began cutting a road and bridging the creeks up to Cody's Point. On Wednesday evening we started up this road to mount our artillery on Cody's Point, which work was completed on Thursday night.

The force thus posted was under the command of Col. Titus, and the artillery being under Gen. Bob Wheat, the left resting on the artillery—the right ranging up the river, both being protected by the shrubbery along the banks of the river. On Friday morning at the break of day, Gen. Wheat opened his fire on the fort occupied by the Costa Rican forces; at the same time Colonel Frank Anderson crossed the river with 130 men and took position on the Point called "Alvarado." They arrived there at noon and without being perceived by the enemy. Meanwhile the action had been going on warmly between General Wheat's artillery and Colonel Titus's command on one side, and the Costa Ricans in the Serapiqui fort. One of their pieces was dismantled and another—their heaviest—was not fired during the day—Captain Brantley's company of riflemen keeping up such a destructive fire that they did not dare to approach and load it. Col. Anderson's men having been posted, opened a vigorous fire on the right flank of the enemy, driving them from their barricades to the main building up the San Juan River.

From that time till dark a constant and severe fire was kept up from Cody's and Alvarado's platoons, which were responded to by scattering shots from the Costa Ricans, and we saw the enemy running away into the woods, leaving their blankets and throwing their guns away.

The commander of the forts, at Serapiqui, Col. Blanco, was among the first that left at 2 o'clock, P. M.

During the day Col. Anderson's force lost 2 killed and 2 wounded, the latter being now able to do duty. Col. Titus's command, 2 wounded; and the artillery none.

The next morning Capt. DeBrissot and a volunteer (called *Kentuck*) went in a canoe and pulled down the Costa Rican flag and hoisted the lone star of Nicaragua, all the enemy having abandoned the point in the night. Upwards of 400 stands of English Minnie muskets were left, scattered on the ground.

Colonel F. Anderson's command crossed in the steamer and took possession, finding thirteen dead bodies in the principal fort, probably all killed by the artillery of Gen. Wheat. Fifty men of this command were detached for burying the dead of the enemy, which amounted to thirty-three. Five pieces of artillery (four brass 6lb. pieces and one iron 9lb. piece) with corresponding ammunition, were found; also, 50,000 rounds of minie rifle cartridges, in good condition, and a large quantity of damaged ammunition, 250 pairs of pantaloons, 40 bushels beans, and six barrels salt; but enough kettles and pans for 2000 men. The same night the steamer *Rescue* took up the forces of Colonel Titus and 14lb. guns to the island San Carlos, which was taken without any resistance. The boat returned to Serapiqui, and took up all the stores needed at the above post, and then proceeded up the river in pursuit of the steamer *Charles Morgan*, which had gone on with the news of the Costa Ricans having left Serapiqui. The *Morgan* had four hours' start, and the *Rescue* came in sight of her just as she went over Castillo Rapids.

The Costa Ricans had tar and resin, on the steamers "*Scott*" and "*Cuchuca*," and all the buildings of the town. At the moment they saw the *Rescue* they set fire to the boats and buildings, and at the same time opened a heavy fire of round shot and grape from the fort on the hill. The lower fort on the river was taken by storm by Captain West's company of Col. Titus's command. Four men jumped from the *Rescue*, swam against a six-mile current, cut loose and saved the steamer "*J. N. Scott*," although the machinery was much injured. All the furniture and bedding of the National Hotel was saved—all other houses, with their contents, were destroyed. In taking this fort, the enemy lost forty-five men, while we had only one killed. The Costa Ricans were still fifty strong on the high fort of Castillo, cut off from water and provisions, and surrounded by our forces. On the 13th, the fort was to have been taken by storm. By this time that is gone, and communication has been established with Walker.

E. H. McDONALD,
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