

**APPOINTMENT IN SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.** David J. Miller to be Translator Vice, David V. Whiting resigned.

**MOUNTED RIFLES.**—Col Porter, who has been on duty on the plains during the summer, arrived in this city a few days since with a company of the Mounted Rifles. It is said he will be stationed at Fort Craig.

There are rumors in the city that both the volunteers and the regulars have had engagements with the Navajoes recently. The reports, however, need confirmation. We may have reliable intelligence for the next issue.

**MR. FRY** has been engaged in paying off the volunteers called out by Gov. Meserve in 1854. He paid off in Rio Arriba county on the 15th, and will be in San Miguel county on the 25th inst.

#### PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded the Pacific Telegraph contract to Hiram Sibley, Esq., under the terms of an act passed at the last session of Congress.

The law stipulates that the line shall begin at some point on the west line of Missouri and terminate at the city of San Francisco, in California, and be completed in two years from the 31st of July last. It is confidently asserted that Mr. Sibley, and his associates, will be able to fulfill their engagements and have the line in working condition within the specified time. Telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific is a desideratum equalled only by the advantages which would accrue from the construction of a railroad across the western portion of the continent. After the line shall have been completed the contractors will be entitled to draw from the Government forty thousand dollars per annum for ten years as compensation for transmitting official dispatches. The line will be open for the use of all citizens, but in the transmission of dispatches the Government will be in all cases entitled to the preference.

There is a provision in the law which reserves to Congress the right to connect the line with any military posts in the United States. Hence, wherever the Telegraph may be located, we may reasonably anticipate that within the space of a few years Santa Fe, the military headquarters of one of the most important departments in the country, will be in telegraphic communication with the States. Our people should be on the alert and have an eye to the progress of affairs in order that they may be ready, at the earliest possible moment, to set forth their claims for a speedy connection with the main line. The advantages to be derived to the country from the facilities which would then be afforded, for daily intercourse with the chief cities in the Union would be incalculable.

**FLOUR.**—It is said there are four trains coming freighted with flour to this city. If this prove to be true it will have a good effect in regulating the price of that article and keep it under famine rates. The ruling price is now ten dollars per hundred pounds.

**THE PRINCE.**—This personage has made his appearance in the United States and is making a tour of the western states before he visits the East. The people are making much ado about him and honoring him in all manner of ways, notwithstanding the words with which the English Premier insulted Mr. Dallas, and through him the Government, have scarcely become cold. This exhibits a forbearance that would not be tolerated by any but the Americans. Our people are entirely too much given to this kind of thing and it greatly detracts from their self respect. Under ordinary circumstances the young man would have been entitled to a courteous reception in the United States, but in view of the recent Boorish conduct of Lord Palmerston, the chief of the Government to which he is heir apparent, the most he should have expected would be a quiet and unnoticed passage through our domains.

**GENL. WALKER SHOT.**—The latest advices from South America announce the capture and execution of Genl. Walker, the celebrated filibuster. He and his little army were taken, as may be seen by an article in this paper, by Commander Salmon of the British sloop-of-war Icarus and by him turned over to the Honduran authorities. Genl. Walker and Col. Rudler were given up unconditionally. The balance were to be allowed to return home, with the promise that they would never go back to Honduras on a similar expedition.

Although Genl. Walker has met an un-

fortunate fate, the spirit which incited him to action still lives and will in the course of time develop itself in a manner that will successfully complete our "manifest destiny." The days of old Fogyiam must pass away and make room for a time in which the elements of our national greatness may have liberty to work themselves into perfection. The sick men south of us need a physician, and it has long since been declared by President Monroe, and affirmed by the voice of the American people, that no government except our own can be permitted to prescribe for their relief. From recent experience it seems that this is merely a theory which we have no intention of reducing to practice. Other counsels, however, will eventually prevail and the sick men will be handsomely doctored into vigorous manhood, infused with blood that will give them an almost miraculous vitality and elevate them to the position the God of nature intended they should occupy.

**ANTICIPATED SUFFERING.**—We observe from our border exchanges that much suffering is anticipated for the citizens of Kansas during the ensuing winter in consequence of the failure of the crops of last summer. Some are calling on their eastern friends for succor in the hour of their need, whilst others are making their way back to the states as best they can. Although there is a diversity of opinion in reference to the supply of provisions in the Territory being sufficient to meet the wants of the inhabitants, the famine panic runs high and there is a prevailing disinclination among the people to rely upon the speculations of those who profess to believe there has been enough produced to feed them through the winter months.

Trains laden with fall supplies of goods for our merchants have begun to arrive. We understand there will shortly be a large stock of groceries in market. They are at present much more needed than drygoods.

**THE UTAHS AND NAVAJOES.**—The party of Utahs that went out on the campaign against the Navajoes under sub Agent Pfeiffer returned to Abiquiu a few days since after an absence of about twenty days. During their scout they came upon some Navajoes in the Cochita Mountains with whom they had an engagement in which six Navajoes were killed and twenty taken prisoners. Two Mexican captives were also recovered one of whom was a lad eight or nine years of age and was taken by the Navajoes last spring. The other had been with them so long that he had lost all knowledge of his native tongue.

Five hundred horses and five thousand sheep were taken by the Utahs from the Navajoes, but the latter succeeded in recovering three thousand of the sheep before they could be secured by the few Mexicans who were with the party. As soon as the Utahs obtained possession of the horses they made off with them and declined to take further part in the prosecution of the campaign, or to assist in securing the sheep. In pursuing this course these Indians disappointed the public expectation for it was well known that it was in their power to be efficient in the campaign and render services that the citizens could not. Had it not been for the knowledge of this fact and the reliance that was placed in the earnest professions of fidelity made by them, efforts, doubtless, would have been made to prevent them from taking any part whatever in the expedition. It is exceedingly doubtful, however, if any exertions could have restrained them, for they count the Navajoes as their enemies and would have taken advantage of the present unsettled condition of affairs to make reparation for the losses they had previously sustained. As things have turned out they have conducted themselves in this instance, in the true Indian fashion and were satisfied with the gain they made in stock, without caring to inflict proper punishment upon their enemies.

The name of the boy above mentioned is Manuel Montoya and he was taken from Savoyeta. His Amos's name is Jose Casilla.

After Mr. Pfeiffer had been abandoned by the Utahs he found himself in a critical condition from which he was relieved by the adherence of one Indian chief Sovata and the twenty Mexicans who were with him. The names of these men are as follows: Juan N. Valdez, Jesus Maria Gallego, Juan de Dios Ribali, Nestor Quintana, Jesus Archuleta, Julian Lucero, Jose Dolores Trajillo, Juan Vijil, Juan Manuel Gallego, Jose Miguel Ribali, Jose

María Casias, Melchades Montayna, Jose Ramon Sanchez, Felis Cordoba, Ricardo Olivas, Antonio Martin, Cornelio Chacon, Jose Guadalupe Borego and Ramon Pacheca. They all conducted themselves with great valor in the engagement and in the events which followed. The chief Sovata expressed his determination to die with Mr. Pfeiffer, if the needs be, before he would desert him in his dangerous position.

#### A Recaptured Territory.

**MR. ESTOR.**—On the 18th day of August 1846 the United States forces under Gen. Kearny took possession of New Mexico since which time it has been held as a Territory of the United States. During its occupancy and government by the United States, it has been with slight interruptions almost constantly exposed to pillage by some one or other of the numerous bands of savages who surround and roam over this Territory. The unarmed and defenseless condition of most of the people of New Mexico who had been looking with confidence to the strength and power of the United States for their defence, has rendered them an easy and inviting prey to the rapacity of the Indian. Prominent among all the Indian Tribes of New Mexico in the work of plunder and murder has been the tribe called Navajoes.

Upon violation of all tribes has been their constant habit. So bold and insolent has this tribe become on account of the impunity with which their offences have been committed that they menace the capital itself in their predatory excursions. Now while the whole military force of New Mexico is making a campaign in their country, whilst there is also a patriotic volunteer force of over one thousand men in the field, it is hoped that these faithless murderers, thieves and robbers may be taught a lesson that they will remember for all time to come. The people of New Mexico and the forces of the United States have been actually besieged in their houses, and the troops in their Posts, and it is no exaggeration to say that New Mexico has been captured by the Navajoes and annexed to their country. Since 1846, Col. Donphan made a treaty with them, Col. Crosby, Col. Washington, Col. Sumner, and Col. Bonneville—all of which treaties have been broken and violated by these Indians. This is not all, it has unfortunately happened not unfrequently of late that those whose business it is to protect the people of this Territory and punish the aggressors shut their eyes against the true state of facts and become the slanderers of the people and apologists of the Indians. It is found more pleasant and agreeable to deny or throw suspicion upon well authenticated acts of plunder and outrage than to admit and punish them. For nine long months the people of this Territory have been daily exposed to murder and robbery and nothing has been done by those whose duty it was to do, and much done to embarrass and retard the efforts of those patriotic volunteers now in the field in defence of their property and lives and that of their fellow citizens. We hear it is said by some that it is now too late to make an effective campaign against the Navajoes—that winter is coming on and nothing can be done until spring. This is a great mistake. Winter is the very time to make a successful campaign against them. The snow in the mountains confines them within smaller limits, it is difficult for them to move their families far or with rapidity during the winter, and the Indian is less capable of enduring cold in his half clad condition than the new furnished white man. We know it would be more pleasant to make a summer campaign and still more pleasant to have the Indians brought up to us to be whipped, than to hunt them up during the season of winter. But that the Indians cannot be followed, overtaken, and whipped in winter as well as summer is all moonshine. The military commander who sets singly by the fire in his handsome quarters and issues his war like bulletins will never accomplish anything. The man who takes his arms in his hands and says to his men follow me, will find no foe in New Mexico that cannot be overtaken and vanquished at any season of the year.

Before closing this communication I desire to make a few observations in reference to

#### PORT BUTLER.

The disturbed condition of the Eastern frontier of New Mexico during several years past and the frequent inroads made into the settlements by the Comanches and Kiowas of the plains induced the Secretary of war to establish a new Post on the Canadian River for the purpose of

holding in check these tribes of Indians and opening up the rich soil of the Canadian to occupancy and settlement. This new Post so to be established was called Fort Butler. Many citizens of New Mexico had visited the Canadian River, the lands had been surveyed—abundance of wood and water was reported to exist, stone of the finest quality for building purposes and grass in abundance all the year round. It was thought by every one that no difficulty would exist in the speedy selection of a suitable location for said Fort and its speedy location. It seems however that nine months have passed away and the commander of this military Department has not only been unable to find a suitable place for Fort Butler on the Canadian River but the search has been equally unsuccessful on the Gallenas and Pecos Rivers. It seems that Providence in creating that part of New Mexico forgot to make a spot of earth suitable for a United States Fort. There are it is true many handsome localities good enough for the people to locate upon and settle and improve but wholly unfit for the location of Fort Butler in the opinion of the military commander of this Department. Now it is beginning to be believed that the real difficulty in the way of finding a suitable soil for Fort Butler is the unwillingness of the commander of this military Department to establish said Fort so long as he can humbug the Secretary of war with plausible excuses for not doing so. Yours Respectfully.

FERNANDEZ DE TAOS.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

#### CAPTURE OF WALKER'S EXPEDITION.

FULL AND IMPORTANT PARTICULARS

GEN. WALKER AND COL. RUDLER SHOT.

The Rest of the Men Sent Home.

By the receipt of our Havana mail in full, since our last, we have been put in possession of full and important particulars of the capture of Gen. Walker and his expedition to Honduras, the probable fate of the leaders, and the disposition of the men, upwards of seventy in number, most of whom are natives of the United States.

Our last news, it will be remembered, left the expedition retreating from Truxillo, at a place called Limas or Limon, some thirty miles from the abandoned city, in the direction of Cape Gracias. This was Sunday, the 26th ult. There were then seventy-six men in all, in good health and spirits, as reported, with three or four wounded in late engagements with the natives. It was reported at the same time, that the natives had desisted from the pursuit, and that there was no danger of further annoyance by land.

All this turns out to be true. On the 2d instant, however, an expedition was fitted out from the port of Truxillo for the express purpose of the capture of Walker and his men. This expedition consisted of the British steam sloop-of-war Icarus, Commander Salmon, and a smaller vessel, name and nationality not given, but she is presumed to have been a Honduran coaster. Both had on board native Honduran troops, under the command of Gen. Alvarez, of the Department in which Truxillo is situated, the same who took possession of the city after Walker had abandoned it.

This expedition, thus fitted out, at whose suggestion is not stated, proceeded down the coast to the mouth of the Rio Negro, on or near which Walker and his men were encamped; the troops sent up the river in the small boats of the Icarus; Walker and all his men, apparently without resistance, captured, taken down to the steamer, and thence to Truxillo, where they formally were delivered over into the hands of Gen. Alvarez.

According to the report before us, there were, at the time of the capture, some seventy men, besides Gen. Walker and Col. Rudler. The exact number was probably seventy-six, including the wounded. "Many of them were sick, and nearly all in a deplorable state," all of which we can well believe.

On delivering the prisoners up to Gen. Alvarez, Commander Salmon is said to have demanded that Walker's followers, both officers and men, except Col. Rudler, should be permitted to return unharmed to the United States. This however, only on condition that they look out never hereafter to serve in any expedition against Central America. Their passage home, moreover, was to be paid by the American Consul, Mr. Follin. In the meantime they were lodged in the castle which they had so recently abandoned.

In favor of Walker himself, and Col. Rudler, his second in command, no conditions were exacted. They were delivered up to be dealt with according to the laws of the country, and it is believed, have already been shot.

This important news was brought to Havana by the Spanish war steamer Francisco de Assis, which left Omoa, Honduras on the 6th, and Truxillo on the 7th. This steamer, it will be remembered, left Havana on the 2d, for the Central American coast, no doubt to watch this very expedition of whose capture she is the first to report back the news.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION AFTER WALKER.

The Francisco de Assis also reports

from Omoa that still another expedition did sail from that port on the 30th ult., with the same object in view—the capture of Walker. This expedition consisted of sixty-five Guatemalans, under the command of Col. Godoy, of that State, and a number of Hondurans, who had joined them. The Guatemalans had been dispatched to Omoa by Col. Caro, the Governor of Isabal, the adjacent department of that State, immediately after intelligence of Walker's landing in Honduras had been received. At Omoa they were suitably reinforced, and dispatched on a Government schooner on the 30th, as before stated, but nothing appears to have since been heard of the expedition.

#### HISTORY OF THE EXPEDITION.

Thus ends the last expedition to Central America under Gen. Walker, of which we have recently heard so much. The first instalment of it sailed from this port the 20th of April, and arrived at Ruanan Island the 31st of the same month. Gen. Walker himself, however, did not arrive till the 15th of June, soon after which the expedition was organized as follows:

Gen. Wm. Walker, General-in-chief; Col. A. F. Rudler, Colonel commanding; Major John V. Hooff, acting Captain of Company A, Major Thomas Dolan, acting Captain of Company B; Capt. J. S. West, Chief of Commissary Department; Captain Small, Chief of Ordnance Department; Lieut. John Ryan, Chief of Quartermaster's Department; Noah J. Parsons, First Lieut. Company A. The sub-officers and rank and file numbered in all some hundred men, from all parts of the Union.

On the 21st of June the entire party, with Gen. Walker in command, left Ruanan for the Island of Cozumel, off the coast of Yucatan, where arms, ammunition and provisions had been collected. Thence they sailed again on the 27th for Honduras, but not direct. As before mentioned the British man-of-war Icarus was watching them, and over a month was consumed in watching her in turn. On the 6th of August, however, while the officers of the Icarus were enjoying themselves at Belize, the expedition quietly effected its landing at Truxillo, and took possession of the city. The rest is too well known to need reciting.

As already stated, a special condition in favor of Walker's followers was insisted upon by the British commander, when they were delivered over to the Honduran authorities, and we have no reason to doubt it was faithfully complied with. We may therefore, expect them back by the next arrival. Walker himself, and Col. Rudler, his second in command, have doubtless, ere this, suffered the extreme penalty of their temerity.

#### THE REBELLION IN CHINA.—Terrible Slaughter.

—It is estimated that in the capture of the city of Hang-Chan, in China, by the rebels, from 50,000 to 80,000 lives were lost. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing of the slaughter, says: "Multitudes committed suicide rather than meet the thickening horrors; or driven to desperation by their terrors, whole families plunged together into ponds, or wells, rather than fall into the hands of the ferocious savages who were plundering and murdering their neighbors. One instance especially has been mentioned to me of a wealthy family who knew that their reputed wealth would draw the banditti to them, and who therefore deliberately resolved to escape or die together. There were twenty-seven persons in all—parents, children, grandchildren, and daughters-in-law. When it was found that the slaughter had begun, and that there was no hope of escape, they all leaped into a deep well, and died together. At length, however, these scenes of blood were brought to an end. The rebels found it impossible to storm the Tartar quarter of the city, and hearing of the advance of a large Imperial force sent to the relief of the city, they abandoned the place and made good their escape."

**A BILLIARD TOURNAMENT COMING.**—Billiard players are in a fever of excitement. It has been officially announced that Mr. Phelan, the greatest billiard player on this continent, has received a letter from M. Berger, the great master of the cue in Europe; and that in this previous epistle Mr. Berger declares it to be his intention to visit the United States some time next month. The event will give a new impulse to this popular amusement. Berger, it is said, has carried skill in the game to a higher pitch of perfection than any man in the world. His command of the cue and balls is truly wonderful, executing with the utmost precision shots that are deemed impossible, and achieving runs that are no less remarkable. Mr. Berger's primary object is to exhibit his dexterity to the lovers of the game; but though he will not play for money, he will, no doubt, be induced to enter into friendly matches with the more accomplished players of this country. Phelan having withdrawn from the lists, will not, of course, give or accept any more challenges, but a trial between himself and Berger will probably be among the incidents of the occasion.—N. O. True Delta, 15th ult.

**A newspaper** before us states that at the breaking of the ground for the commencement of the Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad at Lynchburg, a clergyman solemnly and slowly read a manuscript prayer, at the conclusion of which an old negro man, who had been resting with one foot on his spine, and his arms on the handle, looking intently in the chaplain's face, strained himself up, and remarked very audibly:—"Well, a reckon dat's the first time de Lord's ober been writ to on de subjic ob railroads."

**MANNING THE NAVY.**—A naval officer says that applicants for admission to the Navy are continually visiting the navy-yards in dozens. When a ship is ordered for sea the naval station at which she is to be equipped swarms for days with all sorts of unemployed landmen and mariners. It is believed by those competent to judge, that in case of necessity we could muster ten thousand seamen and ten times as many landmen within a month. Respectably dressed young men frequently come expressly from the country to enter the service.—Boston Traveller.