

tempted again to cut his way to Rivas; and if so, the provisions taken down by the *Sierra Nevada* of course fell into the enemy's hands. Walker sent his baker down to San Juan del Sur with \$500 to purchase some flour expected in, as his bread was all gone, but the baker absconded with the money, and is a passenger on H. B. M. ship *Est*, for this port.

Strength of Fort San Carlos.

Sylvanus M. Spencer, who took the steamer and closed the river passage, came passenger in the *Panama*. I do not know how much credit is to be attached to his statements. I judge, however, that it would be prudent to discount something from them. He says, that the allied forces, by the 20th March, will amount in all to 6,000 men in the field. As to the river, he deems it impossible for the filibuster force to regain possession of it. It is not unlikely, he says, that Castillo may fall into their hands, but San Carlos he deems impregnable. He says it has been greatly strengthened by competent engineers; and that it has twelve cannons mounted—four 21's, two 18's brought from Granada, and half a dozen 6's. He says, to account for the 21's, that three of them were dug out of the ruins of the old fort, where they had lain for seventy years, and were mounted and found serviceable. From other sources, I hear that the actual number of men now on the river, does not exceed 250 men.

Titus's Repulse at Castillo.

Capt. Titus, of Kansas notoriety, went to San Francisco on the *Sierra Nevada*. It is said he was dismissed by Col. Lockridge, for cowardice. Of this I know nothing except from rumor; but probably he has revealed you ere this with his astonishing feats on the San Juan, at the attack on Castillo. The Costa Rica account no doubt will read a little different from Capt. Titus's. Here it is:

After describing the first attack upon the position, protected as it was by only thirty men, and the taking of the steamer *Scott* by the filibusters, which steamer the Costa Rican commander says was so completely riddled with balls and broken up as to make her useless, he proceeds: "About midday, Col. Titus sent in a flag of truce, and modestly demanded a surrender, without conditions. I replied that this was impossible, without the consent of the commanding General, and asked for twenty-four hours to decide upon it. I went down to the lines of the fortification, and took a drink with Col. Titus. He told me that he had a large battery of cannon of great calibre, mounted for the attack, and that his force consisted of one thousand men. This appeared so gassy that I paid no attention to it, but resolved to resist to the death. At ten o'clock on Thursday, we heard firing at a little distance, accompanied by loud shouts and vivas for Costa Rica, which we answered, and in half an hour Capt. Alvarez and Ortiz with sixty men came to our succor, having driven the enemy from his position at the point of the bayonet. The filibusters fled, throwing away their arms, ammunition and provisions, so that the road for two miles was strewn with them. Fortunately for Col. Titus, a steamer arrived at the embarcadero just in time to take them off. On Saturday we received forty more men, and are now secure against all the filibusterism in the world. The steamer they got possession of was good for nothing, and we are glad to get rid of her, as took it ten of our force constantly to ball her out. The enemy lost one hundred and forty men. Our loss was very little. We lost one officer, Salvador Rojas."

More of the Deserters.

Of course I cannot vouch for the entire correctness of all the preceding information. But I have sifted the men, passengers and newspapers pretty thoroughly, and have got as near the truth as is possible. As to the deserter's account of the number of men Walker had remaining on the 4th of March, you will see that it agrees with what I sent you by the *Sierra Nevada*. It is probable that ere this one hundred more, at least, have deserted. If he can muster three hundred men to day in Rivas, in fighting condition, it is as many as I believe he can muster. There were about fifty deserters at San José de Costa Rica who would come down here on the next steamer. Some of your San Francisco contemporaries who doubted my statement that "Walker's men was tired of the hard service, and not fifty of them would remain another day if they could get away," may possibly give me some little credit for correct observations, when they glance over the list of deserters for only forty days ago.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Capt. Dow, for the humane action he took in regard to these deserters. To a proposition that he should take them only to Panama, he peremptorily refused. It was this refusal that forced the authorities to furnish them through tickets to New York. The men are very ragged and dirty; but will be furnished by the charitable foe with more decent clothing.

It appears that no fight took place in moving sand-box barricades down to St. Jorge, by which Walker lost many men, as I reported to you on the authority of a wounded soldier. He did move down barricades, planted cannon behind them, at a long distance from St. Jorge, and fired about 80 round shot towards the enemy's position, doing and receiving no damage.

Christ Lilly and Mike Brannigan, it is reported, have been released.

List of 126 Deserters from Walker's Army, who had Arrived at Panama—Above referred to.

Edward Sternberg,	Henry Merkel,
M. Shumaker,	Chris. Millet,
Henry Pantler,	Frederick Ohmerit,
W. M. Rollins,	C. M. Flynn,
A. Salder,	C. R. Gray,
James Percy,	G. W. Cherry,
P. B. Evans,	J. H. Boykin,
M. Redman,	Thomas Quinley,
C. H. Dismore,	George Barnhart,
Frederick Brengel,	John Lee,
John Frederick,	James Booth,
Joseph Coppersmith,	J. G. Winter,
Rowles Cocks,	Henry Billiod,
Wm. K. Herb,	Wm. Austin,
John Ball,	S. Ballard,
G. P. Goodwin,	Simoon Steward,
Albert Schmidt,	B. Maller,
D. Detrick,	Michael Arboty,
N. Nehlig,	S. P. Branch,
George Seegart,	V. Gastinel,
Thomas Fox,	E. J. Leount,
John Gillen,	Wm. Smith,
J. H. Ylles,	Wm. F. Webber,
C. C. Culberson,	Patrick McGee,
Chas. Stuhlman,	M. T. Crawford,
James Harp,	Frank Helderous,
Samuel Marsh,	George Brown,
J. G. Cotten,	W. A. Cline,
C. W. Foster,	P. H. Lynch,
Francis Henry,	F. Buckard,
N. Periman,	Edmond Morlis,
D. A. Moore,	Wm. Jones,
J. Morse,	G. W. Payne,
John Lappert,	C. A. Scott,
D. W. Brown,	A. Sheeks,
U. W. Lester,	Wm. D. Allman,
Wm. H. Todd,	Thomas Stackhouse,
W. W. Walker,	M. M. Lindsey,
George Hoffman,	Wm. Ahrberry,
Thomas A. Fluney,	J. J. Lawrence,
C. F. Corwin,	J. M. Parish,
W. P. Wakefield,	J. Duncan,
W. Carrick,	Andrew Sinclair,
W. Morley,	Lewis Polst,
Wm. Fairchild,	Charles Hartman,
Daniel McIlhanna,	George Sawyer,
Charles LeRoy,	Martin Doady,
Joseph Franklia,	C. P. Ellwood,
H. J. Powers,	John Handy,
G. H. Bull,	I. O'Donnell,
W. H. Eavis,	C. A. Shelton,
Edward Morton,	Charles Brady,
H. W. Clark,	Moess Crosley,
Lewis Gentan,	F. T. Sinclair,
Christian Schwind,	C. Clendinning,
John Young,	William Hutchins,
James Cooper,	Robert Henry,
A. L. Scott,	Thomas Henroughly,
James Bell,	Louis Prech,
Wm. Thompson,	J. Williamson,
George W. Huff,	

Three not yet landed and registered. Total—126.

Names of 44 Deserters still at San José—Above referred to.

C. Albert,	H. Hamilton,
M. Baily,	V. North,
J. O. Donald,	F. Eanis,
W. Solers,	Peter Priary,
W. Kedman,	Julien Stewart,
G. S. Love,	J. W. Anderson,
L. Sandford,	James Dean,
C. G. Burns,	John Crofton,
W. M. Hill,	G. R. Rivers,
T. W. Mosler,	J. Cunningham,
William Morris,	G. Elliot,
E. Hart,	S. S. Kornbacker,
G. Ward,	J. Steinson,
Patrick Devan,	J. Mulloy,
H. Inermann,	F. W. Immann,
J. Francis,	J. Farler,
N. Baily,	James Percy,
E. Morley,	G. Fallon,
J. McLoughlin,	James Catlin,
T. A. Timney,	W. M. Presley,
H. Rutland,	W. O'Neil,
A. Watanick,	George Sickles.

Important News from Nicaragua.

Numerous Desertions from Walker's Army

NAMES OF 170 DESERTERS.

Perilous Condition of Walker at Rivas—His Army fast Drying up—Repulse of the Filibusters at Port Castillo.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PANAMA, March 16th, 1857.

Deserters from Walker.

The Railroad Company's steamship *Panama*, J. M. Dow, commander, arrived here on Saturday night, the 11th inst., from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, and other Central American ports. She brings a cargo of 550 bales indigo, 6,000 bbls, 1,600 sacks coffee, sugar, cigars, etc., 19 passengers, and ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX DESERTERS FROM WALKER'S ARMY. Annexed to this letter is a list of the names of the latter, and also of forty men still at San José de Costa Rica.

Those 126 men were all furnished by the Costa Rican government with through steerage tickets, including the railroad transit, and will go forward on the arrival of the California steamer. The government paid for passage \$75 each, and expenses here. They are mostly strong, healthy men—in fact, the largest portion of them belonged to the different companies of mounted Rangers—picked men, and the flower of the force. There are but two commissioned officers among them, viz: Captains A. B. Watson and C. A. Shelton. Before they left, they published an address in San José, the capital of Costa Rica, to their fellow-soldiers in Nicaragua, and dispatched Capt. Watson with hundreds of copies of it to St. George, to be distributed among Walker's force. The address is signed by 79 names, the date of desertion being given, and the company deserted from. [This address will be given to-morrow.] Among these men I recognize several who were in Col. Waters' Rangers, who accompanied me on my late visit to Nicaragua from San Juan de Rivas. Some of them deserted as late as March 4th. Twenty of the Rangers deserted in one body on February 4th, and eleven in another body on Feb. 7th, with horses, carbines, knives and revolvers. Out of the 126, seventy of them were mounted. Their arms were retained by the Costa Ricans. From the latest of the deserters I gather many interesting facts.

It is possible you may have, by the *Sierra Nevada*, something decisive from Walker; but, on the supposition you will not, I forward you all I have picked up that appears reliable and worthy of note.

Walker at Rivas.

On the 4th of March, or thereabouts, Collins had been reinforced by 400 men from Honduras, making his force at St. George about 1,800 men. Martinez had 700 men at or near Obrero. So, you see, there were 2,500 of the allies close to Rivas. Boquet was at Liberia, raising men, and waiting for a force of 500 Costa Ricans to arrive, whom the passengers by the *Panama* say, left San José on the 20th March. He expected to garrison San Juan del Sur about the 16th of March with 1,000 men. Honduras, Guatemala and San Salvador are sending 1,500 men. Admiral North, of the Guatemalan fleet, had started from La Union with a portion of his force. President Mora, of Costa Rica, says, that when his reinforcements arrive on the ground, if they do not use Walker up within fourteen days he will muster every man in Costa Rica capable of bearing arms, and attack him at the head of them.

Walker muttered his men only answered to the roll call, and 400 men fit for duty only answered to the roll call. With the enemy all around him, the men had every facility for desertion; and it is calculated, by this time, that his little force does not exceed 300 men. The enemy were scouting about in the vicinity of Rivas in every direction, so that he could no longer go half a mile out of the city without losing men, and his provisions inside the city were nearly exhausted. The only beef he had was by killing his working oxen and the milch cows of the natives in the immediate neighborhood. The deserters who left on the 4th of March do not believe in the reported attack upon Rivas, by which a large number of the Central American forces are rumored to have fallen, as it was their policy to wait quietly the thinning of Walker's forces by desertion and starvation. But of this you will have had news by the *Sierra Nevada*, as also whether Col. Casey got back to Rivas with his force of 30 men, and the 80 Californians last landed. It is believed here that he was cut off, if he at-