

killed the Governor if he had resented the indignity. The Governor was unarmed.

How long is our cause to be placed in jeopardy by irresponsible young men who have no interests in this or any other country? I am satisfied that we have more to fear from our pretended friends than from our open enemies.

"WHEREAS, John W. Geary, Governor of Kansas Territory, has been grossly insulted, when in the act of leaving the Hall of the House of Representatives, by W. T. Sherrord, of Douglas county, therefore

Resolved, That the Council utterly condemn and disapprove the act of said Sherrord, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed not to admit said Sherrord within the Hall of this Council during the present session."

I trust such disgraceful scenes may not occur again in this Territory. I do not agree with the Governor in every thing which he has done, yet I give him all the praise for the good he has done, and freely say, that I believe him honest and desirous of doing all the good he can.

Your obedient servant.
(Signed,) WM. P. RICHARDSON.

NATHANIEL PASCHALL, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.

The Mo. Republican gives the following particulars of the affray in which Sherrord was killed:

Upon the foregoing resolutions, (denunciatory of the insult offered Geary) being read, Sherrord came forward and said that the committee who had reported them, and every man present who endorsed them, were "liars cowards and scoundrels." A Mr. Sheppard, who resides on a claim near Lecompton, remarked that he was neither a liar, a coward nor a scoundrel, and that he endorsed the resolutions as right; whereupon Sherrord drew his revolver and commenced firing upon Sheppard, wounding him twice. Sheppard drew and snapped four caps, and the fifth shot hit Sherrord. The people, of course became much excited at this wanton violation of their rights, and several shots were fired, when Sherrord and Sheppard both fell, apparently dead, and the affray was fortunately ended.

Sheriff Jones made a narrow escape, as it is said that a ball cut his guard chain in two. Sherrord and Sheppard were carried to a house near by, and I am happy to inform you that neither of their wounds are mortal.

Jno. A. W. Jones, Esq., was arrested by Mayor Stewart, as one of the persons who fired upon Sherrord, and he has been held to bail in five thousand dollars.

The Lecompton, Union, which all reasonable men esteem as an incendiary sheet, immediately issued an extra, teeming with the grossest misrepresentations, and attempting to excite a riot against Governor Geary and his friends. But for unluckily, this paper has run itself into the ground, and so lost its influence here that the only result of this publication was the defeat of its senior editor for the much contested post of District Attorneyship.

The Mo. Democrat has a correspondent who, writing from Lecompton on the 11th, says

Governor Geary has got two companies of United States troops here; one of infantry and one of cavalry. It is reported that he fears assassination at the hands of the pro-slavery men, and has these troops here for personal protection. It is now generally suspected that they are here to prevent the Legislature from being lynched or driven off by the people. A strong disposition to do this is manifested.

Latest From Nicaragua.

DESPERATE SITUATION OF WALKER!

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT!!

From the Panama Star.

The following letter, furnished by the correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, will be found interesting, as containing additional particulars of the most recent intelligence in that quarter:

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Feb. 2, 1857.

I will not describe Walker to you, as he has been so often pictured in the newspapers, and especially as he is so well known in San Francisco, that a new portrait would be superfluous. The suns of Sonora and Nicaragua, their chills and fevers, and his constant anxiety, though he never appears anxious, have had their effect.—His face is sallow, thin and angular, and his manner cold and listless. Nothing denotes any extraordinary capacity, and he is the last person in the world you would single out as an enterprising or ambitious man.

At 7 p. m., on the 30th, Walker, with a force of 300 men, started for San Juan del Sur to guard over the men and supplies expected by the steamer. He arrived with several carts and baggage-wagons at 9 a. m. on the 31st, and took up his quarters at the Transit Company's house, his officers and soldiers quartering in one or two of the tumble-down hotels, and in the old deserted shanties of the town.

On the 1st, he ordered a Court-Martial on a deserter from the battle of St. George, picked up this morning. He was found guilty, and at sundown was shot on the beach in the presence of the whole force, drawn up into line. I was unable to learn the poor fellow's name. Some of the officers said he was a d—d Dutchman, and had a family in New York.

An hour or so after the execution, the steamer Orizaba came into port. Walker had brought down 200 spare muskets to arm his recruits, but the steamer had only 50 men, no ammunition, and about a wagon load of provisions. These 50 men staid all night on board the steamer, beating their drum and making and listening to warlike speeches; but when they were mustered after breakfast to land, 20 of the men were found stowed away in dark corners with the hope of getting off to New York.

At 5 P. M., Walker, after placing his 150 superfluous muskets on board his little two gun schooner in the harbor to await the arrival of more filibusters, pressed three or four Americans into his service who were waiting a passage to the States, and took up his line of march for Rivas.

Yesterday, at 11 A. M., three or four hundred of the Costa Ricans entered Virgin, and immediately commenced making barricades about the Company's office. The steamer Virgin, for the first time, came up to the wharf and landed a few men and officers. But after a few hours' stay, hearing probably that the Orizaba was in, and that Walker was at San Juan del Sur receiving reinforcements, the whole body rejoined the main force at St. George.

Walker appears to have given up all hopes of regaining the steamers, as he had abandoned his small-boat expedition as impracticable, and on the 28th burned his schooner on the lake to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.—The allied army evidently have a force stationed on the island of Ometepe, in the lake, as they keep one or both of the steamers continually cruising about it. While Walker had a force at Virgin, the steamers would occasionally approach and throw a shot into the town, but without damage. Several times they were near enough to the wharf to have been sunk or disabled by a six pounder, had there been one planted there, and Walker had wished to destroy them. The general expectation at Rivas seems to be that the filibuster force at Greytown will, in some way or other, get possession of the river, but no one ventures an opinion how it is to be done. Castillo, Hipp's Point, and San Carlos have all, no doubt, been made too strong for anything to pass them that can navigate the river. San Carlos, at the head of the river, is a strong position, and can only be taken by surprise.

Walker's whole force before the battle of St. George amounted to eight hundred fighting men. In the "Lazy Hospital," at Rivas, I counted seventy-five sick and wounded, and I was told that that number was rather exceeded in the other hospital. Probably of servants, cooks, ostlers and loafers, unfit for soldiers, there are two hundred more. The fifty men by the Orizaba about made up the loss at St. George. The men are tolerably well fed on fresh beef, plantains, and a partial supply of bread. At present there are but few new cases of sickness. At this season of heavy winds Rivas is very healthy, but in six weeks more, when the weather changes, fevers, dysentery, and perhaps cholera, will thin out Walker's forces. His officers are mostly excellent fighting men, and have no idea that they can be whipped by any number of men that can be brought against them in an open battle; this feeling seems also to obtain among the men. But it is quite apparent to any one who mixes among them that they are heartily tired of the hard service, and that, if they had their choice, not fifty of them would remain another day in the country.

Walker has powder and lead enough for three months, but is short of round shot and shell.—No doubt he has also, with what cattle and corn he can pick up in the immediate vicinity of Rivas, enough provisions for three or four months. Rivas is easily defended. The houses have heavy adobe walls, and the roads leading into the city are narrow, and are being strongly barri-

ded. And the buildings about the church of San Francisco have been pulled or burned down, so as to afford no shelter to the enemy, and to give Walker's Minies a clear shot, if, by any stress, he should be shut up in the church. He has also thrown down all the huts in the outskirts of the city, and cleared away the trees and brush, giving himself a clear field outside its original bounds.

From what I have written, you will only perceive that unless Walker immediately gets large reinforcements, his case is desperate, at least in the face of anything like an enterprising enemy. Cut off his supplies of men, and he may last 3 months—possibly six—but he must eventually succumb or be annihilated. They expect miracles who suppose he can make terms with his enemy. Indeed, he does not expect it. He has not half a dozen natives in his whole force, and I do not believe he can count fifty reliable friends in all Central America.

As long as either of the five States can raise a man or a musket, they will fight him. It is a war of extermination on the part of the enemy, and he must exterminate them before he and his army can settle down quietly, even on the haciendas he has appropriated in Nicaragua, to say nothing of the finer coveted estates of Costa Rica.

Mr. Rogers, Mr. Walker's Secretary of the Treasury, who left Granada in a four ton boat for San Juan del Sur on the 11th ult., has not yet arrived. It is supposed he has been blown out to sea.

THE PRESIDENT of the Republic and General-in-Chief of the National Army, to the chiefs, officers and soldiers of the conquering army.

CHIEFS AND SOLDIERS: You have worthily fulfilled your duty to your country. Nothing has stopped you. Glory to you!

Subordination, valor, constancy and hardihood have made you admired by you countrymen and strangers. Henceforth, your compatriots congratulate you as the pride of your brothers. I unite with them in vigilance for you.

Continue always united with this tenacity, with these virtues—and, with these, we shall conquer a lasting peace, glorious and fruitful for our country.

San Jose, Jan. 11, 1857. JUAN R. MORA.

The President of the Republic to all the Costa Ricans.

COUNTRYMEN: The great army of filibusterism has been divided forever. In a campaign of twenty days, across deserts, destitute of provisions, the densest forests, detestable stagnant pools, and swamps of deep rivers, our army has marched at the pace of conquerors, taking possession of Trinidad, of Castilla Viejo, of Fort San Carlos, of eight steamers and other vessels, of ten cannons, of three howitzers, 500 rifles, a number of swords, revolvers and warlike stores, and of more than a hundred enemies, whom we have generously placed at liberty. On the surface of the River San Juan and the great lake the rays of the sun illuminate no flag but that of Costa Rica!

All has been conquered without a shot, without a drop of blood and on what did we reckon! Trunks of trees, scarcely hollowed or badly fastened together with withes, have been our fleet, to go and capture steamers and powerful enemies; guns which could scarcely fire being constantly wet from the almost incessant rains that fell, have been our only weapons, and we contended against scarcity of provisions and of everything at the outset, but there were valor, self denial, patriotism, Costa Rican union the resolution to conquer or die, and, the blessing of Providence, carrying our soldiers from victory to victory.

Masters of the river and the great lake, put in communication with our allies—Walker returned to Rivas and its neighborhood, is about to be hemmed in, attacked and burned, if it be necessary, with the remains of the city in which he is cooped up; pardon has been pledged to all those who blindly followed his cause, if they shall abandon it. We know how to conquer and to pardon.

But, is all concluded? No, countrymen! The work begun must be finished; it is indispensable that we should be freed from the exposure of a new Walker to disturb our peace, fighting to enslave us; the many sacrifices endured, and the many victories over obstacles acquired, must not be sterile—and to that extent it is necessary that we should construct with our own hands on the said river, a dike that may retain now and hereafter the usurping torrent. We shall have accomplished nothing in acquiring a precarious peace. Let us, then, conquer one solid, lasting, honorable and fruitful for Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and the people of Central America.

Costa Ricans: I count upon you for everything. With your support and the Divine protection, there is nothing which shall make me recede. Let us thank Providence that shields us, and to the cry of "Long live Costa Rica!" let us march forward, always united, with faith and constancy in the future.

JUAN R. MORA.

San Jose, Jan. 11, 1857.

THE WISCONSIN PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW is published in the Milwaukee Free Democrat. We give an accurate summary of its provisions:

Sec. 1. The same power is hereby given to, and the same duties imposed upon the Judges of the County Courts of the several counties in this State, which are given to and imposed upon the Judges of the Circuit and Supreme Courts; by the Constitution and laws of this State; for the purposes hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. provides that District Attorneys, within their Districts shall, on being informed that an inhabitant of the State is arrested and claimed as a fugitive slave, use all lawful means to protect, defend and procure his discharge.

Sec. 3. provides that the official application of any District Attorney to any Judge of the Supreme, or County or Circuit Courts, stating the fact and name of persons claimed and claiming, shall be sufficient authority to authorize the issuing of the writ of habeas corpus as provided in Revised Statutes. Said writ may be signed by any one of said judges or the clerks and made returnable before either the Circuit or County Court in session or in vacation before either of the judges forthwith.

Sec. 4. makes it the duty of all Judicial and Executive officers to give notice to the District Attorney of any slave case that may come to their knowledge.

Sec. 5. If upon the hearing upon the writ, as aforesaid, the persons claimed shall not be discharged, such persons may appeal to the next term of the Circuit Court in the county, giving such bail as the Judge may think reasonable.

Sec. 6. The Court to which the appeal is taken, or any Court before which the writ is returnable, shall, on application of either party, allow a trial by jury of all questions of fact in issue, the cost to be paid by the State, whenever it would otherwise fall upon the party claimed as a slave.

Sec. 7. Imposes a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment not more than five nor less than one year, upon any person who shall falsely pretend that any free person is a slave, with intent to remove such person from the State as a slave.—This penalty, not to apply to any claim to the service of an apprentice.

Sec. 8. Requires the testimony of at least two credible witnesses testifying to facts directly tending to establish the truth of the alleged fact of slavery, or legal evidence equivalent thereto, and provides a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment not less than one year, for false representation with intent to aid any party accused under this or the previous section.

Sec. 9. In trials under this Act, no depositions shall be received as evidence.

Sec. 10. provides an imprisonment for one year for any person who shall obstruct processes under this Act, or aid the escape of persons accused under sections seven and eight.

Sec. 11. No judgment recovered against any person or persons for any neglect or refusal to obey, or any violations of the Act of Congress commonly termed the Fugitive Slave Act, approved September 18, 1850, or any of the provisions thereof, shall be a lien on any real estate in this State, nor shall any such judgment be enforceable by sale on execution of any real estate or personal property within this State, but all such sales shall be absolutely void, and in case of seizure or sale of any personal property, by virtue of any execution issued on such judgment, the defendant in said execution may maintain an action of replevin, or other action, to recover possession thereof in the manner prescribed by law for such actions, on affidavit filed as required by law, and a further statement therein that said execution issued on a judgment rendered under the provisions of the Act of Congress aforesaid; and the provisions of this section shall also apply to judgments heretofore rendered.

Sec. 12. This Act shall be considered a public Act, and shall be construed favorably by all courts, and in all places, and shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, February 19, 1857.