

## The Nicaragua Movement.

### SAILING OF THE TENNESSEE—EMIGRATION TO NICARAGUA—PROVISIONS FOR THE ARMY OF WALKER.

The friends of the cause for which General Walker is contending with such wonderful firmness and courage in Nicaragua are busy, both in this city and New Orleans, in raising both men and means to send to his assistance. The condition of things in that republic has kindled anew the excitement that was formerly created by the news of his successes and the determined opposition of the United States authorities. They are now exerting all their energies, and it is expected that in less than a month five hundred recruits, or "emigrants," as they are called, will be on their way from this port to Nicaragua.

We have been informed by reliable authority that the agents of this movement in New York, who are most active and persevering, are in receipt of communications daily from Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other Western States, asking for information in regard to the soil, climate and natural resources of Nicaragua, and the best means of reaching that State. These correspondents are for the most part farmers, who desire not only to make their home there, but who sympathize with Gen. Walker, and who are willing to lend him a helping hand in establishing a good and stable government. Those who write from Minnesota are most desirous of trying their fortunes in this part of Central America, and gladly accept the offer of a free passage and a tract of land. A large number we have been informed have left by way of New Orleans, and many are on their route to that city with the view of emigrating.

This morning two hundred and fifty will embark on board the steamship Tennessee for Nicaragua, and in the course of a month at least five hundred more will be prepared to follow. The majority of these are Americans, but a pretty large proportion are Irish, English, and Scotch, with a very few Germans. They are of various trades and occupations, farmers, mechanics, laborers, and it is said, a few lawyers. In addition to the free passage, their tools and agricultural implements will be taken without charge. They will not carry any arms, as the United States government has shown itself to be rather hostile to anything like an armed emigration, but if they are not allowed to take any with them they will be well provided on their arrival at Punta Arenas, where we understand there is enough to supply a force of four or five thousand men. They will there obtain arms of every kind, from howitzers to revolvers, and in case they should meet with any opposition while going up the San Juan, they intend using them to the best effect. We understand that the land which is given by the Nicaraguan government as a bounty for the encouragement of emigration, is located between Virginia Bay and San Juan del Sur, which is considered the most fertile in the whole State. In addition to this it is considered very healthy; and as it is directly along the line of transit from ocean to ocean, the settlers upon it will act as a protection to passengers going or returning from California. The establishment of a permanent settlement along this route would prove the best security against the difficulties by which it has heretofore been beset, and would, it is believed, tend greatly to strengthen the present government.

The emigrants who leave from New Orleans take their arms with them, as the government either appears to have a different rule for that latitude, or its officers are not so vigilant and lively as they have shown themselves here. The emigrants from New Orleans are of the same description as those from this port, that is, mechanics, laborers and farmers; and in addition to their arms, they will take agricultural implements and mechanical tools with them. Farm produce for seed and farm stock will be conveyed free of expense and sent to its place of destination.

The agent of the Nicaraguan government at this port is Mr. Lawrence, whose office is at the St. Charles Buildings, in Broadway. He attends to the shipping of emigrants, and provides them with the free tickets. The title to the land is given them on their arrival at Nicaragua, and arms are furnished at the same time to enable them to protect it as well as to support the government. Besides the men, a large amount of provisions, to which the authorities cannot object, will be sent by the Tennessee, as well for the use of the emigrants in case they should be delayed at Punta Arenas, as for the sustenance of Walker's army. About four thousand dollars will be shipped by this steamer, and it is expected that the next will take as much more. At New Orleans they are equally active in furnishing provisions, and the steamer which was to have left that port yesterday had on board three thousand five hundred dollars worth. We are informed that there is the same amount of provisions lying at Punta Arenas for General Walker, so that should he have forced his way to that place, his men will have an abundance till those from New York and New Orleans shall have reached him.

Among the passengers who will leave this morning by the Tennessee are Col. George B. Hall, Commissary General of Walker's army, who has been here on a three months furlough; Capt. Francis B. O'Keefe, who came back from Nicaragua with a commission from Col. Lockbridge to enlist men to recruit his forces at Punta Arenas, and Capt. Farnum, who has been here some time on leave of absence. There are in addition to these about a dozen men, who obtained a discharge from the army of Walker, but who have become disgusted with our climate, and are taking themselves back to the region of perpetual summer.

The United States authorities at this port have not interfered with the departure of emigrants for some months past, as it could not be proved that they carried arms with them. It is therefore hardly probable that they will take any steps to prevent the departure of the Tennessee this morning.