

**Walker's Expedition—Interesting Particulars.**

Truxillo, Honduras, Aug. 20, 1860.

Gen. Walker and his officers retired last night from the fort and town of Truxillo, after having occupied them since the 1st inst. This sudden movement on Walker's part was in consequence of a correspondence between him and Commander Salmon, of Her Majesty's steam sloop of war Icarus, the subject being of this British interest in the capture of Truxillo. Commander Salmon informed Gen. Walker that the British Government had a "heretofore" on all duties and port charges received by the Collector of Customs at the port of Truxillo; and that he demanded of Mr. Walker all moneys received by him from these several sources he took forcible possession of the place. As Gen. Walker had made Truxillo a free port from the day of his entrance therein, and no collections had been made, of course he could only reply to this effect, and that therefore there was no funds on hand to answer the demand.

Commander Salmon's response to this explanation from the General was that he must lay down his arms and abandon the fort. In the event of his so doing, the British flag would protect him and his men until they could embark on some vessel and leave the coast of Honduras. In case, however, he refused to lay down his arms and accept the terms offered, the guns of the Icarus would be opened upon him, and he would be taken by force. The Icarus arrived in the harbor on the morning of the 20th inst., and the correspondence, of which I have given a brief synopsis, took place during yesterday. The last communication from Gen. Salmon was received by Gen. Walker at about 5 o'clock P. M., and the officer delivering it arranged to return from the war-ship for a final reply at 10 o'clock this morning. It was not long after the receipt of this last and rather peremptory letter before movements were visible inside the fort indicating that something unusual was on the tapis, although no one outside would have noticed any change, so quietly was everything done.

Several of the principal officers were summoned to the presence of the General and orders given as to the various duties to be performed by them with dispatch. Additional rounds of cartridges and caps were given out to the men, and a quantity of powder and balls for the manufacture of more cartridges was carefully put up in small bags for the men to pack with them on the uncertain march that was before them. In the ordnance department were 36 of Walker's Minie muskets, which must remain behind; and as these must necessarily fall into the hands of the enemy, the stocks were broken and the barrels bent in such a manner as to render them useless. A large quantity of powder and cartridges were thrown into the water closets, and casks of water emptied upon them. Thus in one service or another the officers and men were busily employed until between 10 and 11 o'clock P. M., when the two companies were rapidly formed in order and the march commenced. Everything connected with the evacuation of the fort was conducted so orderly and silently that no one knew of it in the town or on board of the several vessels in the harbor. It seemed as if even the dogs of the place, usually so noisy, refused to bark on an occasion of so much interest to the parties concerned.

The whole number of men under Walker, and leaving the fort with him, was about 30, including officers. The names of some of them follow:

- General William Walker, General-in-Chief;
- Col. A. F. Rudler, Colonel Commanding;
- Major John V. Hooff, acting Captain of Co. A.;
- Major Thomas Dolan, acting Captain of Co. B.;
- Capt. J. S. West, Chief of Commissary Department;
- Capt. Small, of Ordnance Department;
- Lieut. John Ryan, Chief of Quartermaster's Department;
- Noah J. Parsons, First Lieutenant Co. A.

It is supposed each man had, on leaving the fort, thirty rounds of cartridges and caps, besides the extra allowance in the sacks. No doubt the average per man is about one hundred rounds. They also carried with them two barrels of pilot bread. As regards blankets or extra clothing, the little army had taken nothing more than each man had on at the time of departure, for the apartments of the fort were found strewn with garments of every description, on walking around them this morning. Trunks were left open, and jewelry, books, private letters, daguerotypes, &c., lay around in profusion and confusion.

Gen. Walker left behind him in the fort the entire hospital. This is composed of eight persons, as follows, viz: Dr. E. H. Newton, surgeon in charge; B. Johnson, hospital steward; Col. Thomas Henry, wounded by a pistol shot in the face; Charles Allen, secretary to general-in-chief, sick of fever; Walter Stanley, private, wounded in the arm; Henry Cooper, private, wounded in the leg; E. F. Conway, private, fever; and A. Dowe, private, fever. These persons felt rather queer when they found themselves the solitary inmates of this old fort and the solemn hour of midnight upon them. Few, if any, of them closed their eyes in slumber, and every noise, especially the bark of a dog, was imagined to be the announcement of the rapid approach of an armed and bloodthirsty enemy, intent upon our destruction. However, all was well, and after a long watch daylight broke upon us, and not a person, either friend or enemy, had entered the fort during the night.

At an early hour this morning Dr. Newton and Mr. Allen went with some haste to the acting British Consul, Mr. Wm. Mulhado, and in behalf of the entire party made application for British protection. As there was a man-of-war in port, the commander of which was Mr. Mulhado's official superior, he could not give us a positive answer until a consultation was had. He, however, promised to do all in his power for our welfare. In the meantime the boatmen of the Icarus came into the fort with a few marines and took possession of it, placing sentinels and interdicting all ingress and egress. At about ten o'clock this morning Commander Salmon came ashore to the fort, and was received by Dr. Newton and Mr. Allen. The following conversation then took place:

Commander S.—"Gentlemen, I understand that you have been left here by Mr. Walker, and that you desire the protection of the British flag."

N. and A. replied that such was the truth. Commander S. said, "I will extend the protection of the British flag over you if you will inform me what direction Mr. Walker has taken."

N. and A. replied: "We certainly desire protection for ourselves and those now in the hospital sick and wounded, but we do not know the direction of Gen. Walker's march." Commander S. then said that he understood that Mr. Walker's Secretary had been left behind in the hospital.

Mr. Allen remarked that he had acted as Secretary to General Walker.

Commander S. called the Secretary aside and questioned him closely as to Walker's plans and the direction of his march, but the Secretary could give no satisfactory replies. The Commander seemed particularly anxious to know whether Walker had gone into the interior or had taken to the coast for the purpose of embarking. He had remarked that he regretted very much that Mr. Walker had not accepted his terms, as he feared it would go very hard with him and his men if he attempted to make his way through the enemy's country. The Commander then remarked that those that those that had been left need apprehend no danger, as British protection should be extended to us. We were to be permitted to leave Truxillo whenever opportunity presented, and would be allowed to take our private baggage with us, but all arms or papers relating to Gen. Walker's expedition must be retained in the fort as public property.

**THE PROBABLE END OF THE EXPEDITION.**—The British brig Kate, Capt. Wm. Stevens, which brings us the above interesting correspondence, arrived at this port last evening, from Ruatan Island the 2d inst. She reports that the brig Favorita arrived at Port McDonald on the 31st, from Truxillo the same day, whence she brings the very latest intelligence from the mainland. It is to the following effect:

After leaving Truxillo, Walker retired down the coast in the direction of Cape Gracias. He had at that time (the 31st) 80 men, all well armed and in good spirits. On the 22d the enemy started out in pursuit, and the same day an engagement took place at a locality called "Cotton Tree," on the Roman river.

In this engagement one man (private Pomeroy) was killed and five men wounded, but none of them severely. Among them was Maj. Hoff, who was very badly disfigured with buck-shot; and private James J. Hogg, of this city, who received a gun shot in the arm. The wound, however, was not severe.

Gen. Walker was also personally assailed in the conflict, and received a slight wound in his face. The assailant was, however, shot down on the spot.

After the engagement, Walker continued to retire till the 25th, when he arrived at a place called Lima, abandoned mahogany works, where the inhabitants at first took to flight in great alarm, but were induced to return by the favorable representations of one of their number, under the advice of Walker.

At last accounts Walker was still at Lima, with seventy-six men in good fighting order. This was Sunday, the 26th, the very latest news received at Ruatan before the Kate left.

At that time also each man had about 100 rounds of cartridges, and was every other way well provided. It is believed that they made their way down the coast without further loss.

In addition to the above, we learn that the officer reported to be wounded at Truxillo was Col. Henry, of this city. He was wounded, however, in an affray which grew out of a private difficulty, and not in conflict with the Hondurans. The wound proved mortal, and it was he that was quietly buried in Truxillo.

We also learn that, in abandoning Truxillo, Walker left behind a large quantity of stores and provisions, which doubtless enabled the enemy to make a pursuit so vigorous and effective.

These are the very latest particulars we have by the brig Kate, and they are furnished to us from the most reliable and authoritative source. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the report of the very great destruction of his men, reducing his force from eighty to twenty-five, may turn out to be correct.