THE PRESS,

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BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

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Among it will be found—
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The Press.

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The Press.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1857.

FRANCE.

As seen through the French Journals by last Steamer—Suspension of the "Presse" by the Emperor of the French, for Speaking on the Side of the People.

In an article under this title, published in the PRESS of 21st inst., we devoted considerable space to a free translation of a series of editorials, by A. PEYRAT, upon public spirit, its nature, its causes, and its effect. To-day we give another abtract from the same author, trusting that the interest of the subject, and the ability of the handling, will be sufficient apology for the space it occupies.

In the course of the discussion, that we have already mentioned, Mr. PEYRAT requested the *Gazette de France* to explain the meaning that it attached to the terms public sentiment, public opinion, and public spirit. The *Gazette* considers the difference between the terms to be so slight, that it is almost impossible to distinguish between them, but M. PEYRAT, with logical acuteness and technical accuracy, rejoins:

"*Public sentiment* takes its birth among the people, and mounts upwards to those men, who by their talent and power occupy the summit of society. *Public opinion*, on the contrary, is formed at the apex and descends towards the base. The masses feel much but reflect little—exposed to want and suffering they are the first to feel, and they naturally utter the first cry of complaint. This cry reaches the author and the statesman, who observe, meditate, and form their opinions—you expresses with his pen the griefs of the suffering classes; and the other proposes measures for the amelioration of their condition, and both in some sort justify and sanction the general sentiment."

"Their opinion thus formed in their retreats, or proved by their acts becomes the subject of public and private conversation; it spreads over the land, exciting the national sentiment and mingling with it, and in this moment of union *public* opinion springs into existence. A sort of magnetic current is now established throughout society, which as we have already said, makes all hearts beat with the same pulsation—there is now but one thing wanting, sometimes but a trivial circumstance, and inflamed opinion bursts into *public spirit*, which is opinion disposed to movement or passing into action. Thus, superior intellects, authors or statesmen, inhale public sentiment and exhale opinion, and that sentiment and that opinion mingling form the public spirit which animates the whole extent of society."

"*La Gazette de France* must understand that this public opinion can exist only in a well organized society, that is to say, in a society where men who suffer have a right to complain, and where men who think have the right to speak and to write freely. The *Gazette* sees, then, why we found it so strange when it discovered public spirit in the time of Hugh Capet and Charlemagne."

Our French namesake has taken up the dangerous business of thinking aloud; it turns its ideas loose upon the order which reigns in Paris. It seems to us as if it could scarcely be safe to allow France to be attacked by free opinions so slightly muzzled. Authority is concerned, and must be looking to its securities when it is proposed to make the science of society the principles of government, and the policy of civil life the subjects of discussion

ALFRED DARIMON, one of the editors of *La Presse*, speaks to the following effect:

"We hazarded some remarks upon the subject of a chair of political economy at Montpelier, and both the enemies and friends of the movement have attacked us. The one wished us to say that political economy has not yet become a science, and the other wished us to have approved the economists in demanding the liberty of tuition, which they have been so long entreating from the Government. We have but one reply to make, and that is by strengthening our arguments."

"It is generally agreed that political economy is not yet an established science, and it is said of it that it is broken into sects, some of them have well-established opinions and some who have not. But it may be added that it is thus in all sciences, and that, for the rest, there is in the writings of the leaders one common ground, which is constantly widening. We do not deny that the economists since Turgot and Adam Smith have only epitomized from the observations which they have collected a certain number of general ideas, yet we nevertheless assert that upon a great number of points they have left no place for doubt."

"But—we repeat it—the mere collection of general ideas is not sufficient to constitute a science. A science is formed only when there is a clear and analytical acquaintance with *facts*; when there is reproduced in the human understanding that order which exists in nature.

"It is only necessary to open one of the modern treatises upon political economy to see that facts, ideas, definitions, and observations are there arranged pell-mell; there is not even a suspicion of method or system—we see only a crowd of important phenomena subjected to various and even conflicting estimations. Add to this that description usually takes the place of general principles—that facts purely transitory, and which are even now disappearing, are there admitted as immutable facts; that they cast aside as subversive all those facts which are contrary to certain preconceived opinions, and that, too, in a science which has for its object a constantly changing and progressing aim."

"Although such is the present state of political economy, we do not welcome the less a proposition for making it a special branch of study; it is, to our thinking, the only way to elevate it into a science. In passing from the tracts and books, where it has been so long confined, to the chair of public instruction it will be subjected to a discussion and revision, which must be favorable to its advancement."

"As to those who fear that these institutions will lead to contempt of existing laws, we have only to say that they do not understand the question. Of late years there is one great fact, which has come in collision with all oppositions and reactions—it is that modern nations wish to have the right of discussing their own affairs, and that the financial movements of which we are constantly the witnesses and the organs have changed this wish into an imperative necessity. The discussion of the economical phenomena which constitute the 'material' of legislation leads to the examination of that legislation itself."

"The laws, in a society where all the interests are in conflict, and which has proclaimed the right of examination, must have a transitory character. When the study of political economy shall have resulted in the overthrow of worn-out institutions, who will have the right of complaining except those whom these institutions have created, or those to whom they have granted unjust monopolies? Nowhere else has philosophical criticism of the laws ever been confounded with a revolt against them.

"The increase multiplication of chairs of political economy will be approved by all wise men, because it cultivates in our land a taste for solid studies. We must confess it, to our shame, that for twenty years France has not *studied*; she seems to have repudiated all philosophic and social movement which characterises the nineteenth century—the country of Descartes and Condillac has no philosophy! At one time she seemed to wish to shake off her intellectual inertia; social economy seemed to have attracted a number of choice spirits, but this effort was of very short duration. At this moment the country, which has given birth to the masters of economic science, and which has been the theatre of a vast reform movement, treats with contempt the men who occupy themselves with these economic questions! Recently the title of *economist* has been denied to a publicist, because he treated especially of financial and economic doctrines. Such a reproach would seem strange in Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and above all in England, where the latest of the novelists piques himself upon being acquainted with Adam Smith.

"In our capricious and fantastic Gaul this contempt for grand ideas and great interests can last only for a time. The study of the science will propagate itself, and produce its own resurrection. It is a spectacle which we have seen too often not to hope to see it again."

While writing this paper we have received a new instalment of journals, and among them the *L'Independence*, of Brussels, Dec. 4th, and *Le Constitutionnel* of the 5th, noticing the suspension of *La Presse*, by order of the Emperor, on account of an article by M. PEYRAT, upon the elections. Our Republican sympathies were truer than we thought—his free thoughts and flowing style had instantly attracted us, but we did not think that he would so soon feel the despotism which he was so dexterously undermining. But the Emperor of the French, who, as they say, has "only great and noble thoughts," has perpetrated a practical anachronism; he has certainly fancied himself in an age when a suspended editor was utterly powerless. That public spirit which M. PEYRAT says is yet in its swaddling clothes, has a vigorous existence even in Paris, and there is already a proposal to bring the suspended editor forward as a candidate for that city.

In our next we will attempt to give the spirit of the condemned editorial. Its points display the sentiment of the resistance offered by the manhood of France to the despotism of its monarch; and it shows just what he fears by his attempts to smother it. Although it is but a newspaper article, it may yet find its way into history, when that grand inquisitor shall be looking for the causes of things that will shortly be falling into his *rôle*. In a country where the majority rules, the press is not suspended for defending the principle. It is as safe as it is free, when it is honest. That is the difference between a democratic and an autocratic Government. And this is something to be grateful for, and well worth fighting for at all risks.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5, 1857.

I am glad to tell you that your paper is much sought after in California, and has already obtained an extensive circulation as well in the mining as in the commercial districts. A letter from a friend in the interior says that eighty subscribers enrolled their names at one camp in less than three days; and I have no doubt that, should proper exertions be made by our leading Democrats, THE PRESS will shortly become our leading Eastern paper. In these perilous times it is desirable that no effort should be spared to scatter amongst the people newspapers devoted to the exposition of truth and Democracy.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

I see that some of your newspapers have anticipated that the financial panic would have a crushing effect upon business affairs in California. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to tell you that we are as mere "lookers on," and have felt (so far at least) no disastrous effect from the wreck of banks, and other corporations, on the Atlantic side. It is true that the house of Sather & Church suspended, but the assets of the firm are so large, and the confidence in the ability to pay is so unquestionable, that their paper by no means goes begging in the market. The banking house of J. C. Palmer also has closed, but it is shrewdly believed that that accomplished financier will successfully struggle through his difficulties. The stoppage of his bank was not occasioned by any unfortunate connection with eastern houses, but by his speculations in State and county securities, and the losses he sustained by the bankruptcy of the house of Adams & Co. Indeed, it may appear strange to outside observers, but it is a fact undeniably true that in California the general prosperity does not in the main depend upon the solvency of the banks which are merely banks of deposit and discount. The time has long gone by, when such was the case. I do not think one dollar of sound men would be thrown out of employment were all the banks in the State to close to-morrow. Some two years ago, when Adams & Co., and two or three other banking-houses, became insolvent, our people had bitter experience of the folly of placing their money in the hands of other men, nominally for safety, but really for the purpose of enabling them to speculate more largely than their individual means would warrant; and since that time the bulk of the circulating medium has either been placed on special deposit or been held in private hands. Every man is his own speculator and banker, as a rule. Fabulous stories are told of the wealth of some of our oldest residents who still *cache* (bury in the earth) their precious dust, and the fine "nest eggs" laid by thousands of the prudent and industrious. No! trust me, you need have no fear for California, so long as her constitution prohibits the use of shinplasters. Even Sam Brannan, the millionaire and Mormon, will fail in his effort to create, under cover of a legal technicality, a bank of issue. "Not all the blood of all the *Howards*" can secure success.

You know it is fashionable in every country to raise, periodically, the cry of "hard times," and the fashion is just now prevalent in California, while, unquestionably, it is becoming the most prosperous country on earth. All we lack is security for our land titles, which, it is patent, are in a very great confused condition. Congress could do more for us by giving them permanency than by making hundreds of millions of appropriations out of the national treasury. As affairs now stand the purchaser of a piece of property under one title, not unfrequently finds that he has to purchase seven or eight other titles before his homestead is clear of incumbrance.

I am acquainted with several cases of this kind, and, indeed, these cases may be set down as the rule and not as the exception. Can you not urge through your columns some plan by which this terrible evil can be remedied?

MINING INTERESTS.

The intelligence from the mines is still of an encouraging character, the expresses bringing down to our cities larger amounts of gold dust than ever before, some of which finds permanent investment here, and the balance being shipped to fill the vacuum created by your recent financial disturbances. Much attention is being paid to the business of quartz mining, and several important discoveries have recently been made, the announcement of which has be found in our newspapers. It is true that large fortunes have been lost in quartz mining experiments, but it must inevitably become the permanent interest of the country. The massive and expensive machinery constructed of late years for reducing quartz and extracting the gold, both by crushing and smelting, has, in too many instances, proved a failure. The old Mexican *arrastra*, though slow and simple, has proved, after all, most certain in profitable results.

The New York *Herald* very unceremoniously, a short time ago, ventured the assertion that the mines were "giving out." Don't you believe a word of it. There are vast districts of mineral region yet untouched, and mining is really, as yet, in its infancy. Like all other kinds of business, the business of mining is subject to the ups and downs of fortune, but as a rule it pays the industrious and temperate man abundantly and profitably.

UTAH.

The proclamation issued by Brigham Young, declaring war upon the United States, occasioned great excitement here, and the opinion is unanimous that the Mormon cancer should be wholly eradicated from the body politic. The Utah administration would give authority to California to settle the Utah question, the difficulty would soon be over. In anticipation of a call for troops from this side, several gentlemen experienced in military affairs, and who served with distinction in the Mexican war, are preparing to raise regiments for the public service. I judge from the temper of the people that fifty thousand men could be raised for service in less than thirty days. The murder of the Gunnison party, and the more recent tragedy on the Southern route, have awakened a positive desire for a contest, hand to hand, with Mormondom.

Since the foregoing was written, the *Commodore* has arrived from Oregon, with the startling intelligence that Col. Johnson's force had been attacked by the Mormons, and that one hundred and eighty of his men have been killed. Further, that with the remaining portion of his troops he has been compelled to retreat. This intelligence was received by Colonel Steptoe at Walla-Walla. It is generally believed here that the report is true.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

I enclose a slip from the *Bulletin*, giving the latest news from Central America. The movements of William Walker and the political events of the Central American States, exhibit the liveliest interest here. Many of Walker's friends in this region will, without doubt, join him should he succeed in effecting a landing once more in Nicaragua. However much filibustering may be deprecated by the straight-laced at the East, it cannot be denied that since the butchery of Crabb's party in Sonora, the renewal of dissensions between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and the closing of the Transit route, movements having for their object the subjugation of the semi-barbaric countries at the South, find favor in the eyes of nearly one-half of our most respected and substantial citizens. The time is looked forward to, when these Spanish countries shall be in possession of the Anglo-Saxon, and when their abundant agricultural and mineral resources shall be free to the enterprising of all nations.

POLITICAL.

The last Legislature inaugurated a new system of reform, and the consequence is that the script system has become obsolete. The State Government now regularly pays in cash all public dues, and receives nothing but cash for taxes. The stamp law, which imposes a tax upon bills of exchange, &c., has worked admirably, and it is anticipated that not less than $100,000 will be realized from this source during the current year. The endorsement of the State debt, by the people, at the June election, does not appear to have had, on the Atlantic side, as favorable an effect as we anticipated. Some doubt having been expressed to the validity of the law submitting the question to the people, an agreed case has been sent to the Supreme Court, and I shall be able to send you the determination of the matter by the next steamer.

Political topics of a local character are very few in number, and uninteresting in character. The Kansas question, which seems to have such terrible import at Washington, is scarcely alluded to here. Our people feel that they are out of the Kansas latitude altogether, and have no concern in the matter. The *genus* fire-eater is rare, and Republicans are so scarce that they do not even excite attention.

We were glad to learn of the safe arrival at New York of Senator Broderick. His friends are firmly convinced that he is the very man for the times. You will find him a man of nerve, fearless of opposition, and truly national in his sentiments. Let him have your confidence, and be the storm never so wild, and the enemies of the best interests of our country never so numerous, he will stand by the right. He has the strength of "an army buttoned up within his vest."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Indian affairs are very quiet at the present time. The wars have ceased, and the aboriginals are busily engaged in agricultural pursuits on the reservations. Geiger is at Nome Lackee, and pays very proper attention to the moral as well as physical improvement of the tribes under his charge.

OREGON.

The people of Oregon have held a convention and framed a constitution, which has been submitted to a vote of the people and adopted. The slavery question was submitted separately, and the result is, that slavery is prohibited, and free negroes inhibited, by a very decided vote. The intelligence generally from Oregon is of a very cheering character. Idlers and "loafers" are unknown, and every man has at all times the dollars in his pocket. A better home for the emigrant cannot be found on the Pacific coast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ned McGowan, formerly of your city, is residing at Sacramento, and is engaged in the publication of a newspaper called *The Phœnix*. He avows that its sole purpose is to enable him to get "even" with the Vigilance Committee, by whom he was persecuted. He furnishes weekly exposes of the secret history of the "Purest and Best."

The *Town Talk*, a small paper of this city, has been prosecuted by Jacob R. Snyder, the assistant U. S. Treasurer, for libel in accusing him with complicity in the Harazthey frauds on the Mint. The trial is now progressing. Mr Snyder has always borne an irreproachable character.

The Stone surveying expedition to Sonora has not yet started, but it is understood that the expeditionists will endeavor to fulfil their contract with the Mexican Government, come what may. In the meantime, Gen. Pasquiera is constantly issuing proclamations to the people of Sonora, warning them against filibusters. How it comes that the authorities of Sonora are at issue with Captain Stone, who is acting under the authority of President Comonfort, it is impossible to understand. It is evident that, to all intents and purposes, so far as Government is concerned, the State of Sonora is separate from the rest of Mexico.

The vineyards of Los Angeles county are already producing wines of a very superior quality. The manufacture is carried on on a very extensive scale, under the direction of vignerons from France, Spain, and Germany.

The Hon. Jos. W. McCorkle is residing on his estate, at Chico, where he welcomes friends and impartial enemies by his courtesy.

It is said that Messrs. Lent, Brent, Scott, McRibbin, Herbert, Van Voorhies, McKinstry, Ferguson, and Dudley, will be candidates before the next Democratic State Convention for Congressional honors.

Hon. J. B. Weller, Governor elect, was here yesterday. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

In the theatrical world there is little new or interesting. Tom McGuire, of the San Francisco Opera, is the only manager who seems to care for our wants in this respect. Mrs. Hayne,

"Bright as a star,
When only one is shining in the sky,"

is at the "American," performing in Sheridan Knowles' series of characters. But we are a laughter-loving people, and negro minstrelsy still attracts the most crowded houses.

There is little doing in State or other stocks. State bonds, payable in 1875, are quoted at 55, and war loan bonds at 25@30: San Francisco ten per cents, 90; Sacramento city bonds nominal, and California Steam Navigation stock at 43. Mexican dollars command 15 per cent. premium. Exchange (sight) on New York 3 per cent. premium.

There is but very little speculative feeling among mercantile men. Trade in candles and American spirits is depressed, while in boots, shoes, and winter clothing it is dull. Considerable cargoes of liquors have recently arrived from France.

Notwithstanding the active demand for money for shipment to the East, interest remains at 2a2½ per cent. Much as your papers may rejoice at the East at the despise, California will yet be the saviour of your mercantile men.

On the 20th of November a fire occurred in this city, on Clay street, but resulted in a loss of only some $5,000. One or two other fires have occurred, but all have been of a similar trifling importance.

The day of Thanksgiving (26th November) was generally observed throughout the State.

The veteran comedian, W. B. Chapman, died a few days ago. He was much esteemed and beloved. He leaves a wife and children, for whose benefit performances were given at both theatres in this city.

Judge Hager has ordered a distribution of the assets of Adams & Co., but an appeal has been taken, and the case will be carried to the Supreme Court. It probable that twelve months will elapse before the matter can be finally settled, and by that time the creditors may whistle for all the assets that will be left.

A suit has been commenced in regard to the New Almaden quicksilver mines, about which you doubtless have heard. The richness of these mines is incalculable, and the suit consequently excites some interest. It is alleged that the title of the present holders is fraudulent.

CAPTURE OF CASTILLO BY GEN. WALKER.

Gen. Walker's Surrender to the U. S. Troops at Puenta Arenas.

The Presence of Com. Paulding and Squadron at Greytown.

His Decisive Conduct—Landing of some 350 Marines and Sailors from the Flagship.

[Reported by an Eye-Witness, for The Press.]

THE FILLIBUSTER CHIEF.

We have already chronicled the landing of General Wm. Walker and his army of *regenerators* at Greytown. By the arrival of the last California steamer we are enabled to lay before our readers all that has since occurred—embracing the landing of the United States forces and the unconditional surrender of the fillibuster chief. Our correspondent says, in an elaborate letter from San Juan del Norte, bearing date the 19th December, that "the forty men who went up the river under Col. Anderson succeeded in capturing Castillo. This was a great success, and the 'gray-eyed man of destiny' began to feel himself a personnage in Nicaragua. His encampment on Puenta Arenas was being strengthened by the erection of stockades and a fortress. The river steamers had been captured by him from the Costa Ricans. The daily exercising of his forces on the point, and the apparent non-interference of the United States Government seemed to give him new and more enduring successes to the fillibusters."

A CHANGE IN THE PICTURE.

On the morning of December the 6th, the report of a gun to seaward, announced a large American man-of-war steaming up for the harbor. The stars and stripes soon kissed the wind, and the broad pennant at the main truck told the story. In a few minutes the United States steam-frigate Wabash, flag-ship of the Home Squadron, rounded in the Punta Island, and anchored within range of the fortifications and flag of Walker, whether to make or to mar the fortunes of the latter, none knew.

The day wore away, and the next brought with it H. B. M. line-of-battle-ship "Brunswick," and side-wheel steamer "Leopard."

Various were the conjectures of the population. Some dreamed of future distractions and endless war, and others of the discomfiture of the *regenerators*, as interest dictated.

During the day some of the officers of Walker's army visited the flag-ship and were kindly received. They departed, no doubt feeling secure in the broken reed of non-interference.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS—CONJECTURE.

On the evening of the 14th, United States steamer Fulton, whose special mission it is believed by the public has been the pursuit of these adventurers, was signalled in the offing, and soon came to anchor under the stern of the flag-ship.

After nightfall an armed boat was seen to move up the river from the U. S. ship "Saratoga." This boat having intercepted one of the Walker boats on its attempt to ascend the San Juan river, gave birth to the conviction that the sun of William Walker's political fortunes had begun to set.

THE SURRENDER—AN IMPOSING SIGHT.

Many supposed as Walker's fortunes had been nobly played for and half won, he would resist all interference and go off in a blaze of glory. The morning of the 8th was ushered in with a cloudless sky, and before the sun went down the most imposing sight took place that ever added a new leaf to the history of Central America.

The following, as near as can be ascertained, was the programmo of the day:

The entire marine guard of the flag-ship "Wabash," numbering sixty rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, U. S. M. C., was first transferred to the U. S. steamer [Fulton. The marines of the Fulton were also placed under the command of the above-named officer. The commander-in-chief, flag-officer Hiram Paulding, accompanied by a portion of his staff, then transferred his broad pennant to the Fulton, and was received by the turning out of the guard, and appropriate military honors. This vessel, being of light draught, could easily run up to the Transit Company's wharf and land the force selected, of which the following is a detail.

Flag Officer—Hiram Paulding, Commander-in-Chief.

Aids—Lieut. B. Gherardi, Midshipman Norton, Talmal Paulding, Secretary.

Medical Staff—J. R. B. Horner, Surgeon of Fleet, Wm. Johnson, Jr., Assistant Surgeon.

The head-quarters was the United States steamer Fulton.

The land force, under command of Post Captain Frederick Engle, was composed as follows:

Marine Guard, United States steamer Saratoga, Lieut. Payne, U. S. M. C.; Marine Guard, United States steam frigate Wabash, Lieutenant James Lewis, U. S. M. C.

The marines were gaily dressed, and seemed ready for their work.

The battalion of tars was composed as follows: First company Minie Rifles, Lieut. Fairfax and Midshipman Lee, U. S. N.

Second company Minie Rifles, J. C. Beaumont, U. S. N., and First Asst. Eng. Macomb.

Sharp's Rifles, Lieut. George Paulding, U. S. N., and Midshipman Dalton.

Carbineers, Lieut. H. M. Garland and Midshipmen Eastman and Blodgot, U. S. N.

To each company was added an ensign.

The force numbered one hundred and one men, and, at the time, and the transferring of these troops was effected in a most masterly manner. Jack looked well. They were formidably equipped, and their very neat uniform presented a pleasing sight to the eye.

While this steamer was discharging, and all ready for the bar, and steaming for the company's wharf, numbering some three hundred and fifty sailors and marines, no intimation of which had reached the Walker camp, let us look to other moves on the chess board, all of which were simultaneously effected.

The United States ship "Saratoga" had a spring in her cable, and had hauled broadside on, commanding the entire economy of General Walker's camp. This vessel lay quietly in the bay between the point and Greytown.

The two launches of the "Wabash" and one of the "Saratoga," armed with one twenty-four and three twelve round howitzers, were forming on the inside of the bay, bearing directly on and commanding an important point of Puenta Arenas. This flotilla was commanded by H. G. T. Sinclair, and Midshipmen Slenud, Cook, and Porter. Assistant Surgeon Crownmiller was attached to this division.

The flag ship lay about a mile to seaward, with a portion of her crew, under charge or command of Lieut. Barnet, U. S. N. This vessel commanded the entire approach to the harbor and town, as it was currently rumored that the steamship "Quaker City" was hourly expected with reinforcements under Gen. Henningsen. An effectual ostoppel would have been put to her, had she or any other vessel on a similar mission, hove in sight.

The Fulton steamed up to the Transit Company's wharf and the battalion of infantry, riflemen, and carbineers embarked by companies, and marching up the beach, formed line of battle, right resting to the westward and embracing the entire number of buildings and works of the fillibuster army.

At this juncture, Post Captain F. Engle, accompanied by his aid, A. O. Shuff, proceeded to Gen. Walker's head-quarters and demanded the surrender of himself and army. In a moment the red star came fluttering down from the flag-staff, and it became known that the work was finished without an actual resort to arms.

The above events occurred so rapidly that the result was barely realized by both parties, even after it had occurred.

The line of United States forces immediately broke into column with the "Wabash's" band at the head playing a lively quickstep with colors flying, and the pageant moved back to the United States steamer "Fulton," truly a most beautiful sight. The superior number of the forces sent against the *fillibuster* chief might well overawe him, but may we not hope that the blue stars and red stripes of the country they had abandoned, brought to each lively emotions of home and joys past? The forces re-embarked on board the Fulton, carrying with them General Walker, and steamed out to the Wabash, where the ex-President remains. And thus closed the 8th of December! A pregnant day!

CLOSING SCENES OF THE DRAMA.

The day after the surrender a marine guard from the Saratoga was quartered on the Point to arrest those who had secreted themselves, and to take charge of the stores of the regenerating army. Many amusing scenes took place. About twenty delinquents were taken into custody. Many of the stores were found buried in the earth. Muskets, powder, provisions, accoutrements of all kinds were found scattered over the field. The expedition was thoroughly equipped. Provisions for over six months, flour, meats and whiskey, which latter was found in the bushes, after the surrender—four or five hundred new rifles, and Minie muskets, pickaxes, ropes, lead enough to kill every soul in Central America, was to be found everywhere. These things were carefully taken care of, and will, no doubt, be disposed of according to law.

I forgot to mention that as General Walker hauled his colors down, the first river steamer came down from Castillo with some 15 or 20 Costa Rican prisoners. These were released, and the American property placed in competent hands to await any litigation on the subject.

On Saturday, December 12th, the United States ship Saratoga sailed for the United States, with the major portion of the army on board, who will be disposed of on their arrival home.

General Walker left on the same day on board the flag ship Wabash, for Aspinwall, whence it is presumed he will return home on the next steamer a prisoner on parole.

It is not true, as stated in the Panama *Star*, that Walker shed tears on hauling down his flag. When he was told by the Commodore on the Fulton that he was to be sent to the States on the Saratoga, he was very much agitated, and begged hard to be sent on some other vessel. There was a very bitter feeling existing between Walker and Captain Chatard and his officers, as well as between Walker's officers and men and the officers and men on the Saratoga—so bitter, indeed, that had Captain Chatard, before the arrival of the Commodore, offered to molest Walker, a conflict would have been the result. This was the reason that Walker objected so strongly to going home in his vessel—and the Commodore finally agreed to receive him on board the Wabash. He gave Commodore Paulding a written pledge to return to New York on the first steamer, and to deliver himself into the hands of the United States Marshal there; and upon this pledge he was allowed to come on shore, and has been living here at the Greytown House. He has occupied his time here in writing, without occasion, letters to parties on the railway company's workshops, &c. While on the Wabash he messed with the Commodore and Capt. Engle. His conduct was very gentlemanly and conciliatory, in complete contrast with that he observed toward Commander Davis, when board the St. Marys, after his surrender at Rivas. He says that Anderson can maintain his position at Castillo two or three months, if he wishes to. It is said that he took all the steamboats on the river, four in number, which he holds now, with the exception of the Charles Morgan, which Commodore Paulding placed in charge of Consul Cottrell at Greytown. The Fulton had orders to remain at Greytown to receive Anderson's force on board, which come down the river. On the 13th, after the Wabash left Greytown, the United States steamer Susquehanna, Captain Sands, arrived there, where she will remain for the present. The Fulton, under command of Captain Almy, will guard the mouth of the Colorado.

It is understood here that Henningsen, with the artillery, and Colonel J. P. Waters, with a battalion of Texas men, were to have left the shores of the United States for Nicaragua immediately on news being received of Walker's successful landing. In taking the extreme measures he did, acted entirely on his personal responsibility. That his honest, energetic conduct will be endorsed by every right-minded, honorable man in the United States, I fully believe.

The following is a list of Walker's men who went to Norfolk on the Saratoga:

OFFICERS.

Gen. Wm. Walker,	Capt. Fayssoux,
Brig. Gen. Hornsby,	J. Taber, Priv. Sec'y,
Capt. A. Brady,	Col. Swingle,
Col. Dennis Kenmer,	Col. Huff.
Capt. Fairfax,	Col. Rogers,

Dr. Kellum.

MEN.

Chas. Schunder,	Simon Schat,
E. P. Gaines,	William Hasebildt,
John C. Posey,	Smith A. Barker,
Lewis Wicke,	Henry Schnuder,
Menton Lovelace,	Peter Harman,
Wm. Page,	John Volkey,
J. M. Morris,	James Wolf, Bean,
Thos. E. Smith,	F. M. Whitman,
Joseph Lynch