

men, followed by a rear guard of 300, who have since also arrived. In addition to these, two transport corps of 600 men are alternately employed in carrying provisions, ammunition, &c., from the interior to the embarkadero. Having now the four river steamers at command, the *Castillo Rapido* and the steamers *John Ogden* and *Ruth* were soon taken by General Mora. He then moved up to Fort San Carlos, which, with the large steamer and detachment of men there, was also taken by stratagem. Then the two lake steamers, *San Carlos* and *Virgin*, not aware of these occurrences, came across the lake with passengers from California, and were also taken by General Mora, who generously sent the passengers on to Greytown in the captured steamers. Thus the second part of the plan of operations was completely successful. The third and last part of this well contrived campaign is as follows:—General Mora, having now 1400 men (exclusive of the land transport corps), expected 500 more at the embarkadero of San Carlos, who doubtless have arrived long since. The river was to be occupied by 800 of these, backed by artillery and breastworks, and supported by the steamers, while General Mora was to move up to La Virgen with 1,100 men, and occupy the transit route. Meanwhile, Gen. Canas, having retired from Rivas upon Massaya, (where the allied Generals have been inspending both time and opportunity in dissensions), Rivas was occupied by Walker. His forces are estimated by his friends at 1,200—by his enemies at 800; in either case it is well known that about 300 are on the sick list. By last official accounts, Gen. Canas was nominated commander-in-chief of the allied forces. He was on his march back to Rivas with 1000 men (leaving the remaining allied forces to follow as occasion might require), where he would arrive just about the same time when General Mora would reach La Virgen, near Rivas, with 1,100 men and the steamers.

We add the following proclamation issued by the President of Costa Rica to Walker's men, in which they are offered most favorable terms, and there is no reason to doubt that Costa Rica will not carry them out faithfully and fully:—

The President of the Republic of Costa Rica to the Soldiers of Walker's Army:

Impressed with a well-founded belief that the greater number of foreigners who are now in the ranks of the Usurper have been deceived, and aware that they are now fighting in a bad cause, against a people who have given no cause of offence and who are only defending their country, their rights, liberties and their home-steads, from the criminal attempts of an unprincipled adventurer, to subvert all that freemen revere; and convinced that many, if not all, who are now aiding that scourge of humanity would willingly quit his discredited service, if only assured of protection and support to reach their native country.

Now I, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, pledging my honour, hereby offer to any and all of the officers and soldiers of Walker's army, now in Nicaragua, a free and safe passage to Greytown, and thence per steamer to the City of New York.

Given at the National Palace at San Jose, Dec. 10, 1856.

JOHN R. MONA.

The correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Aspinwall Jan'y 19, says:—

The British mail steamer *Thames* has arrived with dates from Greytown, River San Juan, to the 15th instant. She brought

thirty-five of Walker's men, who were immediately transferred on board the *Granada*, which steamer left this day for Greytown, to receive on board and convey to New Orleans the filibusters brought out by the *Texas* and *James Adger*. It was calculated that most of the filibusters would leave by the *Granada*. Walker has evacuated or been driven out of Rivas, and was at St. George, surrounded by the allies, who had offered him terms of surrender; and as he had no means of receiving supplies of provisions, &c., it was hourly expected that his followers would ground their arms. The remnant of 7000 men, sent at various times from the States to Walker are now reduced to 500. Walkerism in Nicaragua has ceased to exist.

The Panama correspondent of the same paper, writing under the same date, thus describes the operations of the allied Central American army against Walker and his apparently best officer Henningsen:—

At the commencement of the siege of Granada, Henningsen had with him five hundred men, and not four hundred as has been stated. The allied army numbered seventeen hundred, under command of Gen. Bellosa. As regards the manner in which the siege should be conducted, he differed from the opinion of Gen. Zavala, who commanded the troops of San Salvador, numbering about seven hundred. After the refusal of Henningsen to surrender, in obedience to the demand of the allies, Zavala wanted to take the place by storm, Henningsen's force at the time having been reduced by disease and killed to one hundred men. Bellosa refused to allow an assault, which resulted in a quarrel between the two generals, and Zavala called in General Canas, the commander of six hundred Costa Rican troops at Rivas, to arrange the differences. In the mean time, Bellosa retreated with 1,200 troops, leaving Zavala at Granada with but 400 to 500 to continue the siege. Matters were now at a stand-still, when the recruits under the command of Col. Waters, which left the United States during the last of November, were landed by Walker to release Henningsen—Walker himself remained in the steamer. These cut their way through the forces of Zavala and rescued Henningsen and his party, now reduced to only 60 men! while the loss of Col. Water's command in the rescue was 55. Walker and his troops then retreated to Virgin Bay, where the cholera, fever and black vomit broke out among them with fearful violence, and starvation only added to the horrors of their situation. With the remnant of his forces, now numbering less than five hundred men, he retreated to St. George, where he still was at the last accounts, the Costa Ricans then having possession of the San Juan River. No person here believes it possible that the possession of the San Juan can be recovered by parties sent to Walker's assistance, even though they were to attempt to force a passage up the river with a thousand men. At Hipp's Point, situated at the mouth of the Serapique, the navigation of the river has been purposely obstructed by filling it with logs for a distance of half a mile, and the Point is defended by a force of three hundred Costa Ricans, under the command of Col. Bariller, a Zouave formerly in the French service, and an able engineer and experienced officer. At Castillo Rapido there are two hundred troops, and at San Carlos three hundred, and at all the defensible points, they are well supplied with artillery. At the last accounts, Gen. Mora, a brother of the President had arrived at Virgin with

eleven hundred troops, making an aggregate at these four points of nineteen hundred. The two lake steamers, the *San Carlos* and the *Virgin*, under the command of Capt. Canty, an Englishman, have also a hundred troops each in them. Every day brings us fresh evidence of the villainous deception practised by Walker's agents in the United States to fill up his army, decimated by disease and fighting. One poor fellow who belonged to Waters' command informed me that nearly all the persons who left New Orleans with him, went on with the intention of getting farms and settling down on them immediately. Thirty of them carried out their wives and families. No other thought was entertained by them until they arrived at Virgin Bay, when Walker ordered the women and children to be put ashore, while he pressed every man into his service, that he might attempt the rescue of Henningsen. About two hundred deserters from Walker's army are in Costa Rica, and they have been treated with the strictest kindness and humanity. Those who were sick were cared for, and most who were able to work were furnished with employment, and many have determined to remain in the country. Mr. Corwin the United States Consul at Panama, informed me the other day that he had mentioned these facts in his dispatches to Mr. Marcy. The Government of Costa Rica, a few days since, forwarded \$10,000 to pay the American engineers and others employed on the San Juan. Mr. Harris, the agent of Morgan, it is stated, applied without success to the commander of the United States sloop of war *Cyane* to interfere in behalf of his employers, to re-take the steamers from the Costa Ricans. He then went to Panama, with a request to Commodore Mervine to demand their restoration of the Costa Rican Government, at Punta Arenas, on the Pacific side. His errand, however, was unsuccessful, as Com. Mervine refused to act in the premises.

PERSIA.

MILITARY RESOURCES OF THE EMPIRE.

In 1834 there appears to have been in Persia 11,000,000 of inhabitants, nine of whom were Tajiks or bona fide natives, and two of wandering tribes, consisting of Turks, Arabs, and Kurds. The military force was then composed of—

Infantry drilled in European manner.....	10,000
Regular cavalry.....	4,000
Artillery.....	850
Irregular cavalry.....	80,000
Militia.....	150,000
Total	244,850

Austrian officers have instructed the Persian troops, and it has been said that one of the great objects of Russia of late years has been to have these instructors replaced by Muscovite officers. The Persian army at the present time is composed of two distinct parts; the regular army (*rouman*), and the irregular (*loufend*). The former, in time of peace, consists of 50,000 men, increased when war has broken out to 70,000. Two regiments of infantry form a brigade, two brigades a division, and four divisions a *corps d'armee*. The *sercif*, (general of Brigade,) and the *arda* (general of division), answer to the same rank as in European armies. The regiments bear the name of the town or district in which they were raised and have their depot.—The artillery, which is partly organised on the English system, consists of three regiments of nine batteries each, of an effective force of 4,000 men, including 160 officers, and 5,000 horses and 1,000 camels. The engineers are composed of 120 men; and the waggon trains of 1,200 men. The regular army, properly so called, has no cavalry, but a body of 10,000 men are