## FILIBUSTERISM IN AMERICA. Assistance to the Patriots in Mexico and South America.

THE TEXAS REVOLUTION. ATTEMPTS OF LOPEZ TO LIBERATE CUBA.

THE CONGRESS OF PANAMA IN 1826.

The Quitman and Paez Movements for Cuba and Venezuela.

Expeditions to Lower California and Sonora. History of Walker's Operations in Nicaragua,

&c. &c., &c., The remarkable changes that have taken place within a short time in some of the Isthmus coun-

tries of America, and the policy of our government towards them, marks an era in our political history. The treaty that has been negotiated with Nicaragua, bringing her virtually under the protection of the United States, is not only a new phase of our

own policy, but is destined to produce the most remarkable effects throughout Spanish America. Already Costa Rica is dissatisfied that her eister republic of Nicaragua should have preceded her in the developement of this protective policy; and we have before us the extraordinary spectacle of the President of the independent republic of Nicaragua publicly thanking the President of the United States

for an exercise of jurisdiction within her borders which, if exercised within our own territory, would have been considered an act of invasion of the rights of the State and subversive of its liberties. In view of this change a concise history of filibusterism will be interesting and instructive. The rise and progress of the great movement

southward which is developing itself with such remarkable rapidity in this country, is a thing little understood on this continent as well as in Europe. We propose to give a short sketch of the movements that have marked the popular intervention of tho several nations in the efforts of the Spanish American republics from the time of their first impulse towards revolution, and which are as follows:-

Year. 1. Miranda's Revolutionary Attempt on 180C Venezuela..... 2. Mina's Expedition to Mexico...... 1816-17 3. Filibusterism in Favor of the Greeks. . . 1823 4. Colombian Privateers and Commodore 182£ Porter.... 5. Congress of American Republics at 1826 Panama.... 6. Mexican Filibustering on Cuba...... 1828 7. The Texas Movement.................. 1933-36 8. Conspiracy of Lopez in Cuba...... 1847-48

9. First Attempt of Lopez from the U.S.. 1849 1850 10. The Cardenas Expedition..... in Mexico.....

11. Last Expedition and Death of Lopez... 1851 12. Caravajal's Movement in Mexico...... 1851-54 13. The Paez Expedition to Venezuela.... 1853 14. The Quitman Movement for Cuba...... 1652-3-4 15. Raousset de Boulbon and Zerman's 185416. Walker's Expedition to Lower Califor-1853 17. Walker's Filibuster Expedition in Nica-18. Crabbe's Expedition to Sonora...... 1856 It will not be necessary for us to refer to the efforts which were made in Europe under the enlightened administration of Canning to advance them in their cause, nor to refer to the scilish motives which induced England at that time to lend

all her energies in a surreptitious manner to sepa-

rate the Spanish colonies from the mother country.

But as the movement itself has been peculiarly an

American one, and its growth and developement is

now taking a wide spread influence in this country,

we propose by a short review of the principal facts

and features of it to show its course and object. The

first organized efforts here to assist the Spanish-

American republics were conducted by European

leaders, although individual contributions had been from time to time made in their behalf. Bolivar had visited this country on his return from Europe in the early part of the present century, to study our institutions and seek aid, but he did not carry out the great plans which then germinated in his mind until some years after. MIRANDA'S REVOLUTIONARY ATTEMPT ON VENEZUELA. It was in 1806 that Miranda, a native of Caraccas, in Venezuela, who had served in the Spanish army as a colonel, having failed in his endeavors to secure

assistance in England for the revolutionists in South

America, came to the United States. His efforts

here were, however, equally unsuccessful in obtain-

ing the co-operation of our government in his enter-

prise. He then undertook to fit out a small expedi-

tion with merely private resources. He procured a

ship called the Leander, to be manned and fitted out

at New York, and to proceed to St. Domingo, the ship having on board a number of volunteers, officered by himself. At St. Domingo he expected to be joined by the ship Emperor, with other men; but after the sailing of the Leander the government of the United States, which had thus far winked at the expedition, ordered the prosecution of two of his friends. The President (Jefferson) also issued a proclamation against hostile attempts upon the Spanish dominions. The accused parties were acquitted, but their prosecution prevented the detachment, about to be embarked in the ship Emperor, from joining in the enterprise. Miranda was, therefore, compelled

to proceed with the Leander and two schooners,

which he had chartered at St. Domingo. These

schooners were captured by Spanish craisers. The consequence was that although Miranda was furnish ed with some sloops and gunboats by the English Admiral in the West Indies, and effected a landing with his small army of five hundred volunteers at a. place called Vela de Coro, on the coast of Venezuela, in Augus, 1800, yet failing of any valuable support from the English, he was compelled to evacuate Coro, of which he had taken possession, and retire to the island of Trinidad without accomplishing any of the objects of the expedition. While on the Spanish Main Miranda issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Venezuela calling upon them to rally in the name of liberty; but they declined to respond. Some of the Americans who were taken prisoners by the Spaniards were shot. Those who escaped with Miranda returned to the United

States. One of the adventurers published an account of the expedition—a work which has now become extremely scarce—and the history of the enterprise, almost forgotten, has long since ceased to be an object of interest except to a few curious inquirers. General Miranda afterwards took part in the revolution of Venezuela, but having been taken prisoner he was sent to Spain, and died in prison in Cadiz in 1816. MINA'S EXPEDITION TO MEXICO. The next enterprise of this kind which was got up in the United States upon an extended scale was that of General Mina to assist in the revolution of Mexico. He was a Spaniard, and had served as a

guerrilla chief in the war in Spain against the

French, but becoming afterwards obnoxious to Fer-

dinand, he left the country, and finally reached

England. During his sojourn in England Mina

was treated with flattering attentions by the leading

ow could be struck against the tyranny of King the independence of Mexico, considered he was espousing a cause consonant with those principles of liberty for which he became an exile from his native land. Power and place might have been his if he had chosen to float in the eddy of court favor, but his character and principles forbade him. Defeated in his attempt to uphold the Cortes and the cause of Spanish freedom in Europe, he devoted himself to the cause of liberty in America.

direct to the Mexican coast, conceiving that the inhabitants generally would rise in favor: but altering his plan in consequence of part of his designs in Europe being frustrated, and some information that he received, he sailed from England for Chesapeake Bay in the month of May, 1816, accompanied by thirteen Spanish and Italian and two English officers. After a passage of forty-six days the ship arrived in Hampton Roads. The General disembarked at Norfolk, whence he proceeded to Baltimore, where the ship arrrived on the 3d of July. Mina here, made an arrangement for a fast sailing brig, pierced for guns, and purchased artillery, military stores, clothing, &c., for his army. The ship was prepared for passengers, and Mina visited Philadelphia and New York, where several Americans and Europeans volunteered their services and offered to accompany him. He was not desirous of augmenting his force except as to officers, being under the impression, as before remarked, that he would be joined by the natives on landing in Mexico. He learned that the patriots in Mexico who had risen against the royal government, maintained Btrong guerrilla forces, and that a small fortress near Vera Cruz was held by the patriot general, Guada-Iupe Victoria.

cleared for St. Thomas, took on board about two hundred passengers, under the direction of Colonel of the General. The ship left the Capes of Virginia er which had been bired by Mina, having on board a company of artillery, under Colonel Myers. The brig being ready for sea, General Mina and his staff embarked and sailed from Baltimore on the 27th of September. During his stay in that city the simplicity and modesty of his demeanor, the honesty of his transactions, and his youth and gentlemanly deportment gained him the esteem and sympathy of a considerable portion of its society.

On arriving at Port au Prince, Ifina was received with attention by Petion, then President of Hayti, who afforded him every assistance in his power. The expedition sailed from Port au Prince, and effected a landing at Galveston, in Texas.

Among the American officers under Mina, were Colonels Young and Perry, both of whom had been distinguished in the service of the United States. Both these officers lost their lives in Mexico during this campaign. The attention of General Mina was directed to the organization of his regiments at Galveston. Officers were appointed to the different corps which it was expected would be filled up. Soon after the descent was made, Commodore Aury. who held a commission in the service of the Mexican patriots as. Governor of Texas and General in the army, had a force of two hundred troops under him at Galveston, for the invasion of Texas; but he declined uniting with Mina. Colonel Perry, who commanded a body of one hundred Americans under Aury, determined to quit the service of the latter,

Mina having himself visited New Orleans on busi ness, embarked his small force of about three hunlanding was effected on the 15th of April, Mexico. It is sufficient to add that the second meet-1817. A printing press was established and ling of the Congress never took place. the General's manifesto published. About two hundred natives in a few days afterwards joined | Nations at Panama was to drive the Spanish powe the army of Mina; among these were two royalist | from Cuba and Porto Rico, thus destroying its las officers. Colonel Perry, the American officer we | hold upon the New World. In connection with the have mentioned, and who was at the battle of New | movements abroad secret societies of many kinds Orleans, became discontented with Mina's prospects | were organized in Cuba, all fostering opposition to and movements, and, with fifty of his men, left the | the government. There were "Free Masons," "Carinvading army with the intention of returning to the | bonari," "Ring Men," "Communists" and others; United States. He marched along the coast towards | but a society called the "Sons of Bolivar" was most Matagorda, where he expected to meet boats for a | widely extended and most feared by the authoriconveyance. Near Matagorda he fell in with a body | ties. Vives, who was at that time Captain General, of two hundred Spanish cavalry. The Americans | unable to cope with them by force, employed cuncombatted against this superior force until every | ning. Agents were found who, assuming the mask man on their side was killed except Perry. The of conspirators, penetrated the most hidden secrets Colonel then put a pistol to his own head and terminated his existence.

Crittenden, who left Lopez on his second expedition, put an end to his life to avoid being taken prisoner

by the enemy.

interior of the country. The spirit of independence, pared in Carthagena by the government of New which before this was greatly on the wane, was now | Granada; but it was stopped in consequence of the renewed. On the 6th of June Mins encountered a | decided opposition of the American government, body of the royalists, and routed them. He | communicated through its diplomatic agents. continued his march with rapidity, and gained another victory over a greatly superior force on the 15th of June. . In this action the patriot leador proved himself to be as skilful as he was brave. and acquired the highest confidence of his followers. In this engagement, which was called the battle of Peotillos, he had only one hundred and seventy men, pel the Spanish government. A secret society, havwhile the enemy had seventeen hundred, of whom | ng its centre in Mexico, was formed under the name eleven hundred were cavalry. Mina's loss in killed and wounded was fifty-six men. Had he after this of the "Black Eagle," and its ramifications were exreigners he commanded, it was believed that he might have marched directly on the city of Mexico. After thirty days merch, during which his army had gone over a distance of two hundred and twenty leagues, Mina reached Sombrero, a fortress of the patriots, where he was warmly welcomed. The number he had with him when he reached this place was 209, of whom twenty-five were wounded. The patriot force with which he formed a junction at Sombrero was about 300.

The Viceroy of Mexico organized an army of five thousand men to march against Mina, a large part of which attacked the fort held by the patriots. They were, however, repulsed, but continued the siege for several days, during which the patriots performed prodigies of valor. Colonel Young was killed on the ramparts, and fell while the royalists | demands and exactions of the central power of that | between Lopez and the members of a Junta of Cuwere retreating before his troops. He was an officer | republic. The first American settler of Texas was of great bravery and skill, and highly esteemed by Mina, his officers and men. He had been a Lieutenant Colonel in the 29th regiment of the United States Infantry. The fort was finally taken by the | give grants of land to actual settlers for the purpose Spanish troops, and of the 209 who entered it with Mina only 50 escaped. Those who were taken prisoners were shot by order of the royalist general. Mina, who had left the fort for the purpose of obtaining succor and supplies, remained for several days in the neighborhood, with a small body of

He proceeded to Los Remedios, a patriot fortress, in which was a body of 1,400 peasantry, besides women and children. It was the headquarters of Padre Torres, a patriot leader. Mina here took the: command of a body of nine hundred cavalry, and Ballied cut to harass the royalists. This force was devolved the task which he had left unfinished, and afterwards increased, and Mina for a long time kept under him a small band of emigrants were conducted up a guerrilla warfare, with which he had been so: familiar in Spain. After a most remarkable series of exploits Mina was surprised while on a visit to a . In a few years the colony became quite prosperfriend, and separated from his troops. He was shot on the 11th of November, 1817, by order of the Viceroy of Mexico. Thus perished this gallant man. In the 28th year of his age. His short but brilliant mareer entitles him to a distinguished place among Those heroes who have died in the cause of

MODORE PORTER.

secure their independence were largely seconded in | boundaries, and were obliged to return. This conthe United States, more particularly after the war, I duct on the part of Mexico was simply the develope- | Cuben Junta of New York was final, and he pro- | English language and our institutions and laws.

English gentlemen attached to the cause of freedom, officer had been tried by a United States Court Marcenable him to prosecute an enterprise he had been | tial for an alleged violation of or non-compliance with the instructions of the Sccretary of the Navy, and | had suspended for a period of six months. Unwilling, the however, to remain inactive, he took advantage of the opportunity presented to enter the Mexican sersedinand. Mina, in drawing his sword in favor of | vice, and, aided by the Colombian and Mexican privateers, he drove the Spanish commerce from the

Vera Cruz and Carthagena were the great centres of the operations of this fleet, and they extended opposition that nothing could subdue. Resolved to their croises all through the Caribbean sea and the Gulf of Mexico, hovering continually upon the coast of Cuba, and frequently making descents upon the unarmed towns. In proportion as the Spanish commerce disappeared from the ocean, many of the worst of these privateers extended their depredations upon the peaceful traders of other nations. The first operations of this kind Mina had originally intended to proceed were those of the well known Lafitte, who had his lease of those who had been imprisoned, and, driving the expedition remained there during the whole of the well known Lafitte, who had his lease of those who had been imprisoned, and, driving the expedition remained there during the whole of centre of action at Barataria, on the coast of Louisiana, where his operations were broken up by the American government and himself and companions taken prisoners to New Orlcans. Several of his vessels escaped, and afterwards, joined by others of his companions, founded that horde of pirates upon the coast of Cuba that afterwards grew up to such a fearful extent.

FILIBUSTERISM IN FAVOR OF THE GREEKS. The efforts of the Greeks to obtain their independence elicited great sympathy in this country, and in 1823 a plan was started by General Felix Hueston to go to their aid with a party of chivalrons spirits from this continent. This gentleman made extensive preparations, and obtained the highest letters of recommendation, commending his gallantry and the cause he was engaged in, from President Adams, Henry Clay, who was at that time Secretary State, Mr. Forsyth, Daniel Webster, General Lafayette, who was then visiting the United States, and many others. All of these gentlemen were perfectly well aware that the plans of General Hueston were to take men and material aid from the port of New York. Large amounts of money were lected among the people as a proof of their practical sympathy for the Greeks. For reasons which have never been made public, General Hueston desisted from his enterprize, although in it he had the countenance of the highest in the land.

On the 25th of August, 1816, the ship having | THE CONGRESS OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT PANAMA.

The efforts of the Spanish-American States to ob-Count de Routh. Mina remained to go in the brig. | tain foreign assistance in their war with the mother which was not ready, and the ship was ordered to | country did not cease with the failure of previous proceed to Port au Prince, there to await the arrival | expeditions. In 1824 the following plan for a general Congress of American nations was brought foron the 1st of September, in company with a schoon- | ward by Bolivar, who had by this time become the most prominent character in the struggle for South American independence:-

"The objects of the confederation are to complete the independence of the New World by expelling the foreign forces that still occupy certain points; to adjust existing differences between some of the American States, and to facilitate the emigration of those who are disposed to abandon Europe and settle on this side of the Atlantic-

"The General Congress to be composed of three deputies from each free State, and to be organized in any part of the Floridas that the United States may designate. An expedition to be forthwith fitted out against the Island of Cuba with the com bined forces of the confederation. Those forces to consist of six ships of war from each of the three principal nations—that is to say: the United States, Mexico and Colombia; three from Buenos Ayres, Peru and Chile, and one from St. Domingo. The number of troops from each of the principal Powers to be three thousand men, and from the others in

"An amphictionic council to be afterwards formed in Havana, which, in case of emergency, shall name a general to command the forces of the confederation, though the election of one may be left alternately to each of the States—that is to say: the United States, Mexico, Colombia," &c., &c., &c.

Many of the States passed resolutions approving

of the object of the Congress of Panama, and it caused a violent and long continued discussion in Congress. The government of the United States declined to become a party to the proposed Congress at Panama, but appointed a complimentary commis sion to go there and announce to the Assembly its determination. This commission was composed of Richard C. Anderson, at that time United States Minister to the republic of Colombia, John Sergeant, and join Mina, which he did, after a quarrel with of Philadelphia, and William B. Rochester, of New York. In consequence of the position taken by the government of the United States in order to prevent any evil consequences that might result from an invasion of the Island of Cuba, together with other dred men from Galveston for Soto la Marina, at | causes, no action was taken by this Congress, and it the mouth of the river Santander, where a adjourned to meet at Tacubaya, near the city of

It will be seen that the object of the Congress o of these societies, and in some instances even became their chiefs. Through these means the gov-This movement of Perry is very similar to that of | ernment directed the movements of the conspirators against itself, and the Captain General became the with the same number of men, and endeavored to | chief conspirator. The "Sons of Bolivar" were seget back to the United States in boats. He was | lected to be made an example of, and by advising captured at sea and executed, with all his men, at | and precipitating their movements the chief con-Havana. The end of Perry's career reminds us of spirators were all caught in a well devised net, on the that of Col. Pragay, who also died by his own hand | eve of rising in open rebellion. Many of the parties in the same way, rather than fall into the hands of | implicated, including several officers of the army, were the Spaniards. Col. Pragay, it will be remembered, | banished or sent prisoners to Spain. One officer, Gaswas a Hungarian, and one of the leaders of the ill- par Antonio Rodriguez, was pushed into pronouncing fated expedition to Cuba under Lopez, and it is said | in favor of independence at Matanzas, where complete measures for the suppression of the movement had been secretly taken. The affair consequently ex-On the 24th of May, 1817, with the small force of | ploded, and Rodriguez succeeded in getting on board only three hundred and eight men, General Mina | a Colombian privateer in the offing. In connection commenced his, march from Soto la Marina for the with these movements an expedition was partly pre-

MEXICAN FILIBUSTERING ON CUBA. The Tacubaya Convention of American Republics having fallen through, efforts were made in Mexico to revive the revolutionary feeling in Cuba and exaction a thousand instead of the small band of fo- i itended through a large portion of Cuba. The movement was very early discovered by the Spanish government, which succeeded in arresting one of the agents, who came from Mexico, with important papers, and many arrests were made. Some of the parties were sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to imprisonment, and the whole thing was quashed.

THE TEXAS MOVEMENT. The overthrow of Mexican dominion and author Americans, who either had settled in that State, or upon the island, which should assist countrymen against what they regarded as the unjust ernment there. Dissension, however, arose Moses Austin, a native of Connecticut, who obtained from Iturbide anthority as colonizing contractor to of encouraging emigration to that fertile region. He also procured the additional encouragment of freedom from taxes and duties on goods imported into the territory. With these inducements he returned to the United States with the intention of organizing a company of settlers; but the labors he had already endured in carring out his designs had proved too much for his physical energies, and he sank under them soon after his return. To his son Stephen was to their new home in the valley of the Colorado. cis, and the population received large accessions to that State issued an order for the arrest of Lieutetheir number from the United States. Up to the year.1830 they met with no obstacle to their onward progress, and but for the action of the Mexican .Congress, which passed a law prohibiting emigration from this country, they might have continued THE COLOMBIAN PRIVATEERS AND COM- still longer in their career of improvement. A number of emigrants who had left their homes to join The efforts of the Spanish-American colonies to the settlement were refused permission to cross the

wanting to bring them into open hostility. The Texans complained of this new order of things as a violation of faith, and the refusal of the government to recede from its action aroused a spirit of enforce obedience to its authority, the government arrested some of the leading colonists, abolished the official acts of the authorities, and committed other butrages upon the people. The Texans were now fully aroused, and determined to be their own rulers. Organizing an armed force, they compelled the reout the garrisons, took possession of all the Mexican forts in the territory.

In 1833 a Convention of the colonists was held at San Felipe, for the purpose of forming a State constitution. A memorial drawn up by this body, and asking permission to establish a State government, was presented by Austin to the Mexican Congress. The reception of Austin was rather unfavorable, and fearing that his mission would not be successful, he wrote back to that effect, advising the colonists to right themselves. Information in regard to this letter having reached Mexico, Austin was arrested and thrown into prison, where he remained till September, 1835. In March of that year a new Texas Legislature was elected, and an act was passed for the benefit of several speculators authorizing the sale of some vacant lands. The act was disapproved of by Santa Anna, who ordered the forcible breaking up of the Legislature and the imprisonment of its members. General Cos was entrusted with the execution of this order. The settlers now resolved on absolute independence, took up arms once more, and seized several important fortresses, among which was the Alamo. The first struggle of the revolution took place at Gonzales, where the Mexicans were re-

In October the Texans had over six hundred men in the field and were victorious in all their engagements. A battle was fought at Concepcion by one hundred Texans against a greatly superior Mexican force, in which the latter were de feated with a loss of one hundred in killed and wounded. The year 1835 crowned the Texan arms with success, but the year following they lost every advantage they had gained. General Houston was at the head of the army, and was generally censured as the cause of the disasters and defeats which the Texans suffered. Fort after fort was taken from them or yielded up, and the army, which in 1835 had driven the Mexicans out of the territory, was now in its turn forced to retreat through the want of resolution in its general. A reinforcement of a thousand volunteers with arms and ammunition arrived from the United States, but up to the battle of San Jacinto the reverses of the colonists continued. The Alamo had again exchanged possessors, and was now in the bands of Mexicans, and the Texan garrison of Fort Goliad, numbering about three hundred men, were massacred in cold blood, after giving up their arms on condition of being sent back to the United States. General Houston, who adopted the idea that he must fall back to the Red River, continued retreating before the forces of Santa Anna until President Burnet wrote to him that he must fight, and sent Gen. Rusk, who was then Secretury of War, to see that he did so. Pausing in his retreat, Gen. Houston exclaimed, "Let the responsibility rest on those who urge me prematurely into battle," and on the 21st of April the battle of San Jacinto was fought. The rout of the Mexicans was complete, although Houston, having received a slight wound, endeavored to stop the fight, exclaiming, "I am wounded-halt! Glory enough has been gained and blood enough shed for one day." General Rusk and the other officers, who saw that to obey his command would change victory to defeat, pushed on and the Mexicans were closely pursued by Lamar's cavalry. Santa Anna himself was captured, and subsequently sent to the United States and placed at liberty. It is worthy of remark that General Quitman, whose name has subsequently been so much connected with these movements, reached the Texan army three days after the battle of San Jacinto was fought he having marched across the country from Natchez with a body of reinforcements. As the war had been just closed by the capture of Santa Anna, he returned to

CONSPIRACY OF LOPEZ IN CUBA. The next movement of the filibusters in chronological order, was the attempt to effect a revolution in Cuba and establish an independent government, which should lead afterwards to the admission of that island into the American Union, after the manner of Texas. The prime mover in initiating this scheme was General Narciso Lopez. He was a native of Venezuela, where at the early age of fourteen some cruelties practised by the patriot troops upon members of his family, induced him to join the Spanish army. Even at this tender age he was noted for the audacity of his character, and his bold

feats soon brought him promotion. After the success of the patriot arms he went with the rest of the Spanish forces to Cuba, and subsequently to Spain. His career presents no points of interest until the breaking out of the Carlist war in 1805, when the same reckless bravery which he had exhibited in Venezuela brought him still further promotion. He returned to Cuba, and for some years held various offices there, the last of which was Governor of Trinidad and Commander-in-Chief of the Central Department. It was subsequent to this, while residing on a small estate near Cienfuegos, that he began, in the winter of 1847 and the spring of 1848, to mature a plan for revolutionizing the island. These movements becoming suspected by the government, an adjutant was sent from Havana to Cienfuegos, with orders to bring him under arres to the capital. On reaching Cienfuegos he mission known to the Governor, who sent a note to Lopez, asking him to come into town, as he wished to see him. Lopez had received advices which led him to suspect the true purpose of this conference; and taking horse, instead of riding into town, rode directly across the island to Cardenas—a distance of some eighty miles. Finding no vessel about to depart for the United States, he continued his flight to Matanzas-some twelve leagues further-and got on board of a vessel bound to Bristol, R. L. With his departure from Cuba, the revolutionary schemes falling through there, were transferred to the United

When the war in Mexico was drawing to a close, and it was supposed that the army would be disbanded there, negotiations were entered into between certain parties in Cuba and General Worth for ten thousand men from Vera Cruz to Cuba, with the design of overturning the Spanish government. The determination of the government of the United States to disband, the troops at their respective homes broke up this scheme.

FIRST ATTEMPT OF LOPEZ FROM THIS COUNTRY.

Lopez established himself in New York, and soon gathered round him a number of Cubans, who carried rity in Texas was accomplished by Mexicaus and on the plans for landing a filibuster force went there for the purpose of assisting their fellow revolutionists to overthrow the Spanish govbans which had been formed. On this occurrence Genera Lopez transferred his headquarters to the South and proceeded to prepare what has since been known as the Round Island expedition. During the month of August, 1849, between four and five hundred men were collected at a little island west of the mouth of Mobile Bay, and they were there being organized into an expedition against Cuba. In connection with this enterprise several steamships were employed in New York for transportation, but previous to their departure the steamers Sea Gull and Cleopatra were seized and their participation in the expedition prevented. General Taylor issued a proclamation warning all persons against embarking in hostile expeditions against friendly countries, and the flect in the Gulf of Mexico was ordered to blockade the expeditionists at Round Island. This was done by Lieutenants Totten and Randolph, the latter of whom issued a proclamation to that effect. Round Island being within the jurisdiction of the State of Mississippi, the Governor of nant Randolph for having committed a violation of the rights of sovereignty of the State in blockading a portion of it. The result of all this was that the expedition was broken up, and J. Li. O'Sullivan, now Minister to Portugal, and other parties, were tried in New York for an infringement of the neutrality laws. They were, however, acquitted.

> THE CARDENAS EXPEDITION. After the breaking up of the Round Island expedition the breach between General Lopez and the

men, and particularly by a prominent nobleman | with England, by the fitting out of a great number | ment of a feeling of enmity which she had for some | ceeded to get up a new expedition from New Ordistinguished for his attachment to the cause of of privateers to operate against the Spanish com- years entertained towards the colonists, and which leans. In view of the difficulty that had been expefreedom. By this nobleman Mins was made ac merce. In these movements Baltimore was the fo- the British government did all in its power to rienced in the last attempt by having the point of President of the republic of Venezuela, was driven quainted with General Scott, of the United States | cus of activity, and in a few years it embraced with- strengthen. The difference in language, manners organization within the territory of the United army, then on a visit to England. He was also fur- in its limits many of the most active of our navy and customs also tended greatly to widen the breach | States, it was determined to select a place not within nished with a ship, arms and military stores by some officers, among whom was Commodore Porter. This octween the two people, and pretext was not long its jurisdiction. In accordance with this plan six handred men, divided into three equal divisions, Forgetful of the compact which they were embarked for the Island of Mugeres, off the colonists, coast of Yucatan. The steamer Creole was purestablished Ous- chased to convey them from that island to the coast tom Houses and posted troops along the frontiers. of Cuba. Early in May she departed from New Orleans, and on the 15th of that month the expedition was embarked from Mugeres for its destination. Proceeding along the Gulf coast, the expedition landed during the night of the 19th at the town of Cardenas, where a sharp resistance was made by the Governor, who fortified himself in the stone bouse in which he resided. The delay caused by this operation broke up the plan of Lopez, which was to have embarked his expedition on the railroad train for Matanzas, and to take that city by surprise. The inhabitants abandoned the town, and the expedition remained there during the whole of 1855. board the Creole, and departed for Key West, at which place they arrived the next day, narrowly escaping capture by the Spanish war steamer l zarro, which was in pursuit. This ship had been to the Island of Mugeres, and captured the Susan Loud and another vessel which had taken portions of the expedition to that island; but finding that Lopez had already departed, immediately proceeded to Havana, where she learned that he was at Matanzas At Key West the whole expedition was dissolved. The vessel of Lopez was seized by order of the United States government, and he was afterwards arrested at Savannah for a violation of the neutrali ty laws. He was, however, acquitted, in the absence of the requisite evidence, and an attempt which was afterwards made by the United States at thorities at New Orleans to secure his con viction was equally unsuccessful.

> Although defeated in his first effort for the independence of Cuba, he was not discouraged, and after his acquittal proceeded in the work of organization with his usual energy. He was satisfied that the creoles in the other parts of the island were more reliable than those of Cardenas, and the correspondence which he kept up with some of the most prominent assured him of liberal supplies, both of men and money, when he should make his next descent. The experience of the Cardenas expedition was, however, but ill calculated to inspire the American filibusters with any confidence that the creoles would fulfil their promises, and they therefore awaited some action on their part before they would again consent to enlist in their cause. The creole leaders were informed of this determination, and replied that they would themselves take the initiative this time. July was fixed upon as the time for the contemplated rising, and a declaration of independence was to be read at some time between the 1st and 4th of that month. On the 3d of July the first movement was made near the town of Puerto Principe, by Joaquin de Aguero y Sanchez, at the head of a small force

LAST EXPEDITION AND DEATH OF LOPEZ.

of creoles, and a cry was raised of "Libertydeath to the Spaniard." Out of four hundred | persed. who were expected to join him, not more than fifteen did so, and being attacked by a superior force of the Spanish troops, before they could retreat they were routed and their leader taken prisoner. A small body of creoles continued an organized opposition to the Spanish government in the hills about Las Tunas, in a night attack upon which town two parties of them encountered each other and fought in the dark. After a few weeks they were entirely dispersed and many of them captured and executed. A similar movement was attempted in the vicinity of Trinidad, but it resulted in nothing more than publishing a pronunciamiento

and their dispersion. Three of the leaders here were In the meantime Lopez, who had been informed of

these risings and their reported successes, made im mediate preparations to join them. The Pampero which was employed by him for the transportation of the filibusters, started for Cuba with Lopez and four hundred and eighty men, the utmost she could carry with safety. At Key West Lopez received a lette from a supposed friend in Havana, but who was real ly in the pay of the Spanish government. His con respondent stated that Pinas del Rio was the best point to land at, as nearly the whole of the Vuelta de Abajo had risen. Not suspecting the treachery of his pretended friend, Lopez altered his course, which he had previously intended to direct to Puerto Principe, and in so doing committed a most fatal error—terribly fatal to himself and those who were associated with him. Landing at Morillo at night, he sent Captain Lewis, the commander of the Pampero,

to Florida for reinforcements, and having detached

Col. Crittenden with fifty men to take charge of some

provisions and arms, he set out for Las Posas. The town he found had been abandoned, and the day after his arrival he had an engagement with six hundred of the Spanish troops, who were defeated. After the battle of Las Posas, although the Spanish forces were entirely demoralized, doubt and dissension seemed to take possession of the filibusters Crittendon had not come up from the coast with the baggage, and they had no information of the number of troops in their vicinity. Lopez ordered an advance upon the town of Bahia Honda, two leagues distant, under Colonel Blumenthal, but the advanced guard after proceeding about half a mile refused to go on and returned to the village. Then it was that Lopez determined to take to the mountains and wait the arrival of reinforcements. Colonel Pragay, who had been badly wounded in the battle, is said to have shot himself with his own pistol as he lay in the verandah of one of the houses. Troops continued to pour into that section of the country from Havana till the locality where Lopez was had been surrounded by three separate divisions numbering between three and four thousand men. His retreat soon became a flight, without baggage and without ammunition, except what they carried on their backs. The men very soon became disheart ened, and many of them threw away their muskets. Crossing the hilly country that here divides the island, they descended upon the plain of the southern coast at a coffee estate that formerly belonged to the wife of General Lopez, and situated about two leagues from Candalaria. Here a bullock was killed, and while the men were proceeding to prepare their breakfast, they were attacked by a column of Spanish troops under General Enna, who had been sent down to guard that side of the island. The filibusters formed behind a stone wall and the buildings of the estate, and as the Spanish troops exhibited great reluctance in making the attack General Enna endeavored to hasten them on by his example and words. Finding his exertions of no avail, he called to a small body guard of seventeen dragoons, to follow him, and with this body he charged up the straight road leading to the wall where the filibusters were posted. As he advanced upon the gate he was received with a volley in which every man, except the General and his aid, was brought to the ground. The wounded horses turning, fell upon the infantry and threw them into disorder,

the purpose of taking an expedition of from five to and the troops, panic stricken, retreated, and continued their retreat to Candalaria. General Enna was wounded in the abdomen and died on his way to Havana. On the retreat of the Spanish troops, the filibusters themselves took up the line of retreat into the mountains, where they continued wandering for some days, the cordon of Spanish troops being drawn closer and closer around the locality. One or two slight encounters took place, but the band gradually melted away, till finally they were entirely broken up. General Lopez was captured and taken to Havana, where he was garroted on the 1st of

> Crittenden, who had endeavored to get off the island in boats which he found apon the shore, was captured, with fifty of his men, and taken to Hareached there before he arrived, and the whole body was condemned to death and shot.

CARAVAJAL'S MOVEMENT IN MEXICO.

During the year 1851 great discontent grew up in Mexico against the government of General Arista, and in October of that year General Caravajal prenounced at Saltillo, in Nueva Leon, against his government. He invited the co-operation of some Texas leaders and Colonel John E. Ford and General Wheat joined him, and at one time he had as many as three hundred Texans in his ranks. He attacked and took the town of Saltillo, and then extended his operations to Matamoros, his great desire being to hold a port, so that he could establish a tariff for the collection of revenue. The chief of Matamoros, which was made on the 21st of No | New York for the purpose, purchased a cargo of | Granada, leaving Rivas in possession of the enemy. vember, and on the 23d he had obtained possession; arms, and sent it round Cape Horn to the west | The Costa Ricans, on the other hand, not only lost a of the greater portion of the city. On that day a coast of Mexico. The agents who were sent to Cali- large proportion of their forces in the battle, but fire broke out, and the Custom House and a large | fornia were somewhat; more successful, and a con- | were immediately afterward scourged by cholera. and his forces were ultimately obliged to retreat. United States, named Zerman, to take an expedition forced to retreat into their own territory, with the by most of the Americans who had joined them. Caravajal then retired to private life, and took no Delays that had occurred in the negotiation, in Costa Rica; and for a time the energies of the people of Texas, he made little impression upon the movements of the day. He is now editing a small paper, called El Pueblo, at the town of Camargo, near the frontier of Texas. Caravajal was educated

THE PAEZ EXPEDITION TO VENEZUELA.

In the latter part of 1853, General Paez, formerly came to the United States. After several attempts to get up a revolution against Monagas in Venezuela, he determined to carry out his plans by an expedit tion from this country. A part of the means were gathered, and the steam propeller Ben Franklin and bark Caroline Augusta were armed and fitted out with an equipment in the port of New York, and | Spanish-America are got up. sent to St. Thomas to wait for the combination of the expedition. They remained in that port a long time, but the expedition did not succeed in getting ) off from here in consequence of a want of funds! General Paez visited Santa Anna, in Mexico, in the hope of obtaining assistance from him; but the difficulties of this leader were already crowding upon him there, and he was not able to extend any. The expedition was accordingly broken up, and the Ben Franklin finally returned to the United States; are spring of 1854 a revolution was organized against riving at Norfolk, where, it is generally supposed, his government, headed by Don Francisco Castillon, she brought the fever which desolated that city in

THE QUITMAN MOVEMENT FOR CUBA ...

During the year 1852 the Cubans again began to move in this country, and a revolutionary junta was formed in New York. Their labors were first restricted in a great measure to the gathering of means . rem Cuba for the purpose of carrying an expedition to that island. Having collected a large amount of money, they sought an American leader for the enterprise, and after long negotiations General Quitman finally accepted that position from them. The plan adopted was to take a force of between three. and four thousand men to Cuba, which should receive the first shock of the attack by the Spanish troops on the revolutionists and form the nucleus for a Cuban army to achieve the independence of theisland. The labors of preparation were continued during the years 1853 and 1854, many causes rising from time to time to delay the movement. In the latter part of 1854 these seemed to be almost entirely surmounted and the expedition was confident of getting off in a very short time. The plan was to send to some point out of the country and at different times the arms, ammunition, equipments and men who were to take part in the movement, so as not to infringe the strict letter of the neutrality laws of this country. The policy of the Cabinet of General Pierce was supposed to be favorable to it so long as a strict observance of the laws was kept; but circumstances arose before the material operations of the expedition had been carried out, which brought the opposition of the government into full and active play. At the same time dissensions occurred among. the members of the Cuban Junta, and a large portion of the resources was secretly diverted to an effort for carrying out a small expedition under other guidance and through a different channel. These things de layed for a long time the Quitman movement and finally resulted in its breaking up. A large body men who had been already gathered in the South were disbanded and the steam transportation which had been engaged for the operation was withdrawn from the point to which it had been sent. Two shiploads of arms and ammunition that were destined for this enterprise have since formed a prominent object of litigation in the courts New York and Mobile. General Quitman resigned to the Cuba Junta the powers which they had conferred upon him, and after his withdrawal from the cause the Junta itself very scon broke up and dis-

WALKER'S EXPEDITION TO LOWER CALI-

FORNIA. was engaged, and at the head of which he was placed, was for the separation of Lower California from Mexico, and its organization as an independent de main to declare the State free and independent, the plan of the expedition in which Guardiola elect civil officers, raise troops, negotiate treaties, was defeated by Walker at Virgin Bay, on the 3d &c., &c. The expedition landed at Cape St. Lucas | September, 1855. on the 28th of October, from which they proceeded As soon as General Corral, who was in command fornia. Here they remained till November 6, when | pital on the 13th of October, 1855. it was determined to remove the scat of government | Walker's capture of Granada resulted in the sursent by the Mexican government to supersede Espi- government was recognized by Mr. Wheeler, United who had been sent on shore to procure wood, a fire | gua, but the calm which succeeded the storm was co had failed to develope the resources of night after the treaty of peace, he was led out to of the dog in the manger, by "keeping others from | and alienated the masses of the Nicaraguan people ate." On the 20th of December, 1853, a reinforce- | they have not ceased to regard Walker and his assoarrived from San Francisco on board the bark Anita, try. The forces of Walker at the beginning of the at Fort McKibbin, to which the seat of government | year 1856 had increased to 750 men-made up of had been transferred. At Encinada they joined reckless adventurers from all the large cities. Major General Walker, where an engagement took place | Louis Schlessinger, who had figured in one of the with the Mexicans, in which the latter were routed. | Cuban expeditions, and who, it is said, was Here they remained till the 12th of February, 1854, in the Hungarian revolution, joined Walker when being short of provisions Walker set out with | in Granada, and was subsequently sent to a hundred and forty men in search of food. A guard | Costa Rica to negotiate a treaty of peace of twelve men was left behind with the sick and I with that government. His appointment proved wounded, but nine of the twelve deserted. It fortu- | very injudicious, as he proved to be both incapable nately happened that the United States steamer | and destitute of courage. The Costa Rican govern-Columbus was at Encinada at the time of Walker's | ment issued a proclamation on the 1st of March, dedeparture, and the sick, wounded and disaffected | claring war against Nicaragua, and ordering Schleswere taken on board of her and conveyed to singer to take his departure from San Jose, the San Francisco. There were forty altogether. The | capital, within six hours. Walker took up the chalattempt of Walker to maintain himself and lenge of Costa Rica, and entrusted to Schlessinger the pseudo government which he had established, the command of the army to operate against that had proved a total failure, and as there were no | State. more reinforcements arriving, and a large number of lation of the nentrality laws. The surrender took | shot. The latter part of the sentence he evaded by place at San Diego on the 8th of May, 1854. He desertion. was subsequently tried at San Francisco, but ac- It was on the 18th of the preceding month that movement acted in co-operation with Governor Gandara, of Bonora, who, for reasons of his own, afterwards denied the fact, and operated against him.

RAOUSSET DE BOULBON AND ZERMAN'S OPERATIONS IN MEXICO.

After the failure of Walker's expedition to Lower California and Sonora, parties in the City of Mexico who, for reasons of their own, have long entertained a desire to get possession of certain rich mining districts there, determined to fit out another expedition and obtain it by force. A Prench adventurer, known vana. The news of the death of General Enna had as Count Raousset de Boulbon, was found in Califor nia to suit their purposes, and they supplied him with money. He prepared a small expedition to Sonora. Failing in his first attempt, he withdrew to California, and obtaining more funds, and encouragement from the City of Mexico, he started on his second expedition.

In 1854, when General Alvarez determined to pronounce against Santa Anna, and the Plan of Ayutla several leaders in different parts of Mexico to obtain assistance from the United States. Some of them came to New York, others went to New Orleans, by the Costa Rican army under Mora. President of others to Texas, and others again were sent to San Francisco. From the Atlantic side no expedition to Mexico. The foreign subjects who formed a part of Nicaragua. of the force accepted their liberation as an act of

right of their cause, refused to accept suything as a grace, and demanded a trial before the courts. This was carried on for more than a year, until recently, after appealing from court to court, it has been decided by the highest tribunal in Mexico that the Zerman expedition was not a filibustering expedition. Zerman, who had been promised the pest of Admiral in the Mexican navy, having been recently acquitted, has stated his intention to publish a pamphlet giving the original documents and a true account of the whole affair. If this pamphlet is published it will be an instructive essay upon the manner in which nearly all, if not all, the filibustering expeditions to

WALKER'S FILIBUSTER EXPEDITIONS IN NICARAGUA.

To understand the origin of Walker's first filibus.

ter expedition into Nicaragua, it will be necessary to

go Eack as far as the year 1654. Its President at

that time was Don Fruto Chamorro, who was the

representative of the conservative party. In the

formerly Cabinet Minister, and General Maximo

Jerez, who assumed military command of the insurgents. In May, 1854, a battle was fought, the result of which was the defeat of Chamorro and his army and the occupation by the revolutionists of the city of Leon, a town next in importance to: Granada, the capital. Thenceforth there were two-governments in the republic-Chamorro, the actual de jure President, governed in Granada, and Castillou governed in Leon. For some ten or twelves months this tate of things continued. At length the Chamorristas were besieged in Granada, which was defended by their President for several months. Chamorro, however, died on the 12th of March, 1855, and the Presidency passed into the hands of Don Jose Maria Estrada. An attempt was made during his administration to reconcile the contending parties, but it proved unsuccessful, and the internecine strife continued. It was in this condition of things that Castillon was induced to propose to Gol. Wm. Walker to come to the aid of the revolutionary or democratic party of Nicaragua. It is almost needless to add that he accepted the invitation. An arrangement was made with Castillon, by which he was to receive a commission as general in the Nicaraguan army, and a grant of 58,000 acres of land. He now entered the service of the democratic party. and sailed from San Francisco in the brig Vesta, with fifty-six men, some of whom had been with him in Lower California. The idea of inviting Walker was supported by the Nicaragua Transit Company in New York and San Francisco, whose design was, through his agency, to seize upon the Nicaraguan route and thus prevent the taxation to which they had been hitherto subjected by the government of Nicaragua. They accordingly furnished a part of the means of fitting out the expedition from San Francisco. Before his arrival Castillon died of cholera. The other President, Estrada, had recently been assassinated in a local outbreak. The party landed on the shores of Nicaragua at the close of May, 1855, and on the 29th of that month they came near being exterminated at Rivas, a town of considerable importance on the lake. As it was, they lost ten men killed and nine wounded, and after a difficult and disastrous retreat northward, they arrived at Realeon the Pacific coast. This attack by Walker on the town of Rivas bid fair to have been the last of his exploits in Nicaragua. It was said to have been a rash and ridiculous attempt made against a vastly surerior force, and contrary to the advice and direction of the revolutionists. It not only lost him nearly half his force, but also the prestige of invinci The object of the first expedition in which Walker | bility on which so much depended. The Castillon people were indignant, and entertained an idea of dispensing for the future with the services of Walker and his filibusteros, and sending them back to San Francisco. A different fate, however, was reserved State or republic. The expedition, numbering forty- | for them. Don Mariano Salazar-brother in law to five men, set sail from San Francisco on the 17th of | Castillon, and who had been the warmest advocate of the Walker alliance-proved himself on this co-October, 1853, in a vessel chariered for the purpose. | casion a true friend. He had retired with his family It set out with the avowed purpose of working the I to the reighboring republic of San Salvador; but mines, but their real object was, as we have said, the on the receipt of a communication from Walker, wresting of Lower California from Mexico. The | making an earnest appeal to him for aid to make plan was to secure the co-operation of as many na- | another demonstration on Rivas, he presented himtives and foreign residents as possible in an osten- | self at Realejo, and supplied the means for another sible war against the Apaches, and then by a coup | attack on that place. It is said that he also suggested

to La Paz, after a brief stay. The town was sur- of the Chamorrista army at Granada, heard of the prised by a portion of the filibustering force under | defeat of Guardiola, he set out with his whole dispothe command of Licutenant Gilmer, the Governor | sable force for Rivas, believing that the next movetaken prisoner, and the Mexican flag hauled down. I ment of Walker would be to get possession of that The remainder of the force was soon after town. In fact, that was Walker's design. But Corwards landed, with the munitions of war, ral's movement becoming known to him, he changed the town fortified, and Walker, who was then known | his plans, and instead of attacking Rivas he embarkby the simple title of Colonel, entered upon his ed his army for Granada, and succeeded without duties as President of the Republic of Lower Cali- much difficulty in making himself master of the ca-

to St. Lucas. They accordingly set out for that | render of Corral, who accepted the post of Minister town, taking with them Espinosa, the Governor of of War under the new government, of which Don La Paz, and the public documents. Boon after the | Patricio Rivas was declared Provisional President embarkation of the forces a Mexican vessel entered | for the term of fourteen months. General Walker the port, having on board Col. Rebolledo, who was | was appointed Commander in Chief. The Rivas nosa. Rebolledo was also taken prisoner; and an at- | States Minister to Nicaragua. There was now some tack having been made upon six of Walker's men, | prospects that peace would be restored to Nicarawas opened on the town with the guns on board of | only temporary. Corral, the new Minister of War, the ship. On the 30th of November, Col. (now | was found to be in correspondence with General President) Walker published an address to the pco- | Guardiola and the enemies of the liberal party. At ple of the United States, in which he set forth his | least that charge was made against him. He was reasons for his invasion of Lower California. It may arrested, tried by court martial and sentenced to be all summed up as follows:-That Mexi- shot; and on the 8th of November, hardly a fortthe State, and that being unable to do so, the Plaza of Granada and suffered the extreme she should not be permitted to play the part penalty. His death occasioned nuch excitement, possessing what they failed to occupy and apprepri- from the new government. From that day to this ment to the number of two hundred and thirty men | ciates as the enemies of themselves and their coun-

There was a great deal of bombast indulged in by his men had died of their wounds or of sickness, he | Schlessinger as to the facility with which he would saw at last how utterly futile it would be to remain | drive the Costa Ricans from the capital; and in fact longer where he was. He therefore concluded to he march'd into their territory to carry out his return to San Diego with his reduced force of thirty- | boast. However, on the 20th of March he was atthree men. On arriving at the boundary line he and | tacked and routed with great loss at Santa Rosa, his whole party surrendered themselves as prisoners | himself leading the retreat. He was courtmartialled of war to General Wool to answer for an alleged vio- for cowardice and sentenced to be degraded and

quitted. It has been stated that Walker in this | Walker seized the property of the Transit Company and annulled their charter, on the plea of indebtedness to the State, the claim being stated at \$412,583. On the following day, the 19th of February, a further decree was issued granting to Edmund Rundolph and his associates the same rights and privileges which the company had previously enjoyed.

After Mr. Randolph had received this valuable concession from the Nicaraguan government he immediately came to New York and entered into negotiations in regard to its transfer. He made overtures to Vanderbilt on terms which would not be accepted. and then transferred the grant to Garrison and Morgan, who were probably the bona fide grantees, and who thereupon organized an opposition line.

This was entirely unexpected by Vanderbilt and his associates, by whom Walker had been first fitted out, and who expected at least to have the sole and exclusive right of way on their own terms. Vanderbilt and his company now entered the lists against Walker and encouraged and stimulated the Costa Ricans to continue hostilities against Nicaragua. Every means were resorted to for the overthrow of Walker, who had by his own impolitic course thus rendered his position wholly untenable. They finally succeeded in bringing about an alliance between Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and San Salvador. was proclaimed, great efforts were made by the | War against Nicaragua, as we have said, was proclaimed by Costa Rica on the 1st of March. The unsuccessful expedition of Schlessinger was followed by the attack on Rivas, April 1, which was occupied

This battle was nearly fatal to both sides. Walker had 140 killed and wounded, and the enemy 600. event of this movement was the attack on the city | was fitted out, but General Comonfort, who came to | The Nicaraguan army was obliged to fall back on part of the place was reduced to ruins. Caravajal | tract was made with a naturalized citizen of the | which broke out among their troops. They were and were finally broken up, having been abandoned | down to Mexico for the purpose of co-opera- loss of more than two-thirds of their army. This ting with the movement against Santa Anna. disastrous campaign almost gave rise to a revolution further part in public affairs till the revolution and ultimately in the carrying out of this Central American alliance seemed exhausted. But against Santa Anna in 1854, when he again came | movement, caused the expedition to arrive at La | only for a time. Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvainto the field; but having no co-operation from the Paz, in Lower California, after Santa Anna had fled | dor and Costa Rica again rose in arms against the from Mexico. Here Zerman and his followers were | filibusters, and the forces of the alliance were subseimmediately seized as filibusters, and sent prisoners | quently in possession of a large part of the territory

On the 14th of May Padre Vijil, who had been apin Kentucky, and is familiarly acquainted with the grace from the Mexican government to the French | pointed Minister from Nicaragua to the United States, Minister, but the American citizens, holding to the was formally recognized by the President. As the de-

sign of Walter was to seize the reins of government himself, and fearful that he might dispose of him as be had disposed of his old Minister of War, Corral. Rivas and his then Minister of War, Salazar, proceeded, on the 12th of June, to the city of Leon, and declared the government removed to that place. Walker immediately proclaimed them both traitors. and ordered a new election for President-Ferrer in the meantime acting as President pro tem. This election came off the 24th June, and Walker-was declared the duly elected President, and was some weeks subsequently formally inaugurated. Balazar, in proceeding, as it is said, to join his family in San . Salvador had the misfortune to fall into the hands of Walker. His former acts of friendship towards the filibusters could not atome for his present infidelity. He was shot as a traitor on the 3d August, in the plaza of Granada, seated on the same

chair on which his predecessor in office, Corral, had met his dauth. Walker's government was, on the 19th July, formally recognized by Mr. Wheeler, our Minister to Nicaragua. Up to this time there were but two parties in the . field disputing for the charter of the Transit Company. There were on one side, Vanderbilt, Joe White

and the managers of the old company, end on the other, Garrison, Morgan and their associates, the transferees of the Randolph patent. Now, however, a third party steps into the field and takes his place . in the lists. This was George Law. Among his acquaintances or the acquaintances of some of his chief counsellors, was an officer named Henningsen, who had fought in Spain under Zumalacarregal, and in Hungary, under Kossuth.

Henningsen having been supplied with arms and ammunition, started from this port and arrived in Nicaragua, where he joined Walker, by whom he was appointed Brigadier General. Law's policy was directed by the hope, probably, that something might turn up which would induce Walker to annul the Morgan contract as he had annulled the Venderbilt

one, and to make a new cession of the Transit route to himself. The decree of General Walker, about this time, by which slavery was restored, alienated a great many who had before been friendly to him. The hostilities which had been suspended after the affair at Rivas, broke out in September, during which there were several minor engagements. October. 12 the battle of Massaya took place, in which 70 Americans and 600 of the Central Americans were killed: and wounded. Then followed the battle at Granada on October 13; on the Transit, November 10 and 11; at Massaya again on the 17th of the same month; at Granada on the 24th, and at the same place De-

cember 12; the naval engagement between the

Nicaraguan schooner Granada (70 tons), commanded

by Capt. C. J. Fayssonx, and having on board twenty-

Rican brig, the Onze de Abril, on the 23d of No-

eight men and two six-pounders, and the Costa

vember. The latter was armed with six ninepounders, and had a crew of 100 men armed with Minnie rifles. . The fight resulted in the complete defeat of the Costa Ricans, whose vessel was blown up by a shot from the Granada. In addition to the States which we mentioned as having united with Costa Rica against Walker, the republics of Chile and Peru had also joined the league.; The last fight of .Walker at Granada was terribly disastrous to him, and he was finally obliged to retreat from the place, which he effected, after setting it on fire and reducing it to ruins. Walker now retired to Virgin Bay, where he was attacked by the Costa Ricans, who had obtained possession of the lake steamers Virgin and San Carlos, but the attack! was not sustained. Next followed the battle of Obrage, fought by General Henningsen at the head of sixty rangers. The enemy, numbering nine hundred, were in possession of the place. They were, however, routed, with a loss of two hundred killed and as many wounded, Hen-

ningsen having only two men killed and five wounded.

In accordance with orders from Walker, he retreated

to Rivas, where he was besieged on the 27th of Janu-

ary, 1857. The siege was raised, however, and be-

tween this and the 18th of April several engage-

ments were fought. The most important of these

was that which occurred at San Jorge, which was

occupied by about 2,000 of the allies. Walker had

but four hundred men. After driving out the enemy

and gaining the plaze, he burned a part of the town

most important to the allied army, when he learned that about 1,200 of the enemy, under Gen. Chamorro, had marched by another road to make an "attack on Rivas; whereupon Gen. Walker marched for that place and met them in retreat at the forks of three roads, hotly pursued by Gen. Henningsen and his command, who had driven them out of Rivas with great slaughter. The allied army had three hundred and twenty-seven men killed and over three hundred wounded. Walker had only two men killed and twenty-one wounded. As the ranks of the filibusters, however, were greatly reduced by sickness, and constant fighting, Walker was once more bemmed in at Rivas, where he was besieged by the allies. Here the filibusters were obliged to feed on dogs and mules. The transit groute being still in possession of the allies, all means of retreat appeared to be cut off. They still continued to fight with terrible resolution, and repulsed every attack of the enemy. On the 18th of May, however, the siege of Rivas was terminated by the surrender of the town and garrison by capitulation, to Captain Davis, of the United States sloop-of-war

Bt. Harys. Gen. Walker, in fulfillment of the terms

of the agreement, embarked on board the St. Marys,

with sixteen officers, for Pansma, and left the re-

mainder of the garrison in charge of Lieut. Mc-

Corkle, of the United States navy. The following

is a list of the battles fought by the American forces

in Nicaragua during the war, with the names of the

Linenty illed and Founded.
mericans illed and rounded.

35

140

300

160

Commander of

Americans.

Gen. Walker.

De.

Schlessinger.

6001 Gen. Walker.

commanders who led them on:-

Walker's

Force.

Am. Na.

55

45

At Rivas .... | 550 | 200 | 3000 |

10

120

600

550

600

Date.

1855.

Jane 29,

Sept. 3,

At Virgin ...

1856.

March 20,

April 1,

At Santa Rosa 300

At Rivas.

Hounded...

Wounded...

Wounded...

Killed and

Killed and

Vounded...

Enemy's

Force. Commanders. 1856. Place. Col. M'Donald 200 Sept. 1 San Jacinto 60 - Col. Cole. 800 1800 600 Gen. Walker. Oct. 12 Vassaya. Do. 800 150 13 Granada... 29 70 Gen. Horniby 250 700 Nov. 10 Transit ... - Gen. Walker. 260 880 --70 500 Do. 260 200 0 17 Massay2... 1500 270 2800 150 Bo. 24 Granada ... - Henningsen. 160 Dec. 12 1857. 60 Henningser. 15 300 2100 Jan. 25 Obraje ... 350 92 400 2300 Do. " 29 San Jorge. 20 Gen. Walker. 220 Feb. 160 Do. 300 39 Sanders. 125 200 Mch. 4 Jacote. 400 Gen. Walker 400 2800 " 16 San Jorge. 400 Do. 2600 44 23 Kivas. 600 Apl. 11 5860 1816 Total Carefully compiled statistics of this memorable struggle show the following result:-

Force of Walker from the time of his landing in Nicaragua

Total force of the allies, exclusive of 1,200 Costa

Total killed and wounded of Walker's force 815, say

Ricans, said to have been on the river.

clusive of Lockridge's force.

Rica, Honduras and Salvador.

to the 1st of May, 1857, a space of nearly two years, ex-

Of this number 11,500 men were from Guatemala, Costa

Total allies killed and wounded..... 5,860

died of disease. The mortality in the allied camp

was very great. Two generals died at the siege of

Granada; and in April, 1856, of 2,400 men who re-

treated from Rivas with Mora, at least 1,000 died of

this force of 2,518—the total force Walker had under

arms during two years since his landing in the coun-

try—it is hardly necessary to add the armed citizens

who fought at Granada and Rivan, because they

is estimated that during two years, of 2,500 enlisted

or, holding commission under Walker, about 1,000

were killed or died of wounds or sickness, 700 de-

were, with some exceptions, disbanded soldiers.

cholera, only 500 entering San Jose with him.

This is without counting on either side those who

serted, 250 were discharged, 430 were at Rivas on the 1st of May; and 80 in garrison or on steamers on the river-total, 2,465; leaving 53 nnaccounted for. On the first of May, 1857, as has been stated, Welker capitulated to Commander Davis, by whom he was taken to New Orleans. Here the friends of his cause received him with eclat, and here, no doubt, the first plans for his last enterprise were laid down; for, though defeated and compelled to fly, Walker had not relinquished his designs upon Nicaragua, nor ceased to cherish hopes of ultimate success. On the 13th of June we find him in Washington, where he had an interview with the President. In the meantime ke had visited Memphis, Louisville and Cincinnati on his way from the South.

On the 16th of June he errived in New York, was

escorted by a committee from Amboy to the Battery, and proceeding to the 'Park, "defined his position" and defended his actions in a brief speech, under a drenching shower of rain. From New York he proceeded to Charleston, and through Georgia to the home of his father at Nashville. Thence he went to Mobile, where an address was presented to him on the 13th of July, signed by a large number of citizens-the second name on the list being that of Julius Hessee, the agent of "the Hobile and Nicaragua Steamship Company," under which title he announced the sailing of the Fashion, as the first regular packet of the line between Mobile and San Juan del Nicaragua. All this time speculation was rife as to Walker's

ragua; whilst others declared that his influence was utterly broken down, and that he could never again raise an army to trust in him. But Walker and Henningsen were then actively engaged in bringing their plans to maturity. The cause found favor in the South, and money was furnished to a considerable amount. On the 20th of August it was announced. on the authority of some of Walker's associates,

that a "Central American League" had been formed in all the principal cities of the Union, and that a second expedition to Nicaragua, far better organized, better supplied with means, and far more formidable than the first, was on foot, and almost ripe for departure. The Central American Ministers at Washington became alarmed, and on the 17th of September Mesars. Molina and Yrisarri addressed a letter to General Cass. stating that they had no doubt that another expedition against Nicaragua, under "the adventurer William Walker," had been organized in the southern part of the republic, and calling upon the government to interpose its authority to prevent the sailing of the expedition.

On the 18th of September General Cass issued a

circular to the United States officials in New York.

New Orleans and other ports, directing them to use

their intmost diligence in ferreting out the filibus-

ters and prevent any body of armed men from leav-

ing the country. General Walker wrote a letter to the

Secretary of State, protesting against "the assump-

tion on the part of Costa Rica and Guatemala," and

asking that the government of the United States

will not permit itself to be influenced by their pre-

On the 17th of November Mr. Yrisarri, who had

tensions.

not been previously recognized as a representative of Nicaragua, was formally presented to the President, and received as Minister from that republic, after which the treaty negotiated was signed by himself and Secretary Cass. The treaty provides:-First-For the maintenance of two free perts, one at each end of the Transis line. Secondly—The United States guarantees the protection and neutrality of the Transit, but names ne particular company. . Thirdly-The Transit is to be open to all estions on egral terms. : Fourthly-The United States reserve the right to transport the mails in their own vessels when they End it convenient so to do. Fifthly-Provides, in the usual terms, for friendship,

commerce and navigation between the two countries.

l'It was at first thought that the negotiatien of this treaty would materially affect the prospects of Walker, but he was then safely off, having left Mobile, in the steamer Fashion, on the 14th ult., with his 150 filibusters. Our readers are aware how he had been preaiousdy arrested on the 11th, and of his giving bail the

day following for his re-appearance on the 17th.

The bail to the amount of \$2,000 was of course forfeited. The Fashion arrived at Punta Arenas on the 24th of November. No attempt was made to prevent their landing. The United States sloop of war Saratoga was lying in the harbor, and the Fashion passed under her stern at full speed, with ten men on deck. The whole party were landed at Scott's wharf. the first act in the drama of a second war in Cen-

tral America was the hoisting of the Nicaraguan flag at Punta Arenas. This was performed on the 27th of November, and on the 4th of the following mouth Colonel Frank Anderson, with fifty of Walker's men, took Fort Castillo, on the San Juan river, and the steamers La Virgen, Bulwer, C. Morgan and Ogden. On the 8th Walker surrendered to Commodore Paulding, with all his men, and having taken passage in the steamship Northern Light arrived in New York on the 27th. His subsequent course is still fresh in the minds of our readers, so that a recapitulation is unnecessary. His last effort was the silly speech which he made at Mobile, January 25. He

has since been indicted, with Anderson, at New

Orleans, who, after the departure of Walker from

Nicaragua, had surrendered to Captain Sands, of the

United States steamer Susquehanna. The charge

The return of Walker ends the history of private

filibustering expeditions for the present. It is to be

hoped that hereafter the real extension of American

institutions will be accomplished through the natural

increase of population and enterprise, and the pro-

gress of true republican principles, under the guid-

ance of the federal power. There undoubtedly will

be private expeditions got up, but they will not prob-

ably be able to accomplish much, and certainly not

anything, if they are managed as late expeditions

against him is a violation of the neutrality laws.

have been. CRABBE'S EXPEDITION TO SONORA. The:State of Sonora, lying as it does, at a long distance from the capital of Mexico, is very loosely bound in the federal bonds of that republic, and one or two leading families there are engaged in constant strife for the government of the State. One of these families is the well known Gandara family, which possesses great influence over the native tribes. The opposition to this interest is led by Pesqueira and a few others, who are now in the possession of the government of the State. In 1856, while Gandara was Governor, Pesqueira formed the plan of overturning the government by a revolution, and for this purpose he made an arrangement with Colonel Henry Crabbe to bring from California a party of Americans to co-operate with him in the movement. Before Crabbe reached the borders of Sonora, Pes-

queira had succeeded in driving Gandara out of the

country, and having, therefore, no need of the fili-

buster assistance, he prepared to give them a hos-

tile reception. The encounter took place at Ca-

borca on the 1st of April, 1857. Here they were

set upon while quietly pursuing their way

through some wheat fields by men who up to

this time they had supposed were friendly

towards them. Five Americans were killed and

several wounded in this affair. The Mexicans were

in ambush, and kept up a heavy fire upon the Ame-

ricans, who finally succeeded in reaching the shelter

of some houses. Here, however, they were exposed to the balls of the enemy, who had posted themselves in a church immediately opposite. A party of fifteen of the Americans, headed by Crabbe himself, made an attack upon the church with the view of driving out the Mexicans, and an attempt was made to blow open the door with a keg of powder. Crabbe and his party, however, were obliged to retreat, after having had five of their number killed and seven wounded, among whom was the leader himself. They were now obliged to defend themselves in the houses to which they had first fled, and where they were closely besieged to the evening of the 6th of April, when the roof of their quarters was set on fire. Finding it impossible to extinguish the flames, they surrendered on condition that they should be "treated as prisoners of war." The Mexican commander of the place, Gabilondo, faithless to his solemn pledge, ordered all the Americans to be shot, an order which was ruthlessly executed on the night of the same day on which they had given themselves up. But one was permitted to escape, and the account which he has given, under oath, of the massacre, shows that it was attended by the most horrible and revolting brutality. He "saw the bodies of the murdered Americans scattered over the burying ground," "stripped bare of every particle of clothing;" "exposed without burial;" and "the remains of the bodies had been much mutilated by cayotes and hogs." He also says he was "taken to see the head of Mr. Crabbe, which was lifted from a jar of vinegar;" "that he heard the Mexicans say that their hogs would fatten on the carcases of Yankees; that the stench arising from the dead bodies was nauseating in town; that the hogs were unbearable from their contact with carrion; and that he was shown the gold taken from the teeth of some of the Americans." Thus concluded the Crabbe expedition, and its history is full of proofs of Mexican perfidy, faithlessness and brutality. CONCLUSION. There have been several minor operations in the filibustering line during the last few years, but we do not consider them of sufficient importance to give a detailed account of their proceedings. When General Flores failed in England in getting up an expedition, which he had planned in conjunction with the Queen Dowager of Spain for the conquest of the republic of Equador, he came to this country accompanied by Col. Wright, an English officer, and endeavored to get up an expedition. Failing in this,

he went to Chile and Peru, where he succeeded in preparing a small party with which he invaded that republic, but was soon driven out.

When General Castilla, the present President of

Peru, overturned the government of Echinique in

that republic, with the sid of seventy Americans,

the latter came to this city, and after long negotiations succeeded in getting up a cargo of arms, ammunition and equipment on credit, which was sent

to Valparaiso. Not succeeding in raising the funds to pay for these, they were sold to different parties,

and a portion of them have formed part of the re-

sources of Vivanco in his present attempted revolucontest this

ln

to obtain

tion.

Castilla assistance American

from Vivanco the Chincha

Islands, but did not succeed. A brig has lately departed from here for the west coast of South America, with a small filibuster outfit, supposed to be intended for a new revolution in Peru. In order to give some idea of what these small expeditions are, we present the following list of her cargo:-933 cases of bombshells, 81 do. shot, 55 do. minie cart-

ridges, 200 do. musket cartridges, 1 case fuzees, 16

endeavored

recap-

guano

in,

kegs minie balls, 50 cases minie rifles, 400 do. U.S. muskets, 30 do. musket flints, 5 do. musket caps, 34 do. howitzers, 1 do. cannon caps, 241 kegs powder, 9 cases cavalry sabres. It is said that this expedition is fitted out by our old friend George Law, who has received a cash pay-

ment of \$25,000 on account, and the balance to be paid at some future time, with a large bonus of gufuture source. Those who knew him and believed in ano. We close for the present the history of the his pluck said that he would not be long out of Nicafilibuster movements in this country.