Affairs in Kansas.

OUR BIG SPRING CORRESPONDENCE. Big SPRINGS, K. T , Oct. 11, 1856;

Quiet in Kansas-Proceedings of the New Governor-His One sided Impartiality-Arrest of Col. Harrey's Company-Manner in which the Governor Receives Trouble some Visitert-Election for the Hogus Legislature, &c.

"We are having a breathing spell in Kansas, and men can travel in many parts of the Territory with comparative safety. It is only occasionally that a man is shot, a house burned, or a horse stolen. The highways, and especially the California road, for the last two weeks, have been alive with wagons, bringing in provisions from Leavenworth and Kansas City. This quiet is very grateful to us, thankful, as we are, for even the smallest favors: and so safe do we feel right around here, that we dare even to go into Lecompton alone and nnarmed. But we are mighty careful not to say anything disrespectful of the "divine institution" while there, lest we get our heads broken, or get shot, as one free State man did a few weeks since.

The tone of our new Governor's inaugural pleased very

many of the people, glad to catch at any new hope; and it was indeed a very specious document. But I must confess, on a careful perusal, to being forcibly reminded of Gen Pierce's inaugural, which sounded "magnificent and great' to the thousands that heard it so impressibly delivered from the east front of the Capitol. President Pierce made many fine promises, and said many very pretty things, which he never thought of six weeks at terwards. And so with Gov. Geary. Even new he begins to show us the difference between fine speech and fine actions He evidently commenced too dercely, and with too little regard for the differences existing in the Territory. His pourcing down all of a sudden upon Col. Harvey's company, taking them prisoners, and afterwards charging them with all sorts of offences, was quite too prompt to be civil; and this promptness being exhibited only against one side, the interence goes out that free State men alone are responsible for all the outrages that have been perpetrated in the Torritory. Why did not the Governor arrest those armed banks that came in at Westport, and had reached Franklin?

Were they too powerful for his four companies of dragoons, with their flying articlery? He did not dare to do it. He knew that we could bear to be taken prisoners, and could not help ourselves at any rate; and he knew that to arrest pro slavery bands of armed rufflans would raise a hornet's nest about his ears not so easily got rid of; and, furthermore, that Buchanan would be execrated for sending such a traitor here. He met the invaders at Franklin, made them a speech, and gave them an opportunity to enrol themselves as his militia. But why dit he not give Colonel Harvey's company the same chance? Another step that Governor Genry has taken may seem to you a small matter, but to us, who are more deeply heterested, it goes terribly against the grain. Not satis-

bave suffered uptold miseries and outrages from Missourians a Missouri and in Kansas, charging them with murger and robbery, he must take them from the custody of the United States dragoone and turn them over to the tender mercies of Colonel Litus and his crew, who constituted a part of the old "ferritorial militia," and whose proceedings are notorious to the whole country. This is a gross insult to the free State party, and entirely uncalled for, and cannot be forgotten in Governor Geary. There was no excuse, no necessity for this act. Pray, for what purpose do we have a regular force of United States troops in Kansas if not to relieve either party from the delicate duty of arrest and custody of

fied with arresting and delaining as prisoners men who

prisoners? Governor Geary's first appearance at Topeka at the head of a troop of dragoons to make arrests among the citizens was entirely uncalled for. Why could he not have sent the marshal alone, and not have seemed to consider the citizens all outlaws beforehand? Anybody can see that such a course is not at all calculated to goothe the irritation of an outraged people. The pro slavery people, of course, speak in the highest terms of Governor Geary. He evidently suits them very well. They say "he is going to carry out the laws at all hazards." But I doubt if he undertakes so extensive a job as that will prove to be until after the President'al elec-

tion, for it would not be very good policy to destroy our only remaining presses, muzzle our mouths, and expurgate our bookstores just at present although it might and would he very lawful. The Governor has many trials and vexations in attempting to support the digninty of his high poeition. Three or four men at sundry times and occaslops has he ordered out of his office for undue fami-Harity and impertinence. The truth is Gov. Shannon was rather too easy in his discipline as we say of some schoolmasters, he did'ng keep good order in his sanctum, the consequence is that Gov. Geary has to use rigid means to preserve his official consequence. Shanton allowed his pro-slavery friends to "drop in at any time," take a social glass and talk and joke in perfect freedom; and they find quite a different man in the present incum bent Hence it is no unusual scene to see occasionally a gentleman pitched out into the street, or ordered from the executive presence to the guard house. This is all very well, perhaps, but rather snocking to people of tender gensibilities. Last Monday was bogus election day, the ticket was for Whitfield, Delegate, and for members of the bogus Legislature. The free State party did not consider that they had anything to do with this election, and they brought out no opposing ticket. Hence Gen. Whitfield had all to himself, and was no doubt elected with perfect

At Lecompton there were between four and five hundred votes cast, which will be deemed rather a large vote for so small a place. They had an accession or about forty emigrants from Mississippi; how many from Missouri and other States I am not able to state. The Governor hoped the free State men would vote at this election but they knew better than to do it. They are very willing to accompdate the Governor in most any other way. For instance, in compliance with his proclamation, the Lawrence boys organized a company of militia to be called by the Governor's request, the "Geary Guards," Captain Walker is the Captain and Colonel Harvey Lieutenant. They are enlisted for three months, and draw \$12 per month and their rations and clothing. It is understood that they are not to be ordered out under any bogus

unaminity. At Lawrence there just seven votes cast, all

efficer (except the Governor) [Colonel Geary intending to lead them himself. Nor is it likely that they will be called out into service untill after the great election. Colonel Harvey, il will be remembered, was not taken prisoner with his company. He escaped to Lawrence and in now lieutenant of the new company of militia. While his men, acting under his own orders, are all prisoners and will be tried for their lives next Monday. charges of murder. Can any body explain why it is that Colone: Harvey is not arrested also? He has taken no pains to evade an arrest. Ah! this arrest of Colonel Harvey's company was a very unfortunate mistake; the Governor now fully understands it to have been so, and he would be very glad if his cake were dough again. Verily, it is a hard spot, this Kansas, in which to gain gubernatorial laurels. It is too much like cutting and sawing, and grafting a tree that is already girdled. SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST SURVEYOR GENERAL CALHOUN. The St. Louis Democrat, of Oct. 21, contains some rich revelations of the manner in which President Pierce's

ingly, in retaliation, he has published an exposure of the facts in the case, which tell rather badly on the official character of Surveyor Ceneral Calhoup, who appears to have been nothing better than an instrument of Atchison and the border ruffians.

office holders in Kansas conduct themselves. It appears

that Robert S. Ream, chief clerk of the Surveyor Gene-

ral's office, was some time since discharged for being a

little too accommodating to the free State men. Accord

We subjoin a portion of the Surveyor's letter to Mr. Ream, giving the reasons for the latter's dismissal:-SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, WYANDOTT, Sept, 29, 1856. ROBERT D. REAM, Esq., Chief Clork Surveyor General's Office:-It is further charged against you that in your po-.. litics you are an abolitionist, and a friend of Lane, Robinzon and Reeder, and that, as such, you have furnished them and their friends with information and plots from this office, to aid them in making war upon the existing authorities in Kansas. You are represented throughout Kansas as a friend to the parties who are resisting the laws of Kansas; and

in substance as follows: "God damn the laws, and the men that made them.' ' " It is further charged against you, that in your official deportment towards the clerks and deputies of this office, your conduct is unbecoming a gentleman and an officer; and such has produced in clerks and deputies [i.e., the border rufflians] an utter aversion to doing business with you. In a subsequent letter of September 30, replying to

when recently called upon to aid an officer of the law in

the execution of the law, you refused to do so, and replied

Ream's denial that he was an abolitionist, Surveyor Calhour says: It is a rare thing that a man's political views are wrongly judged by the public. If he he a decided and independent man he takes care that his true views be known and correctly known. I have never heard you express an opinion on the subject of politics, but I have had the question put to me frequently of late why I con-

by information from the Surveyor General's office, and all ny clerks' are sound, well-known "law and order" men except the one who said "God damn the laws, and those who made them." It will not do for you to say your lan-

tinued to employ as chief clerk, a man known to be an

By Lane's men it was stated they were greatly sided

abolitionist? I hope you are not one

to me immediately after its occurrence.

guage was applied to the Wyandotts, for the officer who called on you was antofficer under the Territorial laws and was seeking to execute the Territorial laws at the time. Nor could such language be applicable to the Wyandotts. I cannot prove that you furnished Lane's men with maps and information from the office, to aid them in their operations, but it is believed you did. It is true, as reported to me by Mr. Barnet, the officer alluded to, that you used the language attributed to you. He reported it

Mr. Ream, finally, in a letter dated October 6, to Commissioner Henderson, at the Land Office, replies with a list of charges against the Surveyor General, which, if the half of them are true, should cause his removal. The following are among the items which Mr. Ream lays to the door of his superior officer, in regard to which no action appears to have been taken by the authorities at Washington:-On the 16th of August last he persuaded Robert L.

Ream, Jr., to resign his clerkship and enlist in the Kaneas war, as a Wyandot Ranger, under a promise to pay him for his absent time as a regular clerk. The resignation was signed and accepted under the agreement above stated; but General Calhoun has since refused to comply, and only allowed said R. L. Ream, Jr., pay up to the Itih of Aug, although he directed me, as chief clerk, to set Robert at work, od the descriptive list, after that date, and since the war, at which work he was engaged for several weeks. There was no evidence of such resig-

nation on file in the office up to September 30. For one whole week in August the room in the Sarveyor General's office, in which the drafting and computing is done, was made a rendezvous for enlisting recruits for the Kansas war. The recruits were generally "treated" before and after enlisting, at the grocery in the rear of the office. During the third week in August, there were only from three to five clerks at work in the

A grocery has been kept for a year past within twenty

feet of the Surveyor General's office, and the office has

during the last summer been a public thoroughtere, with

an Indian tayern in front and a grocery in the rear.

office, and twelve were under pay.

There was almost a continual procession through the office; eighty-seven persons were counted in passing through the draughtmen's room, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., during one day in September last, and this was not an unusual number.

Habitual and excessive drinking has been daily practiced by the Surveyor General and associates in his em. ploy; and every transaction that occurred in the office was common talk throughout the country; nothing tran spired in the office during business hours that was not It tailed in Kansar City on the same or succeeding day.

LETTER PROM COL. TITUS. LECOMPTON Oct. 9, 1856.

In a communication over the signature of "The Constitution," contained in your paper of the 2d inst., I am most foully mi represented, and ask of you, as you value personal honor, to correct the slander. It is true that a robber, incendiary and horse thief, who is called Captain Walker, was in command of his fellow

thieves at the cowardly and disgraceful assault upon my house. It is true that he and his party robbed me of my money, household furniture, horses and other valuables, to the amount of \$12,000, and burned my house, a very comfortable one, with four rooms, a portico and other conveniences, although I told him that they had shot me in three places, sacked my house, and asked him not to buin it, but let it stand He replied, "God d-n you, and God d-n your house. Men, bring on the hay," and when it was in flames, took me, dripping with blood from my own wounds, pitched me into an uncovered wagon, and drugged me through the blazing sun to their great den of thiever-Lawrence. This fellow Walker, saw and partipated in these acts, and insuited me when wounded and disabled. Perhaps his little shanty, which he had deseried it order to become an assassin, was afterwards burned down during his absence by some thoughtless person. Of this I know nothing. I did meet Walker in the "Executive Chamber," and through courtery to Governor Geary, when introduced, spoke to bim. I am wounded and disabled, and could

not have struck the castard cown if I had been so inclined, but I ask if this is any excuse for a correspondent to place me upon an equality with such a man. Our party is composed of honorable men, and we are unwilling to be placed upon a level with theires, a sassins and robhers. We are not in the habit of 'mingling manly tears" with tears from the eyelids of theives. Honorable men are not in the habit of "pledging eternal friendship" to robbers and murderers-to men who have been reared in the rinks of iniquity, and in the moral cesspools of abolition: 8m. I am willing to submit to anything to keep peace and heat the wide breach which now exists between our friends and our abolition inviders, except being placed upon an equality with them; and I know that no honora-

ble man will ever, even for the sake of peace, demand such a sacrifice from Louorable men. Governor Geary is doing his duty to all. He is a firm, resolute and commanding patriot, and skilful Chief Executive, and if any man could bring together these discordant elements, he might; but he knows the impossibility of such a thing, and will never undertake it.

H. T. TITUS. KANBAS ELECTION. [From the Weston, Mo , Argus, October 10.] We have been odicially informed that the following gentlemen were elected Representatives from Leavenworth county:--

John W. Martin, Wm G. Mathiav, D. J Johnson and

Matthew Walker. As tur as heard from, Gen. Whittield

had received 1,500 votes—the Southern party had car-

ried the day. There was a mojority in favor of calling a

convention to form a constitution. Whar's Governor

Robinson, Sepators Lano and Reeder? Echo answers wbar? ATCHISON COUNTY -- From Atchison county the returns have not been received in detail. Whitfield received, as State ticket.

the Free state men voted with the pro-slavery party. So far as heard, the election in Kansas last Monday passed off very quietly. We have not heard from every part of the Territory, but are satisfied that General Whit field, the pro slavery candidate, is elected by a large ma jority of the legal voters. In fact, the free soilers know

ing themselves to be in a hopeless minority, attempted no regular organization. In Atchison a free soil ticket was put forward and miserably defeated We have no doubt the pro-slavery law and order party of Kansas Territory bave elected a large majority of the Legislature. Thus, for the third time, has the pro-slavery party of Kansas overthrown its free soil enemies at the polls. Failing to carry the elections, the free soilers attempted to subvert the government of that Territory, but have met with a signal overthrow everywhere, their only achievements being the robbery of many of the pro-slavery party, which has so disgusted the moderate, law and order members of the free State party that they have joined toe pro slavery party, and now act with it. The free soilers will now give up. They went into the business of making Rappas a free State, for the purpose of electing the black republican candidate President, and achieving power un der his administration. They have had correspondents in the Territory to lie for their cause; but the infamy of their conduct is now beginning to react. Even in the North people begin to understand and appreciate the conduct of the abelition traitors, and the result will he a complete triumph for Buchanan, who will get about as large a majority for President as Pierce did at the last election. What has been the result of the conduct of the black republican Congress, backed up by its hirelings in its de aurolation of the pre slavery party, through its Kansas Investigating Committee and rampant orators? Whitfield, whom they sent home, has been triumphantly elected un der such circumstances, and by such a vote-the legal vote

not even admit of a doubt, and the black republican members of Congress who denounced him and his party, will have to set dumb and eat their own words, while he and the national men of that body will arraign them before the country for their treasonable and iniquitous conduct. General Whitsield will go back and beard them in their dens, and hur! back the foul glat ders and repreaches, to which they gave utterance in their abuse of the people of Karsas and Missouri, in their teeth. Probably the principal reason of the failure of the freesoilers to organize in Kansan at the recent election, is the fact that the Governor has got a number of the more pro minent in limbo for murder and robbery, and that many others are now running away from there to keep from sharing the same fate. If this is the reason, we apprehend that it will be a long time before they organize.

protection of persons and property against the invasion of political fanatics, irrespective of party, Judge A. J. Brown was called to the chair, and Dr. E. A. Stockton appointed secretary. After the chairman had stated the objects of the meeting, the following named persons were appointed a committee on resolutions:--James S. Barbee, Dr. Thomas H. Burgess, Thomas H. Bashaw, Major James Parsons, Dr. E, A. Stockton.

Whereas, A state of things now actually exist in this Territory, at the present time, which imperatively calls upon all good and law-abiding citizens of the country, irrespective of party, to hold themselves in readiness to protect the person and property of each other; therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the citizens of Allen county, K. T., ut-

pose of repelling all invasions, whether from North or South. Resolved, That a Committee of Vigilance be appointed, to consist of five persons, who shall receive the reports of individuals in regard to the safety of persons and property of the country, and call the citizens together when they deem'it Resolved, That we, as citizens, will give any information of

Resolved, That any person failing to respond, armed and their protection, unless a lawful excuse be rendered. TELEGRAPHIC.

Oct. 15, in which he details the circumstances attending the arrest of an organized hand, consisting of about two hundred and forty persons, among whom were very few

This party was regularly formed in military order,

under command of General Pomroy, Colonels Eldridge

women and children.

and Perry, and others. They had with them twenty wagons in which were a supply of new arms, mostly musket, with bayonets and sabres, and a lot of saddles, &c., sufficient to equip a battalion, consisting of one-fourth of cavalry and the remainder of infantry. Besides these arms, which Geary says were evidently intended for military purposes, and which were in the wagons, a search of which was strongly objected to, the

sons travelling in Kansas or any other of the Western Territories. From the reports of the officers, it appears they had with them neither oxen, mechanics' tools, agricultural implements, nor any of the necessary appurtenances of peaceful settlers. They were permitted to pursue their journey under the escort of a squadron of dragoons, having been furnished with a day's rations, and subsequently Geary, according to promise, met them near Topeka. They apoligized for their evident and undeniable

disregard of Geary's proclamation, which apology, though

plausible, was far from being satisfactory. After welcoming them as peaceful emigrants, and assuring them he would positively enforce his proclamation, and suffer no party of men to enter or travel through the Territory with warlike or bostile appearance, to the terror of

far as heard from, 400 votes, for delegate to Congress. For Representatives to the Legislature, Carr, Kirk and Young were elected by about 300 majority over the Free HICKORY POINT .- Our informant from this place, left at 12 o'clock on Monday, at which time Wnitfield had received about fifty votes, and Dr. Tebbs, for Representative, about the same; no freesoil votes cast. But many of

of the Territory-that his title to a seat in Congress will

A NEUDRAL PARTY IN KANSAS. At a meeting called by the citizens of Allen county, K. T., to take into consideration the best mode for the

The following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:-

terly disapprove of the present disturbances which unhappily exist in our country, Resolved, That we most solemnly, and in the most binding manner, hold ourselves together to act in concert for the pur-

importance to said committee, without delay, as soon as it may have come to our knowledge. Resolved, That we have lived together in peace and harmony, that we intend to continue so to do, and that any attempt to cause a different state of things amongst us shall merit our unlimited and heartfelt contempt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1856. Among the official despatches received to-day from Gevernor Geary, of Kansas, is one dated Lecompton,

emigrants were provided with shot guns, rifles, pistols, knives, &c., sufficient for the ordinary purposes of per-

peaceful citizens, and the danger of renewing the disgraceful and alarming scenes through which the inhabitants had so recently passed, Geary insisted upon the immediate disbandment of the combination, which was agreed to with alacrity. The majority of the men were evidently gratified to learn that they had been deceived in relation to Kansas affairs, and that peace and

quiet, instead of strife and detention, were reigning

there. His remarks were received with frequent

demonstrations of approbation, and at their close the or-

equipped, to the call of the committee, shall forfeit all claim to army; Capt. Miner. S. H. Land, Dr. John Galtibourgh, E W. Kingland Albino Sue, wife and daughter, H. M. Carpenter, OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM GOV. GEARY-CONDI-M. D., M. D. Mandly. TION OF THE COUNTRY, ETC.

all on the main plaza, and the ladies took refuge in the house of the American Minister and some of the foreign

the time he held them under arrest was expressed by giving him three hearty cheers. In conclusion Geary expresses his regret that societies

exist in some States whose object it is to fit out such parties as the one just described and send them to Kansas, to their own injury and the destruction of the general welfere of the country. He says:-"Very many persons are induced to come out here, under flattering promices, which are never fulfilled, and having neither money to purchase food and clothing, nor trade or occupation at which to earn an honest livelihood, are driven to the necessity of becoming either paupers or thieves; and such are the unfortunate men who have aided materially in filling up the measure of the crimes that have so seriously affected the prosperity of Kansas. It is high time that this fact should be clearly and generally under stood. This Territory, at the present season of the yearand especially under existing circumstances-offers no inducement for the immigration of the poor tradesman or laborer. The country is overrun with hundreds who are unable to obtain employment, who live upon charity and who are exposed to privation, destitution and want. Among the docu ments is a report of the immigrants to Geary, complaining of rough treatment they received from troops acting, as they understood, under the orders of Preston, the Deputy United States Marshal, declaring their mission to Kansas peaceful; having no organization save one of police, for their own regulation and defence on the way, and coming in that spirit to the Territory they claimed the right of American citizens to bear arms, and be exemp. from unlawful search or seizure. Captain Sibley, who had them in charge, says that they never for one moment were made to feel the restraint or military discipline, but were, on the contrary, relieved from the onerous daty and necessity of nightly guards, and were

A Battle-Enemy Repulsed with Great Loss-

IMPORTANT FROM RICARAGUA.

assisted rather than retarded in their journey. The Cap-

tain, agreeably to Geary's instructions, restored such of

the arms as were claimed as individual property.

Walker Enters Masays -- the Enemy Oriven to the Main Plaza-The Enemy Attack Granuda-Walker Marches to its Relief-Another Battle-Walker again Victorious-The Enemy Routed with Great Slaughter-American Citizens Murdered. [From the New Orleans Picayune, Oct. 23] The steamship Tennersee, Capt. Stoddard, from San Lan de Nicaragua, with passengers, has arrived. The Tennessee arrived at San Juan on the 16th instant,

from New York, and sailed again on the same day for New Orleans. The steamship Orizaba, Capt. Tinklepaugh, arrived at San Juan del Sur (on the Pacific) on the 8th inst from New York, via the Straits of Magelian, having made the run in the unprecedented time of fifty days and seven bours.

The news from Nicaragua is of the most interestiters and highly important character, indicating the comple success and firm establishment of Walker's government The enemy, that is the army of the league, having

been for sometime advancing towards Masaya, and evi-

San Francisco.

She would take the passengers of the Tennessee for

dently seeking to occupy that town, Gen Walker withdrew the small force stationed there, in order to encour age the enemy to occupy the place, knowing it to be a much more favorable point for him to attack than Leon. After some ten days had elapsed, the league having collected a force numbering 4,000 men, occupied the town on the 11th of October. This being known to Gen. Walker, he marched towards Masaya at the head of 1,000 men, leaving a small force only in Granada. On the morning of the 12th inst., while Walker's troops

were approaching Masaya, the enemy sallied out in full force and attacked them, but were immediately repulsed with immense loss and driven into the city, the Ameri-

cans literally paving their way with the bodies of their dead foes. As the americans advanced and entered Masaya, the enemy occupied the four plazas and the principal houses of the city. During the day, General Walker succeded in driving them from all the points they occupied to the main plaza, which he himself gained at about 11 P. M.,

cutting his way through the walls of the houses, and carrying his howitzers along. While waiting here for daylight to renew the attack, a courier arrived from Granada with information that a force of the enemy, comprising about 1,000 natives and 409 Guatemalans, were besieging that city. On receiving this intelligence Gen. Walker immediately marched his troops towards Granada, and reached there

about 10 o'clock on the 13th.

by the natives.

it to be barricaded by the whole force of the invaders, whereupon ne gave orders to charge, and drove them from their posts, taking their commanders pri-oners, cap turing all their field pieces, entirely routing them from the city with great slaughter, and following them till not a vestige of them remained. The enemy lost at Graneda 400 killed, and at Masaya

Upon his airival on the heights near the city, he found

400 killed and 300 wounded, making in all 1 100 men. Gen. Walker's loss in both engagements was only 16 killed and 28 wounded-none of them wounded mortally. It was reported that Gen. Mendez was the second in command of the enemy at Masaya, and was shot dead. At the time our informant left Gen. Walker was to march the tellowing day to Masaya and Leon. His troops

During the absence of General Walker at Masaya, the

citizens of Granada, learning that the enemy were ad-

vancing, repaired to the Ordnance Department and, arm.

were in the bighest spirits, and eager for the march.

ing themselves, awaited the attack. They fought with unsurpassed bravery and desperation for twenty-two hours, defending the government buildings, until the arrival of the army under General Walker to their relies. Mr. Lawless, the Rev. D. H. Wheeler and Mr. Ferguson and son, citizens of the United States, who had never taken aby part in government attairs, were dragged out of their bouses in Granada and murdered in cold blood

Col. Jack Allen arrived on the 4th inst. at Granada,

with nearly one hundred recruits. About one hundred

other recruits arrived at the same time. The Nicaraguense, of Saturday, 11th inst., contains the following notice of the illness of Mr. Wheeler, United States Minister:- "It is with the deepest sense of regret that we appounce the illness of Col. John H. Wheeler, the American Minister. On the night of Wednesday he came

home at a late hour, and went to bed in apparent good

health. In a short time he was seized with cramps, and five painful spasms followed in rapid succession. These leit him senseless, and all occurring before medical assistance could be had. In a few minutes Drs. Royston and Caliahan were called in, and powerful remedies were at once administered. Throughout the night and during the next day, his life was suspended by the brittlest thread; but by continued assistance, rendered cheerfully by ladies and gentlemen, he was alleviated into a gentle sleep, after which the danger was considered as almost over. He is at present convalescent, and with his constitution we may hope to see him about in a very short time." The following is a resume of the condition of General Walker's forces and resources, published on the 11th met., just before the advance on Masaya: - "Ail the internal and external foes of the State have been straining their utmost energy to cripple us at a season when it was impossible to take the field; and yet, despite all these obstacles, the government stands firmer than it ever did. With two thousand men capable of bearing arms, with

all the improved means of warfare, with a better knowl-

edge of the country, with a steamship line bringing means to us at every juncture, and with renewed conddence, how can we entertain an opinion contrary to the speedy and certain restoration of peace and executive authority over all the departments of the State? It is only a matter of time, of weeks, before this whole difficulty will be terminated." The Tennessee left at San Juan H. B. M. ships Orion, 90 guis; Imperieuse, 50 guns; Arrogant, 50; Archer, 20; Victor, 6; Intrepid, 6; and Cossack, 30 guns. On Monday, the 18th, a sailing regatta of the boats in the harbor, and those in the squadron, came off. The Mosquito boat Lillia, sailed and owned by Hutchinson, of Williamsburg, carried off the palm, beating everything in the race by a long distance. The following is a list of the passengers by the Tennes-8ee:--Capt. R. L. Williams, Capt. P. A. Gallibouge, Nicaraguan

of Masaya and Granaca, in the latter of which he was a participator. Gen. Walker was well advised of the movements of the enemy, but with his usual caution, he kept his information and plans from the public. About the 1st of October the order was given for the out garrisons at San Carlos, Rivas, Tipitapa and Managua to concentrate on Granada. Shortly afterward the advanced

guard at Masaya was ordered to fall back also upon the

Battles of Masaya and Granada.

tucky, who returned on the Tennessee from Nicaragua,

with the following details of the operations and battles

We have been favored by Capt. R. L. Williams, of Ken-

capital It at once became evident that Gen. Walker had determined to draw the enemy on, and choose his own ground for the battle. On the evening of the 11th he left Granada, with 1,000 men, for Masaya. This is a town situated some fifteen miles from Granada, containing about 8,000 inhabitants. Nature has endowed it with many advantages. It has

two plazas; in the centre of the principal one stands a large thurch, on either side a few shops. The houses are principally built of adobe. It was here that Gen. Walker had deermined to meet the forces of the allies. The troops marched nearly all night, over a very muddy and

slippery road, and before the morning of the 12th were before the town, which was in possession of the enemy, who were said to be about 4,000 strong. Being advised of the approach of Gen. Walker, they had advanced on the road from the town with a strong body of troops. Either side of the road was lined with high bushes and cactus. At daybreak Gen. Walker formed his men in column, and ordered a charge at once.

The rush was made, and the enemy broke and fled before the head of the column could reach them. The Americans kept on and followed the enemy into the town, where they were strongly posted in the plazas and streets. After a gallant fight, which had lasted all through the day and evening, Gen. Walker was in position at 11 P. M., with his howitzers before the main plaza, ready to open upon the enemy in the morning. The artillery had been brought up through the walls of the houses, which were

cut through for that purpose. The troops were ordered at this hour to sleep on their arms. They had fought hard, and they slept well. About half past 12 A. M. an express from Granada arrived, advising General Walker that that city had been attacked at noon of the day before, by a force of near y 1,400 men These were from the hacienda of San Jacinto and had been joined by bodies of troops from San Salva-

dor and Gautemala, with a few Chamoristas. They had advanced upon Granada by a different road from that leading to Masaya, and had surrounded the city, attacking it on all sides. There were very few troops, which, with the American citizens left in the city, did not amount to over 150 men. These took postession of the ordnance department, guard-house, hospital and principal church,

Consulates. This handful of men defended the plaza successfully for twenty-two hours. The enemy ransacked every house in search of Americans and money. Mr. Liwiess, the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Ferguson and son were dragged into the streets

ganization was broken up, and its members dispersed in various directions. After they had been dismissed from custody, and the fact announced by Major Sibley, their and murdered. Gen. Walker's residence was pillaged, thankfulness for his kind treatment towards them during