

VERY LATE AND INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEXAS.

Movements on the San Juan River.

MOVEMENTS OF WALKER

Successful Engagements.

Interesting Details, Correspondence, &c.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA

AND JAMAICA.

The steamship Texas, Capt. Crowell, from San Juan de Nicaragua, reached her berth about noon to-day, bringing papers from the Isthmus and California, (the last of which has been anticipated,) and letters from several of our correspondents; portions of which we give below and more to-morrow morning. The news will be found of exceeding interest:

Events on the San Juan River.

[Special Correspondence of the Plinyan.]

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Feb. 12, 1857.

The steamship Texas, from New Orleans, arrived at San Juan on the 11th inst. As soon as she came to anchor, the little river steamer Rescue came alongside, took Col. Titus's command on board, and within one hour, was steaming up the river. Col. Titus landed his command at Camp Anderson, about six miles below Serapiqui. On the 5th, preparations were made for an attack on Cody's Point. The Point is directly opposite Fort Serapiqui, which is occupied by 200 Costa Ricans; Cody's Point was occupied by 50. On the morning of the 6th, 300 men under command of Col. Titus, proceeded up the river to within half a mile of the enemy, landed, and cut their way through the dense and impenetrable undergrowth.

Col. Rudler acted as guide, he being acquainted with the locality and nature of the ground. After a fatiguing march of four hours through mud, ravines &c., we reached the rear of Cody's. Here the command halted to rest. After a half hour's halt, the command advanced as follows: The advance, of 100 men commanded by Col. Anderson; the rear, of 100 men by Major E. S.; the main body, of 100 men, by Col. Titus. Owing to the dense thicket, it was difficult for the different commands to keep in the right direction but through the indelible exertions of Col. R., the whole command reached the Point in Patch about the same time. The Costa Ricans had evidently heard our approach, as they were crossing from Cody's to Hipp's Point as rapidly as they could.

A sharp skirmish ensued, which lasted for about half an hour, completely routing the enemy, with considerable loss. Their loss is variously estimated. My estimate is twenty killed and fifty wounded. Our loss was but slight—four killed and ten wounded. Among the killed is 1st Lieut. Roman, a brave and gallant young officer.

With the forces on land were carrying on their operations, Gen. Wheat, (who volunteered his services to command the artillery,) with one six-pounder on the little steamboat Rescue, ran up within 50 yards of the fortifications, and threw several effective shots in their fortifications. At this stage of affairs, the enemy having been either killed or taken refuge in the woods, and the firing having entirely ceased, Col. Rudler and Anderson went down the river trail, to communicate with the steamer.

While waiting Col. Lockridge, they were fired on by the enemy from an ambuscade. Col. R. was wounded, but most mercifully made his escape. The enemy was here about one hundred strong, well entrenched, and brush through over the work so as to completely hide it; they no doubt expecting our force to land at this point, not expecting us to take the circuitous route we did. Gen. Wheat did not see them, fearing our men had the enemy surrounded and that if he did he might kill some of our own men. The enemy opened their fire on the boat, wounding one man, when she backed down the river.

As soon as Col. Anderson reached the main body, Capt. Harris, with his company, was ordered down to drive the enemy from their position, which he did in a few moments; killing ten, the balance took refuge in the woods.

Cody's Point is first in importance as a military position. It is a high, commanding hill, directly opposite the main fortification, which completely commands both the Serapiqui and San Juan rivers. Owing to the heavy rains which at this season fall on the river, all military movements must necessarily be slow. Col. Lockridge was to have his artillery, three guns, in position on the morning of the 12th inst. A general attack was to be made on that day, and I have no doubt but that the Costa Ricans are completely routed at this point, and that by this time he is in possession of Castillo.

Walker's Movements.

We are in receipt of news from Gen. Walker up to the 11th inst., by the Orizaba, via Aspinwall. He ordered Gen. Henningsen, with three companies of Rifles and one company of Rangers, to attack the enemy at Obraje, a small town on the Granada road about twelve miles from Rivas. The engagement lasted twenty-four hours, when Gen. Walker ordered Gen. H. to retire on Rivas. The loss of the enemy in this affair was 120 killed and wounded. On the 25th ult. the enemy took up their position at St. George, 1,700 strong, under command of Gen. Caines. Gen. Henningsen marched against them on the 26th, with 600 men. Gen. Caines was strongly entrenched, but Gen. H. succeeded in driving them out into the plain patches, when his men let loose a murderous fire on them. Before sunset Gen. H. received orders from Gen. Walker to draw off his troops and fall back on Rivas. The loss of the enemy in this engagement is 200 killed and 400 wounded; that of Gen. Walker's force is 16 killed and 10 wounded. Among the severely wounded I see mentioned Col. Jacques and Major Dusenberry, of the 1st Infantry.

Gen. Walker's idea in attacking the enemy no doubt is to get them to concentrate their forces, so that the force in the San Juan river can open that river with greater ease. All accounts go to prove that Gen. Walker's army is in a good condition at this time as it ever was, and that the men are as sanguine of success as they ever were. The impression among the men is that Costa Rica and the allied forces of the North can't bring force enough into the field to conquer them. Any one at all acquainted with Central America, and especially Nicaragua, well knows that it is next to impossible for a large force to subsist. Gen. Walker's troops have always enjoyed good health, because they are better fed and clothed. The allied, as well as the Costa Rican troops, have been starved and allowed to go naked. Disease has done as much to thin their ranks as Gen. Walker's rifles. By the Orizaba, from California, Gen. Walker received fifty recruits. His whole force at Rivas is put down at 1,200.

MACHUCA.

The British Fleet at San Juan.

P. S.—The British fleet is still at San Juan del Norte, making themselves very officious and always ready to extend to any and all who may ask their protection. Seven out of the number from New York claimed their protection and were turned over to them; these men are generally Irish, English and Dutch. When they arrive here and learn that something more than eating is expected of them, their courage fails them and cry aloud for "John Bull" to protect them. John Bull don't require calling but once, as he is always within ear shot, so very officious he makes himself that at the least noise on board of an American steamship, he will send a boat alongside to ask if the Captain wanted any assistance. This is only an excuse for them to find out what is going on and to give recruits the better chance to ask of them protection.

On the 10th ult., a very formal and peremptory demand was made by Capt. Erskine, senior captain of the British fleet, on Col. Lockridge to give up to Capt. De Hossy, who bore the order, all British subjects, or any who asked British protection. Owing to the threat and the warlike attitude of the Victor, which vessel was cleared for action, Col. Lockridge had no alternative but to comply with his demand. Twelve noble(!) spirits out of the command accepted the protection, and were taken on board the Kossak. After the officer got all he wanted, Gen. Wheat, jumping on a box, made the boys a speech, in which

no never once said "I don't save the Queen," but gave the John Bull family particular fit. After the General concluded, the boys gave three times three for Gen. Walker and Nicaragua. As they left, Capt. De Hossy remarked, "That fellow talks bloody fine." For the last few days, the fleet has been very uneasy, drilling on shore, practicing both with guns and small arms. I fear it imports no good. We shall see

[Special Correspondence of the Plinyan.]

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE DE NICARAGUA, } February 4, 1857.

My hat from this place left the Costa Ricans in full possession of the river San Juan, and the Americans under Col. Lockridge at Punta Arenas, waiting the completion of the steamer which the company's agent (Mr. Scott) was repairing. Thus matters stood for several days, the men all in good health and condition, and many of the British officers paying daily apparently friendly visits. On the morning of the 10th January, however, an armed boat arrived at the camp with Capt. Cockburn, of H. B. M. ship Cosack, who proceeded to make a formal demand upon Col. Lockridge for a list of the men under his command, and requiring him to give up all British born subjects who had volunteered with him; at same time threatening in case of his noncompliance to use force, and prevent him and his men from ascending the river. Under these circumstances he was forced to give way, doing so, however, with the greatest reluctance, as his reply, which I annex, will show:

PUNTA ARENAS, Jan. 16, 1857.

Sir—Your communication of this date has been received. I yield to your demands, because I know you have the means of enforcing them; but had I one-third your force, I would not yield.

S. A. Lockridge,

Agent of Emigration for Nicaragua.

To John E. Erskine, of H. B. M. ship Orion. On the 25th, the steamer being completed, a portion of the men were placed on board, with whom she ascended the river to a position about six miles below the mouth of the Serapiqui, where the men were landed and set to work preparing a camp and fortifying the approaches. In the meantime, the little steamer ascended to the mouth of the Serapiqui, where finding both sides of the river strongly fortified, and unwilling to jeopardize the little steamer, upon which their whole safety almost depended; they prudently fired a few well directed round shot among the enemy, and then retired; and strange to say, not a single person on board was injured, although the boat itself was riddled with balls. The intervening time, up to the present, has been made use of in moving the remainder of the men, and such materials as were necessary to strengthen their position.

The steamer Texas came into port this morning, with California passengers; and Col. Titus and his men, who are, without an exception, the best equipped and the most quiet and orderly body of emigrants that have ever entered the country. They were immediately removed to the steamer in waiting, and sent up to the new camp, Fort Anderson; we have had news from Walker, except such as we reached us by way of Panama, which you will doubtless receive by the mail steamer as this reaches you. The Texas will wait here for the new York steamer Tennessee, which is not due here until Monday next.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12.—On Friday last—two days after the arrival of the Texas—it was resolved that the attack should be made upon the post at Serapiqui; accordingly, at 2 o'clock on the morning of that day, about 300 of the men were placed on board the steamer, and ascended to within about three miles of the fort; here the men were landed, and making a detour to the right, cut their way for a distance of six or seven miles through a forest of heavy timber, until they arrived in the rear of the enemy, strongly fortified at Cody's Point, immediately opposite the principal fort at Serapiqui; after a sharp conflict, which lasted about a quarter of an hour, they succeeded in driving the enemy entirely out; those who failed to reach the opposite side of the river taking refuge in the surrounding woods.

At the same time the attack was made in the rear, the steamer ran up in front, and opened a warm fire upon the Serapiqui Fort, from a six and nine pounder mounted on a flat iron bow, which had the effect of completely silencing the guns of that place; unfortunately at this time the boiler of the steamer gave way, and she was compelled to withdraw for repairs; the troops were at once set to work strengthening their newly acquired position, which from its elevation gives them great advantages over the enemy and full command of the river. The loss of the Americans consisted of one officer (Lieut. Homan) and four privates, killed; and eleven wounded, amongst the latter Col. Rudler shot in the leg above the knee, Major Ellis in the top of the head, and Capt. Barrington none, however, mortally. The enemy's loss could not have been less than one hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. Their force amounted to eleven hundred men.

On Sunday evening, at sundown, the Tennessee lay in sight, and shortly after entered the harbor. She brought about three hundred Californians, and sixty men for Walker, under Col. Hall and Capt. Firman; a few of these are good men, but the majority of them not worth the trouble of bringing out. These men were taken on board the Texas, whilst she at the same time transferred her California passengers to the Tennessee, which ship left at 5 o'clock, on Monday, for Aspinwall, from which place she returned at half past 12 o'clock, A. M., this morning, and after trans- ferring to the Texas the New Orleans passengers from California and Aspinwall, she steamed away for New York at 10 o'clock, A. M.

At 1 o'clock this morning a force of seven armed boats from the British fleet was seen entering and ascending the San Juan river towards the American camp, for what object is yet to be seen, though all sorts of rumors are flying around; a barge came down the river yesterday from the camp, with a message from Lockridge, requesting the steamer to wait over-to-day, as he intended making an attack on the enemy last night at 12 o'clock, and would this morning send the steamer down; we waited anxiously until half-past 2 o'clock, P. M., when the ships weighed anchor, and steamed out to sea, with about two hundred and fifty passengers, amongst whom are Col. Rudler and my humble servant, J. M. B.

Intelligence from Walker and his Army.

February 11th.—By the British mail steamer Tyne, which arrived this evening, from Aspinwall, we have intelligence from Walker to the 3d inst.; at that time, when the Orizaba left San Juan del Sur, his army was in excellent health and spirits, with an abundance of everything to carry on the war; the Orizaba brought down about sixty men for Walker, and about four hundred and fifty returning Californians. Since last advice, Walker's men under Gen. Henningsen, had had two lively brushes with the allied forces under Gen. Caines; the first at Obraje, where the enemy was strongly fortified, with fifteen hundred men, whilst the American attacking force amounted to but three hundred; after skirmishing for some eighteen or twenty hours, and finding it impossible to draw the enemy out into open battle, the Americans withdrew; their loss amounted to five men killed, whilst that of the enemy amounted to eighty killed and wounded.

On the 29th the enemy marched into St. George, three miles from Rivas, took possession of the church and immediately commenced throwing up strong barricades in front of it and to the walls leading to the Plaza. Immediately upon receiving information, Walker despatched a force of four hundred men under Henningsen to attack them, with orders to take the place if it could be done with a loss not exceeding fifty men, otherwise to withdraw, as the lives of his men were of more consequence than the taking of the place. The advance of Henningsen's force, however, immediately upon coming in sight of the enemy, commenced the attack, and the main body coming up the fight was continued until midnight, when the enemy were driven back beyond their barricades. At this time Henningsen received orders to draw off his men, which he did without further loss.

The loss of the Americans at St. George amounted to sixteen killed, mostly officers, and thirty-three wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at 200 killed and 400 wounded. Among the enemy's killed is Gen. Borquet, the commander of the Costa Ricans. Among the Americans killed are Capt. Wilkins and Russell and Lieut. Flyer. Among the wounded are Col. Jacques and Leonard, Major Dusenberry, Capt. Johnson and Lieuts. Chaffant, Nagle, Schermerhorn, Northedge and Steel. Preparations were being made for a general attack upon the enemy, which it was expected would take place on the night of the 4th; and as the enemy have all the force they can muster concentrated at St. George, it is confidently expected this will be final fight.

Walker's forces number about thirteen hundred men, of whom eleven hundred are in excellent fighting order; of the remainder, about sixty are on the sick and wounded list, the balance stragglers and army followers. He seems to have ridded himself of all his superfluous officers, and those who now re-

main are said to be mostly excellent fighting men, who have no idea that they can be beaten by any number of Greasers that can be brought against them; this same feeling appears also to be universal among the men.

The success of the Costa Ricans on the San Juan appears to have given the allied forces no little confidence in their abilities, but I am satisfied the operations of the coming week will tend to take the wind out of their sails, and send them back, especially the Costa Ricans, to look after home affairs. They will find it, perhaps, more difficult to play the part of defenders, than they have that of invaders. I accompany this with the latest Panama and Aspinwall papers, but as they are prejudiced against Walker, very little reliance can be placed in their accounts. Yours, J. M. B.

The Panama Accounts.

The accounts of the battle of St. George, brought by the Orizaba to Panama, and published in the Panama Star of the 7th, do not differ in any material point from those given by our correspondents. We append some extracts:

Gen. Caines' force at St. George is said to consist of about 1500 men, strongly posted and barricaded. Walker's force of fighting men is said to be 800, all of which a portion must, of course, always be left to guard Rivas, so that he can, in no case, bring over 500 men into the field, out of Rivas. It is supposed that the Allies have 1000 more available men, which can be landed by the steamers on the Lake, and it is reported that 1100 Guatemalan troops had been landed at Rivas.

Caines marched a force of 400 men into Virgin Bay, on the 1st instant, and after occupying the town a few hours, he rejoined his force at St. George.

Walker has had no communication with the lake of river since the steamers were seized by the Costa Ricans, nor has he any means of doing so. Aspinwall papers are to the 10th, Panama to the 8th. The passengers of the Orizaba were still at the former place, very patient in consideration of many discomforts. They came over the Panama road in three hours.

The schooner Reserve arrived at Aspinwall the 6th, with Jamaica papers to January 31st. There is no further local Isthmus news of importance. The papers are filled with details of the intelligence from Nicaragua and South America, all of which appears this morning in our columns.

Later from Jamaica.

By the schooner Reserve, at Aspinwall, we have Jamaica news to the 31st. The Kingston Journal, of the 26th, gives the particulars of "one of the most gigantic commercial frauds ever attempted in Jamaica," committed upon the Board of Underwriters by the officers of a vessel called the Adolo. The accused had fled to Cuba.

The weather at Kingston had been remarkably cool, sometimes even cold at night and early in the morning.