

The Battles in Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The steamship Tennessee arrived here this evening from Aspinwall via San Juan and Key West, with 350 passengers and 360,000 in specie. She left Aspinwall all the evening of the 10th inst.

The English steamship Meteor, from Mobile for Liverpool, had put into San Juan leaky.

The Tennessee left before the Texas had arrived at New Orleans, and also before the result of Col. Lockridge's expedition was known.

Col. Titus, with his recruits, went up the river with Lockridge, and took up a position opposite the enemy at Serapiqui. Col. Titus had made all his arrangements, and the attack was to be made on the day the Tennessee left. Lockridge's force was estimated to have 550 men; that of the Costa Ricans 300.

The affair near Rivas and St. George between Henningsen's command and the Costa Ricans differs from the account brought by the Texas. In the fight near Rivas Capt. Kinney was killed, and the Americans suffered other losses, but it does not appear which party was victorious.

Henningsen's attack on St. George was made with 400 men, the enemy having, as is stated, 1,500 men. After several hours fighting, Henningsen retired with inconsiderable loss, excepting that several of his officers were mortally wounded, including Col. Jaques and Maj. Dusenbury. The Costa Rican loss was supposed to be great. Gen. Bosquet was killed.

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

At last accounts, Feb. 3d, Walker was at San Juan del Sur with 400 men. He had established his head quarters at Rivas, and was concentrating his force there, amounting to 800 men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Seward, in regard to the proposed amendment to the Minnesota Admission Bill, said that the question involved was settled long ago and forever. If Congress can permit all people of California and Texas to come into the Union as organized States, it can say a class of persons who are not citizens shall exercise the right of suffrage on this, which is a similar occasion. He was in favor of permitting aliens to vote precisely for the reason that the new States are to be chiefly populated by aliens and foreigners, or in a large degree by them, and believed this class of emigrants who come to this country are, as a general fact, as intelligent and capable of exercising the functions of self-government as our own educated citizens.

Bell, of Tenn., favored the amendment and advocated such modification of existing naturalization laws as would provide additional securities against gross abuses which had been practised under them.

Douglas appealed to the Senate not to enter into long discussions, else they might lose important territorial bills.

Mason, Briggs and Crittenden advocated, and Toucey and Wilson opposed it.

Clay entered protest against Seward's doctrine, that the right of suffrage was co-ordinate with obligation to submit to and support any defined government that would allow infants, women and colored persons to vote, and this should teach the importance of having some limit attached to right. In forming organic laws, he was first in the Senate to denounce Know Nothingism, but would vote for this amendment. He confessed he erred in voting for the Nebraska bill after Clayton's amendment was stricken out.

Butler—He too voted for Clayton's amendment, but yielded from necessity of the case, to save the bill.

Bigg's amendment adopted—27 against 24. Yeas—Adams, Bayard, Bell, of Tenn., Benjamin, Biggs, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Crittenden, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Geyer, Green, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones, of Tenn., Mason, Reid, Rusk, Slidell, Thomson, N. J., Thompson, Ky.

Nays—Allen, Bigler, Bright, Cass, Collamer, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foster, Hale, Jones, of Iowa, Pugh, Seward, Stuart, Toombs, Toucey, Trumbull, Wade, Weller, Wilson, Wright. Bill passed. Also one establishing a Judicial District in the Gadsden purchase; creating the office of Surveyor General; granting donations to actual settlers, &c.; and a bill authorizing the people of Oregon to establish a State Government was taken up.

Mr. Green offered an amendment extending similar authority to the people of Kansas, pending which the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Ethridge made a speech defending himself from the charge of his being a Black Republican, because he had introduced a resolution denunciatory to the re-opening of the slave trade. Without concluding any action on the bill, the House adjourned.

The President has approved of the bill to increase the pay of the officers of the army.

The Post Office bill which passed the House today, appropriates upwards of \$16,000,000 for operations in land service next year.

The expenses of the Corruption Committee is estimated at nearly \$5000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Tribune's Correspondence, Washington, 22d.—I learn from a private dispatch sent here by the Asia, that the British capitalists who have taken up the Honduras Railroad enterprise, have bought out the American holders of the grant, and are about to set the work energetically on foot. It will positively be commenced in April. I was told to-night on reliable authority that in a correspondence between the Attorney General and Charles Morgan, the former stated that if there were any recruits for Walker on board the Tennessee on her next trip, the authorities had instructions to seize the vessel.

PANAMA, 7th.—Correspondence of the Tribune—A gentleman occupying a high position here has permitted me to read a letter from the British Consul at Punta Arenas in Costa Rica, on the Pacific side. That letter states that Walker with the remnant of his forces is hemmed in on all sides by the allied and Costa Rican forces, without clothing and provisions, demoralized by disease and starvation. His entire force does not exceed 500 men, and they are fighting with a desperate hope of being able to get out of the country.

Eleven hundred men had arrived at Realjo, and were on their march towards Rivas and Del Nicaraguans under Don Patricio.

Rivas was also on the march to the same point.

The main body of the allied troops, numbering nearly 2,000, were also on the Isthmus.

At Chantales, on the eastern shore of the lake was a force of 1,000 men kept in reserve, and who could either join Gen. Mora at San Carlos, or cross the lake to the Isthmus and march upon Rivas if required.

At latest accounts the San Juan River was in possession of the Costa Ricans, with every prospect of their being able to repel any force of filibusters which might arrive from the United States.

FRANKFORT, Me., Feb. 23.—The Arez block and two adjoining buildings in this city, occupied by various firms, was burnt this morning. Loss 17,000 dollars.