

Recruits for Walker.

The omission of the United States District-Attorney to stop the military emigration to Nicaragua by the *Tennessee* and *James Adger* is to be regretted for other reasons than strictly legal ones. It is needless to say that these shipments of recruits are quite as criminal as the worst essays of the Cuban filibusters, or those paltry enlistments about which we were ready to make war with England; and that the Government official was as fully apprised of the fact as he was of the law, there can be no manner of doubt, for the object and character of the emigration were notorious, and the sailing of the former steamer announced for weeks before with the understanding that its freight should be aid and comfort to WALKER. We cannot avoid the suspicion that had the vessel been up for Africa and a cargo of slaves, more active zeal would have been manifested in its detention and seizure; possibly because in that case a forfeiture would have better rewarded the ardor of the agents.

That this business of transmitting troops to WALKER is, in any particular, more humane than the transmission of negroes from Guinea, may be safely questioned. The hazards of life, and the service to which the victims are consigned, are all to the advantage of the negro. The *Tennessee* came hither the other day, a slight vessel, unfit for sea service, with a list of dead, extending to thirty-four names, in a voyage of ten days, and bearing one-third more passengers than it furnished accommodations for. The passengers had but one story to tell of miserable privation, ill-treatment, violence, all the way from San Francisco to New-York. All of those who left the former city, unprovided with a *through* ticket, were seized by the minions of WALKER and impressed, notwithstanding all the efforts of their fellow-passengers to save them; the Transit Company necessarily abetting the action of the usurpatory government. The same compulsion undoubtedly induces the servants of the Company to deny the difficulties of the route, to suppress complaint, and gives the news they bear the color most favorable to a cause really expiring. Instances that came under our notice, and which we duly reported at the time, proved to what dire sufferings the soldiers of WALKER were reduced; witnessed their starvation and illness; and the vast per centage of the whole which every day in that uncongenial climate swept to the grave. No Life Insurance Company will accept a risk on a Nicaragua emigrant. And yet are hundreds of young, misinformed men, seduced from their homes, carried by this terrible middle passage to the almost certain death awaiting them on the Isthmus, and left there in the clutches of the petty tyrant, from whose fatal grasp there is no escape, it seems, save by death in battle, or in bed by that fell fever under which four-fifths of the many thousands sent thither have already sunk. Hemmed in by implacable enemies, who cannot, with safety, rest until the intruder is expelled or exterminated—without food or supplies, save what are brought from a distant country—and without men to fill the gaps war, pestilence and famine incessantly open in his ranks—WALKER is, nevertheless, represented to these ignorant recruits as in the midst of a series of triumphs, amply supplied, abounding in pecuniary resources, and able to make good the engagements for pay, rations, and bounty land, which are held out as lures to the unhappy dupes.

Beyond, therefore, any legal obligation, it is a duty of charity, benevolence, patriotism, to stop this efflux of misguided young men. It is an act of charity to those now in WALKER'S army, who, we are assured, can only hope release from their murderous service in the utter prostration of their leader's hopes; it is an act of charity to WALKER himself to hasten that catastrophe, which, if protracted, may prove his utter destruction. Whether he is entitled to such consideration, is a question admitting of two sides.