necessities. He advised that we should go on shore, where we were provided with comfortable quarters.

"On the 23d, pending a treaty of peace between the contending parties then in camp in and near Granada, a commission was appointed to secure us a safe pass by San Carlos. Before our departure, however, the steamer Central America arrived, bringing the intelligence that the garrison at San Carlos had been starved out, spiked their guns, and ran away down the river. We were soon under way, and arrived at Greytown at 4½ a. m., Oct. 25; came immediately on board the Star of the West, where our sick and wounded have been kindly cared for by the officers of the ship. Since the assault at Virgin Bay we have had seven deaths of cholera and two of fever.

"On the afternoon of the 18th Oct., while the troops at San Carlos were exasperated by the insult offered them that day from the Virgin, the steamer San Carlos, with passengers from New-York, Oct. 5, made her appearance up the river, and when within range of the guns was fired upon by the fort. The shot struck the steamer amidships, disabling the engine and killing two passengers, Mrs. White and her infant daughter, and severely wounded her son."

WALKER'S MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

From The Nicaraguense, Oct. 20.

Yesterday was a glad day for the democratic government of Nicaragua. It gave evidence of the intense sympathy of the people of the United States for republican principles wherever they may be found. Gen. Walker's position in this country is exactly parallel to that of Lafayette's in the revolutionary struggle in America. The one, bowed down by oppression and misrule, invited help from France; the other, torn by civil broils and the haughty aristocrats, implored aid from the United States. The glorious result of the one is a rainbow of promise to the other, and as the United States now revel in the plenitude of power and abundance, so may this favored land, at a quick period, be surrounded with all that can make the existence of a nation desirable.

Yesterday witnessed the arrival of sixty patriot soldiers from California. These men, emulating the noblest examples of history, voluntarily come forward and pledge their lives to assist this people in gaining their independence; and at some future day it will be the proud lot of some historian to record their names as classic, and weave around them a halo of renown whose lustre shall be undying. Col. B. D. Fry has the command of this battalion; the other officers are Major E. Sanders, Captains Sam. Austin, Charles Lunbull and Jesse Hambleton; Lieutenants Sashbrook, Rucker, Jones and Archibald. They are as fine and brave a body of men as ever stood under arms. The cordial reception they received from the democratic army will long be remembered by them with feelings of sincere pleasure.

Col. Fry's battalion was brought by Parker H. French, esq., the agent of Gen. Walker. On their arrival at Virgin bay, they were embarked on board the company's steamer, Virgin, together with the passengers and specie. The intention of Col. Fry and Mr. French was to take San Carlos by surprise if possible, or otherwise if necessary, as they had been led to suppose that a bold demand to surrender the place would be followed by compliance, and it was finally resolved to make the demand. As the steamer approached in long cannon range, a boat was sent on shore with the captain and two of his crew, bearing a note demanding the immediate surrender of the fort; but before it could reach the landing a shot was fired across the steamer's bows, which was immediately followed by several others, one of which ricochetting across the water fell short right abeam of the vessel. The captain of the steamer and his two men were taken prisoners as soon they landed.

Col. Fry then embarked twenty-five men in two small boats, under the command of Capt. Turnbull, with instructions to storm a small battery some few hundred yards distant from the fort. Directly after they left the steamer's side a very heavy shower set in completely wetting the ammunition of the storming party. Capt. Turnbull immediately and very properly ordered the return of the boats to the vessel. The California passengers were much alarmed, and Col. Fry being unwilling to risk the lives of so many defenseless people by a close cannonading fight, was compelled to order the steamer's return to Virgin Bay, where the passengers and specie were landed. After obtaining some necessary provisions for the command they came on to Granada.

This occurrence teaches us one thing—that is that it was the determination of aristocratic forces stationed at San Carlos to capture the company's steamer and make war on the company; for they had fired three shots before the steamer's boat reached the landing, and before they knew there were any patriot troops on board. The company must now look to the democratic government for protection.

LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE AMERICAN BATTALION.—Gen. Wm. Walker, Col. C. C. Hornsby, Lieut. Col. Chas. J. Gilman, Col. B. D. Fry, Surgeon Alex. M. Jones, Q. M. Capt. W. H. Williamson, Commis. Dr. P. P. Cole, Asst. Commis. De Brisset Wandeville; ordnance, Lieut. Edward Rawle; Adjutant, Lieut. Geo. R. Caston.

COMPANY A.—Capt. John Markham, First Lieut. Daniel K. Bayley, Second Lieut. Geo. R. Caston, First Sergt. W. J. Merryman, Second Sergt. Ira Munson, First Corp. John B. Moore, Second Corp. Robt. P. Gardner.

COMPANY B.—Capt. A. S. Brewster, First Lieut. Geo. W. Learnard, First Sergt. Wm. E. Moody, Second Sergt. Geo. Gist, First Corp. G. J. Richardson, Second Corp. John Brady.

COMPANY C.—Capt. Geo. R. Davidson, First Lieut. H. M. Guion, Sergt. Chas. L. Barron, Second Sergt. Chas. L. Fisher, First Corp. Thos. J. Smith, Second Corp. Geo. Carlisle.

LIST OF KILLED.—Lieut. Col. Achilles Rewen, Major Timothy Crocker, Sergt. Wm. S. Gladdon, Privates Wm. C. Gothan, Wm. Coor, Wm. H. Bailey, Wm. Hews, John Wilson, Frank Cole, E. H. Easabrook.

DEATHS.—Henry Wheeler, Chas. Richardson, James Conaroly, Thomas Cowan, Joseph Helmuth.——Layton.

On the arrival of the Californians, under Col. Fry, they were received by their fellow-countrymen and fellow-laborers with loud *vivas* and a salute of democratic thunder—the bells of the city pealing out their joyous and welcome notes to the sons of freedom, making our hearts bound with the knowledge of being the instruments of imparting so much happiness and hopes of future peace and prosperity to a down trodden and oppressed people.

As an indication of the "good time coming," we are happy to notice the arrival of an accomplished American lady from California, with her husband. It would seem that Mrs. Fry is imbued with the spirit of regeneration and republicanism, and we hail her arrival as the forerunner of happy events and social existence in our new settlement.

Many of the American battalion have had a slight attack of fever since their arrival in Granada, among whom are Capts. Davidson and Brewster; they are, however, quickly recovering, and we soon hope to see our friends, the captains, at the heads of their different companies.

The same paper adds: We take great pleasure in stating, that after the democratic forces got possession of the city (Granada), not a single instance of cruelty or marauding occurred—very different to the expectations of the inhabitants—the different companies of the American battalion taking up the residence lately occupied by the president, the native troops being stationed at the different barricades. From the moment of our arrival to the present, quiet has reigned throughout the city, the troops and inhabitants mingling on the most amicable terms.

On the evening after the arrival of the Americans, a few of our men having procured a couple of drums and a fife, went on the plaza and played several national airs, among which were "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," &c., visiting the American minister and a few of the American residents. On arriving at Gen. Walker's quarters he was loudly called for, when he made the following brief and pointed address:

Fellow-citizens and soldiers—This is perhaps the first time that such music has been heard on the plaza of Granada. Let us hope that it may be heard there through future ages.

When he ended we thought of Cæsar's "*veni, vidi, vici.*"

PROGRESS OF GEN. WALKER'S EXPEDITION IN NICARAGUA.—Several newspapers throughout the United States have published correspondence from parties interested in the expedition of Gen. Walker in Nicaragua, some of which are no doubt correct, and the facts reported as they actually occurred; we however publish a condensed account of the progress of the revolution from the starting of the expedition from San Francisco until the present date, without comment or opinion of our own—merely presenting to the public a correct and reliable statement of events as they occurred under our own eye:

On the morning of the 4th of May, Gen. Walker, with sixty-two men, left San Francisco on the brig Vesta for San Juan del Sur, to join the Democratic party of Nicaragua, who for several years had been at war with the Chamorro or government forces. The Vesta arrived at Realejo on the — of June, all on board being in good health and spirits, with the exception of one man, Luther, who in a gale of wind fell from the foretop, breaking his leg and otherwise injuring himself.

On the — of June the company marched for Chinandaga, where they remained one week; they were then joined by one hundred and twenty of the native democratic party from Leon, under command of Madregil. They then marched back to Realejo, and embarked on the Vesta for El Gizante Bay en route for Rivas, where they arrived on the evening of the 26th of June. The little army then took up their line of march toward Rivas, and arrived at the town of Tola, situate about five miles from Rivas, on the evening of the 28th, at about 10 o'clock, having marched nearly all the time through heavy rains and bad roads. In Tola Gen. Walker encountered some thirty of the enemy's cavalry, who, it is presumed, were out as a picket guard, whom twenty Americans were detailed to attack, and in a few moments drove them from the town, killing eight, taking the captain prisoner, and seizing all their horses, arms and clothing. They quartered that night in Tola, and on the following morning, the 29th, marched on Rivas, where they arrived at about 11 o'clock a. m. On arriving at the outskirts of the town, the democratic party mounted a hill, whence they could see the enemy at a distance of about six hundred yards. The enemy opened a brisk fire, but the Americans took it coolly—advancing to within three hundred yards, when they gave a volley and a yell—rushing into town, the enemy making tracks in different directions. When the Americans got possession of the main street, they could see nothing of the enemy—but could hear their bullets whistling by in quick succession. In a few moments the enemy made their appearance and vigorously attacked the American portion of the combatants, several of whom fell. At this stage of the proceeding the whole of Gen. Walker's native force decamped, leaving about fifty Americans to fight about seven hundred of the government troops in their own stronghold, having them surrounded on all sides. After about two hours, street fighting, Gen. Walker gave the order to take a position in two houses, one immediately opposite the other; they took possession and fought till about 5 o'clock, some of the Americans receiving wounds from random shots through doors and windows, and when any of the enemy had the temerity to appear within range, they were sure to fall. At 5 o'clock General Walker ordered a retreat, which was done with the loss of but one man. In the battle of Rivas the Americans lost but ten of their men in six hours' fighting; of the enemy, upward of one hundred were killed on the spot.

Gen. Walker then marched for San Juan del Sur, or Costa Rica, and finding a ranch unoccupied they halted—after a severe march through torrents of rain and knee-deep in mud—at about 3 o'clock in the morning, the party not having had anything to eat from the time of their leaving Tola. They slept here till about 8 P. M., when awaking they turned their attention toward something to eat, and finding a stray beef, they killed and cooked it as best they could. They then marched for the transit route, and arrived on it about noon, expecting to be obliged to take the Costa Rica road, a distance of twenty miles, anticipating an attack from the enemy if they advanced to San Juan. Before arriving at the Costa Rica road, they met a Mr. Dewey, who, to their great satisfaction, informed them that San Juan was unoccupied by the enemy, at which place they arrived about 5 o'clock, and were received very kindly, and were supplied with clothing, food and everything they required. Fearing an immediate attack, and the brig Vesta not being in sight, General Walker sent a party to seize the schooner San Jose, then lying in port. The Americans embarked immediately after the seizure, and sailed the following morning for the brig, which they made in about four hours, when they gave the schooner up to the owner. They then sailed for Realejo, where they remained on board the brig two weeks, then started for Chinandaga, remaining there three days. Thence they marched to Leon, the headquarters of the republican party, and the finest city in Nicaragua. There the democrats mustered one thousand men. Having remained ten days in Leon without accomplishing any movement of importance against the enemy, the Americans returned to Chinandaga, where they lay inactive two weeks. They started for Realejo on the 9th of August, and were then joined by one hundred and fifty natives, under command of Gen. Valle.

On the 11th they sailed for San Juan del Sur, where they arrived on the 15th—the enemy decamping as soon as they appeared. They remained in San Juan recruiting till the 2d of September, and at 12 o'clock on that night Gen. Walker with his whole force crossed the Transit route to Virgin bay. At about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3d the alarm of the enemy's approach was given—twelve of our native guard fighting five hundred and fifty of them, loading and firing in their retreat, in good style, until they were reenforced. The conduct and bravery of the native troops under Gen. Walker cannot be too highly spoken of in this action. The Americans received the enemy with a deadly discharge of rifles, when they broke and ran—hunted to cover by the riflemen. The result of this battle is illustrative of the Americans and their arms over an enemy—there being only one hundred and seventy five American and native troops against an army over three times their number. At the battle of Virgin bay the Americans did not lose a single man, and had but two wounded—Lieutenant B. T. Williamson and Private J. Small. The enemy had five missing and three wounded. Of the enemy ninety were buried in Virgin bay, and about forty wounded. Having left the wounded under the care of a surgeon, Gen. Walker then returned to San Juan, where they arrived on the 5th. On the night of the 12th a detachment was sent out as an ambuscade about five miles on the Rivas road, where they remained till 6 o'clock through heavy rains. They then started for Virgin bay, where they arrived at 12 m. About two hours after the passage of the troops by the junction of the Rivas and Transit roads, the enemy about six hundred strong, headed by Generals Corral and Guardiola, made their appearance, but learning of Gen. Walker's march to Virgin bay, fell back on Rivas. On the following morning the forces returned to San Juan, where they remained until the arrival of the Cortes with reenforcements under Lieutenant-Colonel Gilman.

On the 3d day of October the steamer Cortes, having on board Lieut. Col. Gilman, Capt. Davidson, and some thirty-five recruits, arrived in the port of San Juan, after a passage of some thirteen days from San Francisco. The newly-arrived were much pleased to find Gen. Walker with his forces in that town, as it was generally expected to hear of his being in the interior, either at Leon Chinandaga or Rivas. The disembarkation took place quietly, and they were quartered in the Columbia house. The same day they were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to accompany the treasure train to Virgin bay. They started at 5 o'clock p. m., and after safely escorting the train returned, reaching their quarters about daylight. Gen. Walker and his forces remained in San Suan until the 10th of October. During the interim the organization of the battalion was completed, which resulted in the formation of two new companies. The company then existing was commanded by Capt. John Markham. Mr Brewster was appointed to the command of company B, and Mr. George Davidson was unanimously elected captain of company C. Gen. Walker further had the good fortune to obtain from the commander of the clipper ship Queen of the Pacific (then discharging coal in San Juan del Sur), a fine six-pounder, which was brought ashore and mounted.

Everything having been duly prepared, on the 10th of October Gen. Walker took up the line of march for Virgin bay, at which place he arrived the same evening. The Americans were quartered at the different hotels, sentries posted, picquet-guards of native troops stationed without the town, and the night passed off quietly, though the enemy was only distant eight miles, and every reason existed for expecting a night attack.

The next morning a person who was recognized as an officer of the opposite party was arrested, tried, and condemned as a spy, by a court of native officers. He was shot immediately after the passage of the sentence.

About 6 p. m., the steamer Virgin came to anchor abreast the town, close to the embarcadero. By order of Gen. Walker, Col. Hornsby took a party of men and boarded her; that something of importance was about to take place was evident, but no one knew exactly what it was to be.

The following day orders were given to prepare to embark, and at 2 o'clock p. m. the embarkation of the men commenced, and shortly after 5 o'clock they were steaming up the lake toward Granada. The captains of companies B and C were both sick with fever, but as neither are men that will allow their companies to go into action unaccompanied by themselves while able to raise an arm, it is not surprising, from the fatigue they underwent, that they have since suffered more acutely from the effects of a midnight march.

About midnight, and after about seven hours' steaming, a point on the lake shore, distant from Granada in a north-easterly direction about four miles, was reached. The disembarkation commenced, the Americans landing first and forming on the beach. Then followed the native troops, some three hundred strong, under Gen. Valle. The night was dark and threatened rain. The thick tropical growth extended almost to the very edge of the lake. None of the Americans knew in which direction they were to march, and the tendency of everything was to produce confusion and disorder; yet the self-reliance of the Americans, backed by the energy and discretion of the officers overcame all difficulties, and order governed the whole proceeding.

At length all were on shore, the companies formed, and orders to march were given. Slowly and cautiously they began to pick their way through the darkness and thick underwood. As they advanced in single file along a muddy trail, guided by some native officers, the day began to dawn. Two or three times they halted; the advance having found a native on his way to his daily labor, questions were asked and contradictory answers received, which led to the opinion that we might find some three hundred of the enemy on the plaza. One, a native, was brought along as a guide, and dismissed upon arriving in the suburbs. Col. Gilman, in company with Gen. Valle, were on horseback on account of their lameness. They, in company with Col. Hornsby, were to be seen at the head of the line. Gen. Walker, though on foot, was to be seen everywhere.

After a march of four miles, the little army came upon the outskirts of the town; unconsciously their pace was quickened; at last the order was given to advance in double-quick time, which was done with a cheer. At length the old western whoop was given, which must have aroused many a slothful guardian from his couch, and the whole force advanced on a barricade in one of the streets, and gained the place without any resistance. At this point some little fighting was done, which resulted in one killed on their side, (a native drummer,) and some fifteen of the enemy killed and several taken prisoners. When the fighting was over a few Americans had their attention drawn toward the San Francisco church by a few shots fired out of the belfry. Upon arriving on the spot they found about eighty prisoners, men, women and children, in the most abject state of misery, and in chains—all of whom were immediately released.

The city being secured, the next step was to get possession of the fort. This fort is situated about a mile east of the city, and on the banks of the lake; it mounted one twenty-four and two eighteen pounders, and forty armed men. For this assault Lieut.-col. Gilman and twenty five Americans were detailed. On arriving at their place of destination they got a warm reception from the enemy, who were stationed behind logs, posts, and boats drawn up on the beach; the gallant colonel ordered his men not to waste a shot until they could "draw on the white of their eye;" advanced cautiously, but coolly, when they commenced a brisk fire, which drove the enemy through the fort and into the boats. When charging on the city Col. Hornsby led the American battalion, and though there were many fast ones in the crowd, the colonel kept his position in the van, being the first on the place, and turning the first powder on the enemy with his trusty and well-tried rifle. Gen. Walker, with his usual coolness and bravery, was everywhere conspicuous, the profundity of intellect displayed in his generalship, raising him still higher in the estimation of his fellow-soldiers. Thus ended the battle of Granada, the Sevastopol of Nicaragua.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

From El Nicaraguense, Oct. 20.

On Sunday last, the day after the capture of this city, a meeting of the native citizens was held, and resolutions were adopted offering to Gen. Walker the Presidency. The address was signed by Rosaria Vivas Sebastian Marenco, Pedro Quadra, the Laycoyas and many others. This Gen. Walker declined in favor of Gen. Corral. A committee of citizens, joined by the priests and Mr Juan Ruiz, late minister of War, and Mr Mateo Mayorga, late minister of Foreign relations, called upon the American minister, Col. Wheeler, as also Capt. Scott, the general agent of the Transit Company, and requested that he would proceed to Rivas, where Gen. Corral was with propositions of peace. Col. Wheeler declined, as he did not wish to compromise his Government in any shape. But when it was urged by the supplications, even to tears, of these persons, and that no doubt existed in the minds of any that thus peace would be settled, and that such interference was not unusual in the diplomatic history of every condition, civilized or savage, he consented, and left this city at midnight, accompanied by Mr. Juan Ruiz, who gave his parole of honor to return with him, and by his private secretary, Thomas F Van Dyke, esq. They reached Rivas about 2 o'clock on Monday, which place was strongly fortified by the forces of Corral; but Corral was absent. After remaining a few hours, he ordered his horses, with the intention of returning when he was informed that he must remain; and the soldiers, with their arms, were placed at his door. He remonstrated against such conduct as a great violation of his rights, and a deliberate and wanton insult to the American Government. He was thus kept for two days, when his friends in Virgin bay becoming apprehensive of his safety and life, dispatched a courier (Mr. Mills) to ascertain the facts, who was unable to penetrate Rivas, but by a kind native woman he was told of the perilous condition of the United States Minister, and who begged him to return immediately. The steamer Virgin was then dispatched to Saint George, the nearest point to Rivas by water, under charge of Capt. Scott, who fired four cannon, heavily shotted. This alarmed the governor and prefect, Col. F. Xatruche, and Edward Castello. Col. Wheeler sent the governor word by the minister of War that if he was detained another day his friends would attack Rivas, and not a man of them would be spared; that they might take his life, but that his Government was able and ready to protect him. The governor then granted him a passport permitting him to depart on the next day at 4 o'clock p. m. In the morning Col. Wheeler determined to start at 7 o'clock, and so informed the governor, who now agreed; an escort of about a hundred men accompanied him as far as St. George. Too solemn pledge of the secretary of War was shamefully violated by his remaining at Rivas.

Gen. Corral dispatched a courier to Col. Wheeler and the following correspondence took place, for the copies of which we are indebted to Mr. Van Dyke:

[Literal translation.]

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.
HEADQUARTERS, marching, Oct. 17, 1855.

TO THE MINISTER OF THE U. S. A. IN NICARAGUA: I am placed in the imperious necessity to manifest to the minister of the United States of America that in consequence of his return to the city of Granada, in the steamer of the Accessory Transit company, taken by the chief commanding the forces who occupy that place, with the object to hurt, or intending to hurt the forces of the supreme Government, who have the honor to command in Rivas, I will now inform you that I am not, or will not be, responsible for what may happen to you personally, for having interfered in our domestic dissensions to the prejudice of the supreme Government, who has recognized and admitted him, as much as the same made himself bearer of communications and proclamations against the legitimately recognized authority; therefore, I now protest, and I give you notice, that on this same date I informed the secretary of State of the United States, Gov. Mury, and the newspapers of New-York. I am your dear servant,
D. F. L. PONCIANO CORRAL.

LEGATION U. S. A., NEAR REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Virgin Bay, Oct. 18, 1855.

TO GENERAL PONCIANO CORRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, in which you inform me that you are "compelled to "manifest to me your protest against my return to the "city of Granada with the object of injury to the "forces under your command in the town of Rivas."

I reply that I had no such object in visiting Rivas, as will appear more fully by a let er which I wrote to the military governor of that department, a copy of which I inclose to you. I had no personal desire to leave Granada; but influenced by the chief citizens of Granada (your own friends), the venerable fathers of the church, the tears of your sisters, daughters, and others, I consented to visit you, in company with Don Juan Ruez, the minister of War and your superior in office, bearing the olive branch of peace, and a proposition from the commander-general of the democratic forces to make you the provisional president of the republic.

When I found that you were absent, and when I desired to return to this place, judge my surprise when I was informed both by the prefect and the governor that I could not return—and was thus held for two days actually a prisoner of war, with my secretary, servants, and my national flag. For this gross act of the violation of the laws of nations and my rights as an embassador, I protest; and be assured, general, that my Government will hold you and your Government to a severe responsibility for this lawless act.

You further inform me that if I return to Granada, that you will not be responsible for my personal safety, and you will inform Governor Marcy, the secretary of State, and the newspapers of New-York, of my proceedings in this matter.

In reply, I inform you that when I have kept my word of honor, given to the governor of Rivas, to remain here two days to await your reply, I shall return to Granada, and that I do not request, nor have I ever requested of you to be responsible for my personal safety; the flag of the United States is sufficiently powerful for my protection, backed as it is by a patriotic President and thirty millions of people.

I have myself informed Gov. Marcy of these matters, and I feel no way responsible to you or to the newspapers of New-York for my official conduct.
Yours, faithfully, JOHN H. WHEELER,
Minister U. S. A., near Republic of Nicaragua.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*The Central American* (Col. Kinney's paper) of October 13, says:

Col. Chas. Whitehead leaves in the present steamer for the United States. Col. Whitehead is a native of Georgia, to which State he returns vested with full power from Gov. Kinney, as will be seen by a card in another column, to make arrangements with all those who wish to emigrate to Central America. This will afford the young men of Georgia an excellent opportunity to secure plantations unequaled in the world, and to all actual settlers we will give a hearty welcome.

The newly appointed American consul, R. S. Cotrell, esq., returned from Granada a few days since, received the documents from his predecessor, F. W. Fabens, esq., and enters at once upon the duties of his office.

The first article of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty will be found upon our first page. We publish it for the benefit of all concerned. It will be seen by this treaty that Great Britain and the United States have pledged themselves never to interfere, assume or exercise any authority or control whatever over those who may see fit to colonize Nicaragua. A careful perusal of this article will enlighten those who read it in regard to the rights and privileges of emigrants, and the positive assurance of non-interference on the part of the above governments in their just and lawful pursuits.

The health of San Juan remains good, and we only need workingmen with their implements of husbandry and mining to put us in the full enjoyment of all that we desire.

Business remains dull. An occasional bungo arrives from up the river with a few hides, and an occasional vessel from the northern coast or the islands with produce.

From The Central American, (Nic.) Oct. 13.

There is no subject, at the present moment, of more interest to the citizens of San Juan than the "claims "for losses sustained by the bombardment of Grey-"town." Scarcely a resident, French, German or English, but what are alike interested to a greater or less degree, all are equally anxious to secure their just claims, and as the actual amount of suffering is not proportionate to the loss in dollars and cents, therefore the severity of many cases must be measured more by circumstances than the grossness of the amount.

Whatever they may be, our sympathies are with all those who have suffered, and our efforts shall be directed toward their redress.

Secretary Marcy has declared that "the State department has no authority to settle claims for losses "at Greytown. They cannot be settled or paid by "this or any other department without the sanction of "Congress."

Those conversant with the prolonged and tedious manner of getting a claim through Congress, can but regret that this is the only course to be pursued, and when we reflect that claims well founded by our revolutionary soldiers and their representatives, have been passed over and over for upward of twenty-five years, and in many instances not yet acted upon, we may well enjoin our fellow-citizens of San Juan having claims to be settled by the Congress of the United States, to stock themselves with a good supply of patience, and secure all the aid and influence within their power to aid in the consummation of their wishes. We speak advisedly when we say to our readers here, that no one feels a deeper interest in the speedy adjustment of those claims than Governor Kinney himself, and we feel confident that he will cheerfully extend to one and all the benefit of the extensive influence his name alone will exert among the members at Washington in their behalf.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—*Saturday*, Nov. 3, 1855.—Match $1,000; two mile heats, to wagons.

J. Woodruff names bk. g. Sandy Coon 1
H. Woodruff names b. m. Lady Hill ..... dist.
Time—5:29

A trotting match for $1,000 came off over the Union between bk. g. Sandy Coon and b. m. Lady Hill. The nags came from Hudson, and with them flocked a goodly number of sporting gentlemen. Sandy had the call. There was considerable betting on the result, the majority of which had been done previous to the nags coming on the track. One heat decided the race.

Second race, match $200, two mile heats, in harness.

H. Woodruff names r. gelding 1
Owner names b. gelding ..... dist.
Time .... 6:35.

Third race, match $300, mile heats.

D. names b. gelding (in harness) 1 1
D. Piffer names b. m. Lady Weed (to wagon) 2 2
Time.....3:02—3:02.

Fourth race, match $200, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

G. Carey names b. m. Lady Hill 1
J. Woodruff names b. g. Mountain ..... dist.
Time.....3:15.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—*Saturday*, Nov. 3—Match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5.

W. Peabody names b. m. Brownzler (in harness)...reg'd forfeit.
H. Woodruff names r. gelding (to wagon) ..... paid forfeit.

CITY ITEMS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The great event of the season—the production of Meyerbeer's *Prophet*, with the new and old singers, and all the magnificent scenery of the Academy—will come off to-night.

Now, if there be here any taste for high art in music—anything beyond a hectic desire of novelty—let the occasion fill the house over and over again.

Most assuredly the solo parts of the Prophet were more satisfactorily given in New-York than in Paris; and we see no reason why the same preference for the home production of this work should not be fairly established again.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Thackeray will deliver his second lecture this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject, "George II."

LUCRETIA MOTT.—The announcement in THE EVENING TRIBUNE of Saturday, and in other papers, that this distinguished Quaker preacher would attend the Rose street meeting yesterday was the result of a mistake on the part of the friend who gave us the information. The error, however, we understand, was only as to the *time* appointed for her appearance. She is expected to attend the meetings referred to in that notice on Sunday next.

The Common Council will commence the November session this evening, with a very heavy amount of business which demands their prompt action. Beside the ordinary routine of subjects there remain the building of a City hall, a concurrence of the Board of Aldermen in the appointment of 105 commissioners of deeds, the majority and minority reports on the Joseph Walker contract, the vexed question of Matsell's nativity, and the claims of Wm. B. Reynolds on the offal contract. It is probable that some definite action will be taken on these subjects after election. It is hoped that the new City hall, the most important subject before the Board of Aldermen for concurrence, will meet with the attention it demands.

DEMOCRATIC CRASH—TWO MEN INJURED.—A platform which had been improperly constructed in Tompkins square for the Soft Shell Democrats who held a mass meeting there fell on Friday night with a tremendous crash, carrying with it a large number of public speakers then on the scaffolding. Several were buried beneath the ruins, but none fortunately were badly injured except Dr. Edward D. Conrery, one of the democratic candidates for coroner at the approaching election, and Patrick Wall. Mr. Connery received some severe contusions and internal injuries which may jeopardize his life. He was promptly attended by a physician and afterward conveyed to his residence, where he lies in a very critical condition. Wall received a bad fracture of one of his legs, and other injuries. He was taken to the hospital for treatment. Considering the large number of persons on, under and about the rickety platform at the time of the crash, it is surprising that several were not killed outright.

STATE DISPATCHES.—Among the Baltic's passengers we notice D. C. Trimble of Baltimore, Md., as bearer of dispatches from the United States legation at London to Secretary Marcy.

THE COURTS.—The Superior and Circuit courts will commence to day their November trial terms. The general term of the Supreme court will also commence. The calendars have been already published. The general term of the Common Pleas also meets for the hearing of arguments.

CITY MORTALITY.—The report of the city inspector gives 363 as the total number of deaths during the past week, viz: 70 men, 71 women, 122 boys, and 100 girls. There were 48 death of consumption, 5 of congestion of the lungs, 22 of inflammation of the lungs, 10 of bronchitis, 9 of congestion of the brain, 14 of diarrhea, 7 of dysentery, 7 of inflammation of the bowels, 21 of dropsy in the head, 5 of typhus fever, 29 of convulsions, 12 of croup, 10 of scarlet fever, 25 of marasmus, 4 of teething, 1 of small-pox, and 3 of hooping cough. There were also 8 premature births, 27 cases of stillborn, 7 deaths from old age, and 8 from violent causes. Of the whole number 33 were inmates of the public institutions. The following is the classification of diseases: Bones, joints, &c., 2; brain and nerves, 22; generative organs, 5; heart and blood vessels, 6; lungs, throat, &c., 115; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 13; stillborn and premature births, 35; stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 74; uncertain seat and general fevers, 19; urinary organs, 5; old age, 7; unknown, 9. The nativity table gives 256 natives of the United States, 55 of Ireland, 28 of Germany, and 10 of England.

DEATH OF MAJ. PAULDING'S WIDOW.—Died, at her residence near Peekskill, Oct. 27, aged seventy-one years, Mrs. Serrine, daughter of the late Isaac Denike and widow of Major John Paulding of revolutionary memory. Mrs. Serrine had been a member of the Methodist church for many years.

VEHICLE ACCIDENTS.—A young man named Patrick Donohoe, in the employ of Mrs. Hackett, of No. 278 West Thirty-fifth street, fell from his cart on Saturday evening, and one of the wheels passed over his left leg, nearly severing it from the body. He was taken to the New-York hospital.

Margaret Jones, a girl aged twelve years, was run over at the corner of Greenwich and Hammond street on Saturday afternoon by a horse and gig and dangerously injured. She was attended at a drug store and afterward taken to the residence of her parents, in Thirty-sixth street, near Eleventh avenue.

A Mr. James Gardner was run over at the corner of Pearl street and Peck slip on Saturday night by Hose carriage No. 10 and severely injured. He was taken to the New-York hospital.

Patrick Hale had his legs terribly crushed at a political meeting in Tompkins square on Friday evening, where a platform fell upon him. He was sent to the New York hospital.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—A man named McQuade, living in Water street, near James slip, had a quarrel and fight with his sister-in-law, Mary McQuade, on Friday night, during which he seized a knife and cut a terrible gash in her throat, after which he fled, and is yet at large. Mrs. McQuade was taken to the New-York hospital.

THE SHANGHAE GUARDS—A GANG OF DISORDERLIES.—The captain of the Nineteenth ward police on his return yesterday morning to the chief, made the following report respecting a new ward association:

"The second platoon were, by request of the board of Managers of the fair of the American institute, in attendance at the Crystal Palace last night from 8 to 10 o'clock, as was also a platoon from the Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards to keep order. It appears that an association of young men known as the Shanghae Guards, composed of sons of some of our wealthiest citizens (the names of many of whom are known and may yet be made public), are in the habit of meeting, by appointment at the Palace to the number of one hundred and fifty or more, in the evening, where they have conducted themselves in a very disorderly manner by marching about in procession, jostling the visitors and insulting the lady exhibitors at the fair. The presence of the police last night, however, effectually put a stop to such rowdyism." During the continuance of the fair a police of the police will be in attendance every evening to suppress any attempts to annoy either the visitors or exhibitors.

FATAL FALL WHILE FIGHTING.—Coroner Hilton held an inquest on Saturday at No. 131 Liberty street upon the body of James Donnelly, a native of Ireland, thirty-two years of age, whose death was caused by concussion of the brain, produced by a fall while in a scuffle. It appears that on Wednesday last deceased, while intoxicated, went into the liquor store of Henry Smith, No. 33 West street, and there accosted a boy seventeen years of age, with having retained possession of a letter which was intended for him. The boy denied the charge, and the deceased appeared to be satisfied, but soon after the boy rose to go into the street, when deceased followed and took him by the collar. The boy endeavored to get away from him, but deceased held him fast, and during the scuffle deceased fell heavily to the pavement, and was taken up insensible and conveyed to his boarding place, No. 131 Liberty street, where, on Friday night he died. The medical testimony showed that death was caused by concussion of the brain, produced by a fall, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect, and attached no blame to the boy.

CHARGE OF PERJURY—A STRAW-BAIL OPERATION.—Moses Stark alias Lewis Phillips, a German, yesterday appeared at the Lower police court and offered himself as bondsman for George Bier, who was arrested and locked up a few days ago, charged with being a receiver of stolen goods. On being questioned by the magistrate as to his responsibility, Stark readily swore that he owned the two houses and lots No. 166 West Twenty-second street, which he said were worth eleven thousand dollars, and on which there was no incumbrance. His offer to become bonds-man was accepted, but before the papers were made out, it was ascertained that he had sworn falsely, inasmuch as he did not own the property in question, nor had ever owned it; and it was further ascertained that on the 4th ult. he had made a similar oath in regard to his ownership of the same property, and by that means had procured the release on bail of Jacob Smola, who was under arrest on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. Stark was committed by Justice Wood to answer a charge of perjury.

The Court of General Sessions for the November term opens this morning with the following heavy calendar for disposal: burglary 13, grand larceny 53, murder 9, receiving stolen goods 4, forgery 1, abandonment 2, manslaughter 1, felonious assault and battery 7, false pretenses 2, enticing to a house of prostitution 2, rape 2, robbery 2, selling lottery policies 1, perjury 1, disorderly house 2, exposure of person 1, witnesses 15, embezzlement 1. Total 117.

[Advertisement.]

If there is any man in New-York capable of setting the North River on fire, it is M. H. LITCHENSTEIN of No. 96 Bowery. Nobody knows how he can afford to sell his splendid stock of DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS and MILLINERY GOODS at such low prices. He actually undersells everybody. And yet his stock of wares is one of the most complete and magnificent ever seen. He has opened a new Winter assortment which bears all competition. His Store (it is at the corner of Hester st.) is crowded from morning till night by ladies. We don't wonder at this. Our only wonder is that every lady in New-York does not rush immediately to Mr. LITCHENSTEIN'S establishment. His "bargains" are great ones.

[Advertisement.]

A VALUABLE TONIC.—THE OXYGENATED BITTERS have received weighty indorsements, comprising the names of distinguished merchants and statesmen, attesting the superiority of this medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its forms.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of FINE TEAS will be found at the CANTON TEA COMPANY'S newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-st., (between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. No branch stores.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S DANDELION COFFEE—For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Head-Ache, Bilious and Liver Diseases, and is especially recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. Sold by all respectable Apothecaries and at the principal depot, corner of 27th-st. and 3d-av.

[Advertisement.]

All who write should go to WILMARTH'S, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and see his new style of Pen and Pencils, called Lownde's Patent. The best things of the kind ever issued, shaste, elegant, convenient and durable. Warranted not to get out of order. The attention of the trade is invited.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-st.—See under head of Paints.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

Collins the comedian will give an entertainment in Brooklyn on Monday (this) evening.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was sixty six, of which thirty-six were males and thirty females. Of these, twenty four were adults and forty-two minors. The principle diseases were consumption, of which eight died; convulsions, four; dropsy in head, eight; scarlet fever, six.

CHAPEL DEDICATION.—The chapel in the new lunatic asylum at Flatbush was dedicated yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The dedicatory services were performed by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, ass