

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1857.

To Patrons in Arrears.
We shall soon send out our annual circular to delinquent patrons. Before we do so, we hope that many now in arrears will have paid up, for we dislike to "dun," as bad as any man can be to be "dunned." Our published "terms" will show the advantage of advance payment.
Remittances may be made by mail at our risk. The letter need not be registered, but the money should be enclosed in presence of a postmaster.
JUN 25, 1857. ASHLEY BUSH.

Personal Parties—Man-Worship.
Without political parties, communities in a Democracy inevitably divide upon the merits of persons, who are candidates for places of public trust. In the support of, or opposition to this or that man, measures and principles are sooner or later lost sight of and unconsidered. Questions of public policy, and the public interests, are forgotten and ignored in the undue partiality on the one side for a particular man, and an unwarranted enmity on the other. These personal parties are not only apt to lose sight of the public weal in their blind partiality or hostility to favorites or opponents, but they tend to engender a rancor and bitterness of warfare unknown to contests upon issues of measures, and are far more destructive of the amenities and civilities of good neighborhood, too much encroached upon by political warfare of all kinds.

Personal parties, though best flourishing in the absence of party organization, are sometimes found acting within, and if possible controlling political party organizations. Men acting within the organization attach themselves to the fortunes of some man, and with squads of lesser followers are known as this man's men, or that man's men, and their efforts in their party are especially and actively directed to the preference of this or that man as the recipient of the party's bounties, and public favor. Personal adherents of these men, perhaps claiming to belong to the party by reason of their support of their favorite, go into the party's primary meetings to further his advancement, and if he is the successful candidate, vote for him, but if he is not, oppose the one that is. Here of course we have a personal party, acting within a regular party organization, and tending to the undue prominence of that personal party's man, to the improper neglect and depression of other meritorious members of the political party.

These personal parties are formed mostly of two classes of men; one actuated by expectation of self advantage from the success of their favorite, to those fortunes they have for this purpose openly or secretly, as in their view may best promote the object sought, attached themselves. Another, led by a blind attachment, usually denominated *man-worship*, or *manism*—a disgusting trait of human nature.

It is not necessary to state that such personal parties are a weight upon and bane to political organizations. That is self-evident and unavoidable. The partiality they produce, necessarily creates individual rivalries, probably counter parties of like character and purposes, and certainly heart-burnings and hostilities. Not infrequently in this way a great party, founded upon principle, and held together by common and concurrent opinions upon governmental questions, is distracted and rent asunder by issues and contests upon men.

A striking instance of this fact, we have in the political history of Missouri. Benton, a man of great talents and political merit, gradually built up a strong personal party in that State, acting within and directing the democratic party. The consequence was, restlessness and impatience on the part of other meritorious and talented men of the party in Missouri for a long series of years, and finally intestine war of a most malignant character, in which measures and principles were ignored, and persons only dealt with; at last resulting, as everybody saw it would, in the success of the men and measures of the opposition. The democratic party in some of the north-western States we could name, have gone into a minority from this same cause.

Sam Houston—always a political humbug, but who for his military services, his courageous conflicts with the savage and Mexican, deserves the commendation of not only Texans, but of Americans—for a long time had a man-worshipping political party in Texas, comprising a good portion of the democratic party. The latter, too strong for complete overthrow in that State, was nevertheless much weakened by this incubus, but has finally thrown it off, and in 1857, Sam Houston—respected as much as ever for his services in arms—is comparatively without supporters in Texas, or indeed elsewhere, as a statesman and politician. And, thus relieved, the democratic party of that gallant State has already put on new life and will date new and more complete successes.

This *manism* and these personal parties, should be guarded against by the democracy. At the same time we would by no means discountenance a very natural and laudable pride of party in its men of talent, fame, service and merit. But let it be because they are willing champions of the democratic faith, and embodiments of democratic doctrines. Here in Oregon we have been quite free from *manism* in the democratic party, and likewise free from personal parties. We hope ever to so continue.

We trust that we may never witness any blind man-worship, nor any mere personal organizations in the democratic party in the Territory, or any portion of it. Let us have here no Williams party, no Smith party, no Lane party, no Kelly party, no Deady party, no Grover party, no Pratt party, and no man's party now here, or to be here, but let us have a Democratic party, just, united, and invincible.

The War Claim Commissioners, Capt. Smith and Ingalls, and Mr. Grover, are in session at Salem. They expect to complete their labors before the sitting of Congress.

Hon. Delazon Smith will deliver an oration at Eugene City on the 4th.

We received by the last mail from Corvallis the paper started at that place. It is called the "Occidental Messenger," and is edited by L. P. Hall. Hall & Gills publishers. It contains a novel classification of the members elect to the Constitutional Convention and Legislature. Mr. Hall having just arrived from California, of course knew nothing about the politics of the said members, and depended upon some one else for that information. We think we are not mistaken in saying that J. C. Avery made the classification.

All the members from Marion are put down as "free State democrats," whereas Richard Miller, of the Convention, is for slavery in Oregon, and we think Cooley, of the House, is likewise for slavery here. In Benton county, the whole fusion force are set down as democrats, Lewis and Hill as pro-slavery, and Slater, Nichols and Matzger as F. S. democrats. Hill never pretended to be a democrat, and has always been an avowed opponent of the democratic party; and we have always supposed him to be a free seller, or abolitionist. We may be mistaken in this last respect, but we are not mistaken in the fact that he ran for the legislature last year, and got every abolition vote in the county, including the abolition "Belknap settlement." If Matzger is not a free seller or abolitionist, we don't understand what opinions it takes to constitute one. Nichols, we have no personal knowledge of, but we understand from citizens of Benton county that he is an out and out free seller.

In Yamhill the whole fusion ticket is also put down as "democrat," except McBride and Shuck, who are styled "free State democrats." Olds, put down as democrat, we understand entertains strong free soil sentiments generally. What sort of "democrats" Shuck, Kinney, and the others are, we need not state, while McBride is an avowed black republican—don't claim to be anything else—and was the nominee of a regular black republican convention held in Yamhill.

Of the Washington county members, Shattuck and White are put down as "free State democrats." Washington is the only county in the Territory where the known things still maintain their organization. They do so there, and last year and this nominated and elected their ticket. Shattuck and White were regular known candidates, while we are confident the first, and presume also the last, were opponents of the democratic party before becoming known.

On so through the list. With four or five exceptions, every man elected on the opposition ticket, not omitting Multnomah, Clatsop, &c., are put down as democrats, and those exceptions (in most instances rank abolitionists) are softly put down as "F. S. Wigs." They are good enough democrats for Avery, (as good as he is) but we don't think that Wayne, Boise, Butler, Williams, Grover, Sheil, Deady, Smith, Wait, Kelly, Lowrey, Kelsay, and the ten or twelve other democrats will consent to being placed in such company.

THE FULL VOTE.—The official returns of the late election have been received from every county in the Territory, except Josephine. The vote stands as follows:

Lane,	5,304
Lawson,	3,398
Lane's majority,	2,016

Lane's reported maj. in Josephine is voting of 100. If correctly reported, Lane's majority in the Territory is over 2100.

The vote cast on the question of Convention in all the counties but Josephine, is as follows:

For Convention,	7,292
Against,	1,616
Majority for,	5,676

The vote of the Territory is less than it was two years ago. A full vote was not cast in the Territory, with the exception of a few counties where there was a contest upon local tickets.

P. S.—After the above was in type, the official of Josephine was received, which completes the returns. Lane's vote in that county was 358, and Lawson's 183. Lane's entire vote, 5662; Lawson's entire vote, 3,471. Lane's maj. in the Territory, 2,101. This is the largest majority he ever received. His next largest was in 1855, when he received 2149 more votes than Gaines.

The vote for and against Convention in Josephine, added to the above, makes 7,617 for, and 1,679 against.

The whole Delegate vote of the Territory this year, is 9,133; in 1855, it was 10,121. The vote on Convention this year amounts to 9296—a trifle over the Delegate vote.

ROBERT.—The store of the Messrs. Starkey, of this place, was entered Friday night by means of a key, and about \$50 stolen from the drawer. The thief re-locked the door, and went out at a back door, leaving it open. Mr. S. informs us that the store has been several times entered in the same way lately, as evidenced by finding the back door open in the morning, but as the contents of the drawer have been placed in the safe, nothing was obtained. He says the money now stolen was the first which has been left in the drawer over night, since it was before robbed, several months ago.

FAIL IN FLOUR.—Oregon flour was selling at \$6.50 per bbl. in San Francisco, when the last steamer left, with sales dull. Three heavy flour speculators had failed. They were concerned in the late combination to raise the price of breadstuffs. But they had underrated the capacity of Oregon to supply, and when the shipments continued to come in from here, found themselves unable to hold control of the market, and the expected monopoly failed.

The Hon. J. Patten Anderson having declined the appointment of Governor of Washington Territory, the Hon. Fayette McMillen, of Va., has been appointed to the vacancy.

M. L. Bonham has been elected to Congress from Brooks' district, S. C.

The Convention question carried by a large majority.

More anon, POSEY.

Official Vote of Jackson County.
(DEM.) (OPPO.)
Lane, 185
Lawson, 136
Duncan, 174
Reed, 134
Newcomb, 184
Prim, 184
For Convention, 185
Against Convention, 136

Official Vote of Curry County.
(DEM.) (OPPO.)
Lane, 6
Lawson, 1
Kirkpatrick, 104
Scattergood, 1
Blank, 15
For Convention, 105
Against Convention, 17

Coos County—(Official.)
(DEM.) (OPPO.)
Lane, 24
Lawson, 19
Winchester, 13
Lockhart, 19
For Representative, (Vote with Curry Co.)
Kirkpatrick, 29
Marple, 35
For Convention, 40
Against Convention, 9

Josephine County—(Official.)
(DEM.) (OPPO.)
Lane, 183
Lawson, 183
Hendershott, 337
Barkwell, 337
For Representative, 475
Joint Representative, 475
For Convention, 408
Against Convention, 63

DEMOCRACY IN CALIFORNIA.—A great hubbalo has been set up by the regular opposition in Oregon, and a few disorganizers, whose trade of bolting has been thereby spoiled, on account of the adoption of resolutions by the Territorial convention, deprecating it to be the duty of democrats to support democratic nominations. Here is a resolution adopted by the democratic central committee of Sacramento county, California: "Resolved, That while it is the privilege of all persons who desire, to vote for the democratic nominees at any election, to do so, yet no persons who had voted at the late Territorial election, the democratic nominees shall be entitled to vote at the primary election."

This is even more stringent than the rules laid down in our convention, yet we believe it is right enough.

But it was not to be expected that opponents of the democratic party here, whether in or out of our ranks, would be pleased with what a democratic convention should adopt. That they are displeased, is good evidence that the work of the convention was both right and proper. We have heard no man worthy the name of democrat complain of it. It is only our enemies who are dissatisfied. Our friends rejoice.

We have been shown a specimen of lead ore discovered in the Santiam mines by Mr. Jason Wheeler. This ore is accompanied with flint, tuff, sulphur and ochre. The ore is in value about seventy-five per cent. It is found about 45 miles east of the Santiam district, near Mt. Jefferson. Mr. Wheeler also had a specimen of gold found there, worth \$1.25. He says the color can be raised in that vicinity, very generally.

JOSEPHINE.—We have not the official returns from Josephine county. The county, however, has given Lane a little more than one hundred majority, and elected J. S. Spear, democrat, to the Assembly, and Sidney Hendershott, democrat, and W. H. Watkins, free soil, to the constitutional convention.

MORE STRYCHNINE IN WHISKY.—A gentleman of New Bedford, Mass., last week, out of curiosity analyzed whiskey obtained from several liquor dealers of that city, and found large quantities of strychnine in each.

Gen. Clark, commandant of the Pacific Division, arrived in Oregon on the last steamer.

ALBUQUERQUE, Josephine Co., May 8, '57.
Mr. Bush—Sir: Perhaps a few lines from this portion of the Territory may meet with favor. The election is over, and the result in this county is known. The democratic party have elected their ticket with the exception of one delegate to the constitutional convention. Never has there been as much interest taken in an election in this county before, nor the party lines so strictly drawn. The democrats met in mass convention and nominated Dr. Barkwell and S. B. Hendershott to the Convention, J. Spear for the Assembly, R. S. Belknap jointly for Josephine and Jackson.

The opposition—that is—the whigs, know-nothings, and the "colored republicans" deemed it unsafe to bring out a full ticket, but to try the strength of the opposition, brought out Dr. Watkins as a candidate to the constitutional convention, and elected him by 170 majority over Dr. Barkwell, as good a democrat as there is in Josephine County. To account for this we had traitors in the democratic party. There were delegates in the county convention who helped to nominate Dr. Barkwell, and then used their influence against him at the election. Thanks to the viva voce mode of voting, we have them "spotted," and at the next county convention the poll-books will show who are sound and who are not.

Now for a brief review of what Watkins has been the last four years. He was opposed to the election of Pierce, and down on his administration soul and body. He supported Skinner in opposition to Lane in 1853, and supported Gaines against Lane in 1855; was a strong Fremont man in 1856, and said, "I would rather see the Union divided than see Buchanan elected President." In May, 1856, he was chairman of an opposition meeting that drew up resolutions censuring the democratic party, Gov. Curry, and the officers of the late Indian war generally. And now, in 1857, where it suited his purposes, he called himself a "Jeffersonian democrat." Two years ago he supported the know-nothing ticket, teeth and toenails; I cannot say he actually saw Sam, yet he was willing to, and heartily wished all foreigners in their own native country, or in that other place where the temperature is "rather" warm for comfort. I verily believe if the high sheriff of hell was to get up a party in opposition to the democratic party, Watkins would follow in his train.

I have said enough of Dr. Watkins to let the democratic party know that he cannot be trusted politically at the coming convention.

Lane's majority over Lawson in this county is something over one hundred.

The Convention question carried by a large majority.

More anon, POSEY.

YAMHILL COUNTY, JUNE 19, 1857.
EDITOR OF THE STATESMAN—In the Portland Times of the 13th inst., the first number edited by Mr. Hibben, I find the following:

"It is due to truth to acknowledge that in our last article we made a mistake in stating that Black Republicanism, intermingled with a small sprinkling of unnecessary defection in our own ranks, which, with better luck, will come up right at the right time."

The new editor here declares, as I understand it, that the "defection" of the Avery and Leland ilk was "unnecessary"; that is that they ought to have been gingerly dealt with, suffered to proceed in their disorganizing course without complaint on the part of the democrats. This is what I understand Mr. Hibben's meaning to be, and if it is not, I shall be most glad to be corrected. I think this is what the Standard disorganizers will understand it to mean, and that they will look upon it as an olive branch extended from that quarter.

Now I think Mr. Hibben has erred in the opinion expressed through a want of knowledge of Oregon politics and politicians; he has hardly been long enough here to determine what action, having its cause in conduct of years past, is necessary or "unnecessary." He is mistaken if he supposes that the action of the Territorial convention was the foundation cause of the "defection" of which he speaks, or had very much to do with it. The name "defection" has existed for two years or more. If the defection to the late Territorial convention had been so false to the democratic masses as to have passed by in silence the question of party organization, a portion of these "defection" men might have voted for J. Lane, possibly, but not one of them would have voted for a democratic ticket. What good does "democracy" do the democratic party? We want no man encumbering our organization, claiming to be a democrat, simply because he votes for some one man in the party, and disorganizes us by bolting when any body else is nominated.

The democratic party, and its excellent resolutions, the lines are now drawn, and we are rid of these "demons of discord, and fountain of corruption," and I pray God that it may be forever. And those resolutions teach no new doctrine, I'll venture to say, to Mr. Hibben. It is as old as the democratic party, and he has learned that kind of democracy in Indiana, for the hard core of these have no other. Indeed, that system of organization adopted by our territorial convention is enforced by the democratic party in every State in the Union, and by every other party organization that ever had a successful existence.

On the evening of the convention at Salem, Mr. Hibben made a few remarks, which he endorsed fully the platform, and declared himself pleased with the "sloughing-off process" as he styled it; said that they adopted that process in Indiana, and that the democratic party in Ohio had gone into a minority because of neglect to "slough off" unsound men when they became so. I can't but believe that this opinion of Mr. Hibben's, that the "defection" was unnecessary, was hastily formed and unguardedly expressed. We in Yamhill regard it as most necessary, and rejoice that disorganizers are driven from our ranks. We have now a sound democratic party in the county, and though in a minority, we are not disappointed, but we intend to fight on, refusing all compromise or concession of principle, until triumph shall crown our efforts.

ORGANIZATION.

P. S.—June 21.—As I predicted, the last Standard glories over the extract I have copied above from the Times, and approvingly publishes it under the name of Mr. Hibben's. The editor of the Times will not allow that construction to go abroad uncontradicted.

CORVALLIS, JUNE 20, 1857.

DEAR BUSH.—There are interesting scenes being transacted in Benton county which are worthy of public notice. The late political co-partnership formed between Bidle, Hovey, Avery & Co., is about to be dissolved. Bidle and Hovey are extremely anxious that C. Buckingham should contest the seat of the Honorable and gallant Col. John Kelsay in the Convention to form a State Constitution. Buckingham is the peculiar tool of Avery and the dormant members of the co-partnership, and will not consent to contest said seat, unless Avery or one of the dormant members of the partnership will sign the petition for that purpose.

Bidle and Hovey say that they are playing off on them, as he did at the election, for although he does more than all the balance of the partners to organize the factionists under the banner of the National Democratic ticket, nevertheless he does not stay and vote it; he had important business in Yamhill Co., which took him away. Avery, however, says in order to satisfy his friends and bidle workers that he did vote for Lawson. Bidle and Hovey can't induce Avery to sign the petition to Buckingham, and Buckingham says that he will not contest the seat unless Avery or Reuben, (Hartless' nigger) one of the dormant members of said partnership, will sign the petition. As strange as it may seem, bidle and Hovey do not seem to be getting publicly with Avery, for fear of their future popularity, and therefore on Saturday last, they induced Sam the nigger barber in our place, and one of the Constitutional delegates from this county, all of whose sense is centered in his mustaches and heels, to see Avery and have a private interview with him. They reported that Avery could not be induced to sign the petition, but that he was willing that Sam and Heman should do all they could to induce Reuben, (Hartless' nigger) to sign it.

The reason which he assigns for not doing so, is that he thinks by gophering around he can induce the Colonel to renounce the Sam and Hovey form, but he is mistaken there; the Colonel is a democrat of the Jeffersonian stamp, he stood square on the platform during the canvass, and he will never leave his boat while a plank is left. Would to God that we had in this county one hundred more such democrats, the factionists and sore-headed democrats under the lead of Avery would be scathed from stem to stern.

Your old serv't,

VERITAS.

P. S. I am informed that the west end of Dr. McTeeney's brick store, in our town is gradually sinking, on account of the looseness of the soil; it is thought that brick buildings will not do well here the soil is so loose, and resembles Avery's politician's creed so much. You know that his creed is not susceptible of containing a sound democratic idea.

PORTLAND, JUNE 25, 1857.
DEAR BUSH—In regard to his action in our precinct, you say Mr. Joynt questioned his right to vote. This is a mistake. It was Thomas Agar. Please make a note of this in your next, and oblige the parties.

Hon. Stephen Adams, late United States Senator from Mississippi, recently died at Memphis.

ELKTON, Umpqua Co., June 19, '57.
MR. EDITOR—The black republicans have succeeded in carrying this county for the most of their candidates. Their ticket was gotten up at what purported to be a "mass meeting," held at D. C. Underwood's. The call for this meeting appears to have been managed rather adroitly. There was something behind the curtain which doubtless required skillful maneuvering. While written notices were posted up in certain localities, known to be favorable to Jesse Applegate, no public notice of the intended meeting was given in Elkton, Scottsburg or Gardiner precincts.

The finger of "Jesse" protrudes at every stage of the game. As duplicity and chicanery are the principal elements that enter into his composition, so also these constituted the principal weapons sought to be used against the democracy during the canvass. No one would be very likely to expect for a professed political gamster to be remarkably scrupulous as to the means he adopts to procure his election; but we think, this time "Jesse" has descended a little lower in the scale of human depravity than people generally supposed he would have been guilty of doing. When a man becomes so warm as to be ready to resort to hiring to make political proxies, it is not to be wondered at that he should denounce the supreme tribunal of his country as corrupt, and say "Jesse" has descended a little lower in the scale of human depravity than people generally supposed he would have been guilty of doing. When a man becomes so warm as to be ready to resort to hiring to make political proxies, it is not to be wondered at that he should denounce the supreme tribunal of his country as corrupt, and say "Jesse" has descended a little lower in the scale of human depravity than people generally supposed he would have been guilty of doing.

A short time previous to the election, Applegate offered a respectable citizen living in the vicinity of Scottsburg, the sum of one hundred dollars to make stock in the publican speeches through the country. The man to whom this infamous proposal was made is a democrat, but as Applegate had heard him express strong conviction, that Oregon should be made a free State, he seems to have imagined, that it might be possible to induce him to take stock in the dirty work, in which he was himself engaged. In the spring of '54 Applegate introduced a resolution, at the whig convention held at Elkton, denunciatory of the Kansas-Nebraska act, but it was voted down. Dr. Thompson at that time figured prominently among that portion of the whig party that wished to keep up the organization on the old basis, but when he had witnessed the last vestige of the whig principles lost in the great whirlpool of fanaticism, and as he could not go black republicanism, he seems to have withdrawn from the track; and now the "remote limits" of the county are giving in their adhesions to the old dynasty.

The vote as cast in this county gives the lie most emphatically to those who take so much pains to go around and inform democrats that they are "no party men," that they possess "independent minds," that they always vote for the "best men, irrespective of their politics." This is about the way they will prate around, whenever they conceive it to be necessary to obtain democratic votes for their own candidates, or are themselves supporting some one, of whom they are actually ashamed. To such "independent minded" men, we would commend the following old adage:

"Streams that had small head
Along their course, are oftenest shallow;
And lead to a doubting crowd,
The coward publishes his valor!"

Yes! they will go farther than this; they will place the names of a few democrats upon their ticket, if, by such device, they can thereby cause the party to vote for them, and induce them to vote for black republicans for the most important offices. But they are not so condescending toward democrats when they are sufficiently strong to elect their men without the aid of democratic votes. It is very strange that these men should raise their pious hands in holy horror against party organization, and who so loudly profess to vote according to the dictates of conscience, can prostitute their influence to secure the election of men of such antecedents as L. L. Williams and Jesse Applegate. Well, it is reported that after the 4th day of July next, "Jesse" will doff the title of "King of the Yoncalas," and assume that of "King of the Umpqua."

DECIUS.

Latest from Europe.
The political news of considerable interest, embracing, as it does, the delivery to Parliament of the Queen's speech, and the election, without opposition, of Eleanora Denison as Speaker of the House of Commons. The ceremony of reading the speech was performed by the Lord Chancellor, and the Queen's state of health forbidding her rendering the speech in person. The speech contains a general encouraging view of the affairs of the nation, and with respect to the as yet unsettled state of the negotiations in relation to Central America.

FRANCE.—The Minister of Marine has given orders to suspend the preparations for the despatch of troops to China.

The Americans in Paris had tendered Senator Sumner a public dinner, which he declined.

SPAIN.—Malaga had been placed in a state of siege, and also where the country was disturbed. The ship-of-the-line, Donat, Isabella II., the frigates Baylen, the brig Payayo, the steamer Francisco Dasso and two transports were under orders to sail from Cadiz with troops for Havana.

HOLLAND.—The colonial government of Java have decided to abolish the monopoly of the cultivation of tobacco. Endeavors were making to introduce cotton cultivation into Sumatra.

NEUCHÂTEL.—From Paris it is stated that the king of Prussia has instructed Count Hatzfeldt to sign the Neuchâtel treaty.

ITALY.—The export of grain from Naples has again been authorized.

It was reported that the French government had received from Sardinia a communication which rendered probable the early resumption of diplomatic relations between Sardinia and Austria.

TURKEY.—Dates from Constantinople to April 28, say the commissioners of all the powers who signed the treaty of Paris, met at Constantinople on the 21st, to deliberate on their report.

GOVERNORSHIP OF UTAH.—Major Ben McCulloch has declined the Governorship of Utah Territory. It is stated a Western man has been selected for the post. It is furthermore stated that the government has determined upon adopting vigorous measures as regards the Mormons. A large military force will be despatched thither, probably under command of Gen. Harney.

We notice a number of elegant double carriages about town, and they seem to be rapidly increasing. The fine one just arrived from New York for Dr. Warren, is the last one we notice. We are glad to see the indications of prosperity which these appearance of "elegant cases" bespeak.

THE NICHAGUA WAR TERMINATED. EVACUATION OF NICHAGUA BY WALKER.
On the 30th of April, after having been solicited by Capt. Davis to abandon his position and to go in the St. Marys to Panama, and thence to New Orleans, and secure cure for the conveyance to the U. S., and with the other assurance that he intended to take possession of the only means of conveyance which Walker had, viz: the schooner Granada, Walker commissioned Gen. Henningsen and Col. Waters to negotiate. The result of their negotiations was an agreement drafted by Gen. Henningsen, which was signed, proclaimed and acted upon by Gen. Walker and Capt. Davis on the 1st of May.

WALKER ON THE ISTHUS.
On the arrival of Walker and his officers at Panama, they were kept on board the St. Marys until the 19th, when they were sent to Aspinwall in charge of an officer and a company of marines. The same evening going to New Orleans, Gen. Henningsen and a few others to New York.

On Tuesday morning, (19th) about 9 o'clock, the boats of the United States squadron landed Walker and his party on the beach near the Railroad station. They immediately proceeded to Mr. Nelson's office, and remained there about an hour, until the cars were ready to receive them. A considerable number, both of natives and foreigners, crowded round them as they landed, and round the Railroad Office, curious to see the man of whom, for the last two years, they had heard so much about.

The general explanation was of surprise, "un hombre tan chiquito" (such a little man), could be the dread filibuster who had convulsed Central America so long. One or two among the crowd made some insulting remarks, but there was no general demonstration of any kind. The military were on the ground to keep order, and the Commodore had his marines lying off in boats, ready to act in case of necessity, but they did not land. On the arrival of the train at Aspinwall the same curiosity was manifested by the people to see Walker, who, with his party, went immediately to the Steamship Company's office, where he remained until the hour of embarkation.

OFFICERS OF WALKER'S ARMY.—The following are the names of the officers of Walker's army, who arrived in the St. Marys at Panama:

Gen. Wm. Walker, Major Hoof, Gen. C. F. Henningsen, Col. Bruno Natzmer, Col. John Rogers, Lieut. Col. Henry, Lieut. Col. Rogers, Lieut. Col. Tucker, Capt. West, Capt. Williamson, Capt. McEachin, Capt. Passon, (Navy), Capt. Hawkins, Lieut. Bacon, Lieut. McMichael, Dr. Kellum, Dr. McAlenny, Orderly Fred. Romer.

CONDITIONS OF WALKER'S EVACUATION OF NICHAGUA.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
Adj.-Gen.'s Office, Rivas, May 1, 1857.

The Commander in Chief, in communicating to the army the following agreement, thinks proper to state that he entered into it on solemn assurances from Capt. Davis that Colonel Lockridge, with his whole command, had left the San Juan river for the United States.

In parting, for the present, with the brave comrades who have adhered to our cause, through evil as well as good report, the Commander in Chief desires to return his deep and heartfelt thanks to the officers and soldiers under his command.

Reduced to our present position by the cowardice of some, the incapacity of others, and the treachery of many, the army has yet written a page of American history which it is impossible to forget or erase.

From the future, if not from the present, we may expect just judgment.

RIVAS, May 1, 1857.

An agreement is hereby entered into between Gen. William Walker on the one part, and Com. Charles H. Davis of the U. S. Navy, on the other part, of which the stipulations are as follows:

First—Gen. Wm. Walker, with sixteen officers of his staff shall march out of Rivas with his site arms, pistols, horses and personal baggage, under the guaranty of said Capt. Davis of the U. S. Navy, that they should be allowed to embark on board the United States vessel of war St. Mary, in the harbor of San Juan del Sur, the said Capt. Davis undertaking to transport them on the St. Marys to Panama.

Secondly—the officers of Gen. Walker's army shall march out of Rivas with their side arms, under the guaranty and protection of Capt. Davis, who undertakes to see them safely transported to Panama, in charge of a U. S. officer.

Thirdly—The privates and non-commissioned officers, citizens and employees of departments, wounded or unwounded, shall be surrendered with their arms to Captain Davis or one of his officers, and placed under his protection and control, he pledging himself to have them safely transported to Panama, in charge of a United States officer, in separate vessels from the deserters from the ranks, and without being brought into contact with them.

Fourthly—Captain Davis undertakes to obtain guarantees that all natives of Nicaragua or Central America now in Rivas, and surrendered to the protection of Capt. Davis, shall be allowed to reside in Nicaragua, and be protected in life and property.

Fifthly—It is agreed that such officers as have wives and families in San Juan del Sur, shall be allowed to remain there under the protection of the United States flag, until an opportunity offers of embarkation for Panama or San Francisco.

General William Walker, and Captain Davis mutually pledge themselves to each other, that this agreement shall be executed in good faith.