

EL NICARAGUENSE

1855 / 1856



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Bilingual Facsimile Edition with a Guide

por
by

ALEJANDRO BOLAÑOS GEYER

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1998

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY,

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

The list of names annexed contains all the promotions since the suspension of the paper of the 22d of March:

First Lieutenant John M. Baldwin promoted Capt. of Co. B. Light Infantry Battalion.

First Lieutenant John B. Green promoted Capt. of Co. D, Rifle Battalion.

Second Lieutenant Edward Maxwell promoted First Lieutenant Co. D, Rifle Battalion.

P. Yoder appointed Captain Co. A, First Rifle Battalion.

Louis B. Satermer appointed Second Lieutenant of Co. C, First Rifle Battalion.

William Mason appointed Captain Co. G, 1st Rifle Battalion.

John Boyie appointed First Lieutenant Co. G, 1st Rifle Battalion.

James E. Hawthorne appointed Second Lieutenant Co. G, 1st Rifle Battalion.

Pierce Robins appointed First Lieutenant Co. E, 1st Rifle Battalion.

Charles Legros appointed Second Lieutenant Co. 1st Rifle Battalion.

C. J. McDonald appointed Commissioner of all Transportation, of and for the army, with rank of Colonel.

McMann Coney appointed Captain of Co. C, Light Infantry Battalion.

Don Domingo de Gojeouria appointed Intendente General of the army, with the rank of Brigadier Brigadier-General.

Sergeant Sumpter Williamson appointed Second Lieutenant Co. H, 1st R. B.

Col. C. J. McDodald appointed Quarter Master General of the army.

H. A. Hutchins appointed Second Lieutenant.

Francis B. O'Keefe appointed Captain Co. A, 2d Rifle Battalion.

Thomas F. Fisher appointed First Assistant in the Intendencia General, rank of Colonel.

Byron Cole appointed Second Assistant in the Intendencia General, rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

W. C. Page appointed Second Lieutenant in the Intendencia General.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.

COMPANY D.

KILLED.—Capt. James Linton, Corporal Robert Nohet, Privates John Bradley, J. M. Jennings, J. H. Lane. Total 4—aggregate 5.

WOUNDED.—Privates Joseph Springer, C. M. Ferry (wounded accidentally on the return march.) Total wounded, 2.

COMPANY E.

KILLED.—Privates Wm. Gould, George Dickerson. Total 2.

WOUNDED.—First Lieutenant James C. Jamerson, Privates Patrick Thomas, Louis Lott, Albert Adams. Total 3—aggregate 4.

FIRST RIFLE BATTALION.

COMPANY A.

KILLED.—Lieut. J. Gay, Privates P. Lynn, Rorrer. Total 2—aggregate.

WOUNDED.—Sergeant A. Pittman, Privates S. Kipp, Geo. Cook, T. Lane. Total 4.

MISSING.—A. Du Jan, L. Pache, Total 2.

COMPANY B.

KILLED.—Privates Bradley, — Stone. Total 2.

WOUNDED.—Lieut. Leonard, Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Ayers, Corporal Chandler, Privates Ashbro, Henry, Hodgdon, Martin. Total 5—aggregate 8.

MISSING.—Privates Augustin, Jackson.

COMPANY C.

KILLED.—Sergeant Wm. McCarty, Privates Barnhouse, A. G. Gates. Total 2.

WOUNDED.—Capt. Caycee, Lieut. Latemer, Privates Wolf, Barker.

MISSING.—Privates Gleason, Geary, Gilligan. Total 3.

COMPANY D.

KILLED.—Capt. Harrell, Privates Blackburn, Finn, Whites Barston. Total 4—aggregate 5.

WOUNDED.—Sergeant Hutchings, Privates Puizer. Total 2.

COMPANY E.

KILLED.—Privates Knox, Logan, — Clero, Stickner, Dart, Davidson, Barr. Total 7.

WOUNDED.—Capt. Anderson, Lieut. Dolan, Private J. Miller, J. Brimer, Jones. Total 3—aggregate 5.

MISSING.—Privates Henry, Wilson, Mooney, Crag.—Total 4.

COMPANY F.

KILLED.—Sergeant Chestnut, Privates McMurney, Duncan. Total 3.

WOUNDED.—Sergeant Dunnican, Sergeant Halliday, Privates Burns, Ferney, Williams, Langdale, Cody. Total 7.

MISSING.—Cody.

COMPANY G.

KILLED.—Lieut. John Doyle, Sergeant Kistner, Privates McMahon, McGruar, De Laney, Houston, Fisher, Miller, Hershman, Townsend, Milty, Winchester. Total 11—aggregate 12.

WOUNDED.—Privates Latta, Miller, Jones, James, Shaffer, Spearman, Mayer, O'Malley, Dollan, Ferguson. Total 10.

SECOND RIFLE BATTALION.

COMPANY A.

KILLED.—Privates Eldridge, Mulholland. Total 2.

WOUNDED.—Private Howell.

MISSING.—Private Strawhouse.

COMPANY B.

KILLED.—Sergeant Stocke, Privates Bogliger, Winkler, Webber, Easte. Total 5.

WOUNDED.—Sergeant Ketter, Privates Lesale. Total 2.

COMPANY C.

KILLED.—Private Edwards. Total 1.

WOUNDED.—Private Lockwood. Total 1.

MISSING.—Corporal Roden. Total 1.

COMPANY D.

KILLED.—None.

WOUNDED.—Second Lieutenant Anderson, Corporal Whiting. Total 1—aggregate 2.

MISSING.—Privates Jeandrew, Hackley, Ravas. Total 3.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

North-east corner of the Plaza, two doors from the General's Quarters.

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EL NICARAGUENSE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. I. GRANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856. No. 24.

he will be upon them with the avenging sword and the deadly rifle to wipe out all disasters and sweep away every foe. There is no such word as fail with Gen. Walker, and the brave troops under his command are all confident of the victory.

THE GOLD WASHINGS OF CHONTALEA.—The Gold Washings of the Department of Chontales have been for a long time a subject of deep interest as well to the government as to individuals. To determine their real value and to develop as far as possible their richness, several parties have recently gone to the quartz regions prepared to remain if the washings paid. These parties have met with various success good, bad and indifferent, but all agreeing as to the great richness of the quartz and the almost universal presence of fine gold upon the surface.

PRESIDENT MORA'S PROCLAMATION.—Before the departure of Gen. Walker from Rivas, an official Bulletin, issued by President Mora, was posted on the out-posts of our army. With other matter it contained the following proclamation, printed in English, Spanish, French and German: John R. Mora, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, General in Chief of the Army of Nicaragua:

Rafael S. Escalante, Sub. Sec. of Dep. of War. Appended to this was the following list of persons taken prisoners at Santa Rosa, and subsequently shot on the 15th of March: James Salomon, Ireland; John Perkin, Italy; Andrew Constantine, Samoa; Manuel Groge, Corfu; Theodore Lidecker, American; Henry Dunn, Ireland; Isaac A. Rose, American; Henry Johndor, Germany; Peter Pyme, Ireland; Philip Johnit, Germany; Peter Connan, Ireland; James Hollin, Ireland; Antoine Poruu, France; David Koch, Germany; William West, Prussia; Francis Narvaez, Panama; and Theodore Heining, Prussia.

Philip Egan Toothly was also taken prisoner and condemned at the same time, but his punishment was changed to imprisonment because he was the correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent.

THE WOUNDED.—We are gratified to announce the good condition of the wounded. Major Markham, Capt. Cook, Capt. McCordle, Capt. George Leonard, Lieut. Dolan, Lieut. Ayers, Lieut. Jamison, Lieut. Latimer, Lieut. Potter, Sergeant Hodgins, Sergeant Dunnegan, Sergeant Reitor, Sergeant Pittman, arm amputated, Sergeant Evelyn, Sergeant Sarafeld and Corporal Henry Whiting, are all recovering. The Medical Staff is busy night and day with the wounded, and the superintendence of Dr. Moses is spoken of very highly. Mr. Langedale, a private in the Volunteers, whose gallant performance on the day of the battle became a matter of notoriety, is also recovering from the wounds he received in the fight.

UNITED STATES AND COSTA RICA.

Murder of American Citizens!

Forcible Letter of the American Minister to President Mora.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Granada, April 15th, 1856.

This day came before me Charles Mahoney, a native and citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, aged 33 years, who being duly sworn, said: That he has been for the last four years in the employ of the Transit Company on the Isthmus as an engineer, and as such was employed as Superintendent for building the wharf at Virgin Bay; that on Monday morning, the 7th day of April, 1856, the Army of Costa Rica headed by John R. Mora, the President of Costa Rica, entered said Virgin Bay. The deponent was standing in front of the office of the Transit Company in company with Aaron B. Cooley and John Brown employees of said Transit Company also. The troops of Costa Rica immediately surrounded the office and an order to fire was given by the officer in command, when at least one hundred shots were fired; three of the balls struck this deponent but not wounding him severely and killed Peter Malone, a citizen of New York, a stone quarrier, in service of the Transit Company aged about 60 years old.

2. Michael Long, also a citizen of New York and in the service of the Transit Company, aged about 22.

3. Thomas Walsh, also a citizen of New York and in the service of the Transit Company, aged 23 years.

4. Wilson, a native of Easton, Pa., and in the service of the hotel of John Mylard, a carpenter by trade, aged 26 years.

5. A lad, native of New York, aged about 16, (name not known.)

6. Thomas Hannegan, a native of New York, in the service of the Transit Company, aged 17.

7. Thomas Loyd, citizen of New York, and in the service of the Transit Company, aged 40 years.

8. A Lad, citizen of California, owner of saw mill, aged 45.

9. Kenan, citizen of Pennsylvania, aged 80. All of whom died immediately (except Long who lived 8 or 10 hours) from the effects of said shots. Also Michael Ketchford, a citizen of Jersey City, was wounded and another man, unknown to me, unless persons known or wounded had any arms or made any resistance of any kind whatever. The forces then broke open the doors of the store, broke open trunks and robbed the dead persons and others of money and valuables, watches and jewelry. On the following morning the steamer Virgin came into harbor and this deponent was sent by an officer to request the Captain to come ashore. He went aboard, and remained on board, leaving the forces of Costa Rica in Virgin Bay and came with the steamer to this place. The conduct of the Costa Rica troops was barbarous and savage, for after the unarmed persons were shot and lay gasping for life on the ground, they brutally stabbed the wounded—through and through, many times with bayonets and swords.

This deponent has heard since he left Virgin Bay that all the American citizens left resident in Virgin Bay, including four ladies and one infant, have been also murdered by the Costa Rica troops—but as there has been no communication since, he cannot testify to its correctness and he truly believes that the lives and property of all American citizens are in eminent peril, and imperiously demand the protection of the U. S. He further states that he does not believe the life of the American Minister is safe at this time.

CHARLES MAHONEY. Signed and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1856.

JNO. H. WHEELER. I. Aaron B. Cooley, native and citizen of New Jersey, aged 38 years, was present with Mr. Mahoney, at the attack on the American citizens at Virgin Bay, and have read over the above statement and I solemnly swear that my own knowledge confirms the facts of said statement in every particular.

AARON B. COOLEY. Signed and sworn to before me this 15th April, 1856.

JNO. H. WHEELER. REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Granada, April 15th, 1856.

In addition to his former testimony, made this day, Charles Mahoney appeared before me and testified, that in addition to the murder and robbery by the troops of Costa Rica, at Virgin Bay, on the 7th inst., they set fire to wharf built by the Transit Company of which said Mahoney was engineer erected at an expense of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars, and it was completely destroyed by them. The forces of Costa Rica have now the possession of the transit route on this Isthmus, and the officers have declared that they are determined to exterminate every American now in the country; and in this intention they were sustained by the authorities of England and France, from whence they could procure, and had procured material, as to guns and ammunition.

CHARLES MAHONEY. Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 15th April, 1856. JNO. H. WHEELER.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

Granada, April 16th, 1856.

I do hereby certify that I have been long a well acquainted with Charles Mahoney and Aaron B. Cooley who have made the foregoing affidavits and their characters for veracity is beyond all question—more efficient industrious and useful men cannot be found in any country and full confidence may be given to any statement they may make.

Given under my hand this 16th April, 1856.

C. CUSHING.

Late Agent of the Accessory Transit Co.

LEGATION OF THE U. S. A. NEAR REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Granada, 16th April, 1856.

Sir: The inclosed statement shows me a state of facts which you are already aware of; that on the 7th inst. unarmed and inoffensive citizens of the United States were cruelly butchered at Virgin Bay by the troops under your immediate command.

I have also seen your Proclamation, that all persons taken with arms in their hands shall be immediately shot, and another that all American citizens shall be immediately driven out of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

To prove the sincerity of your first Proclamation you append a list of persons who were taken prisoners at Santa Rosa and shot on the 25th ult. Among them I find the names of Isaac A. Rose and John J. Gidin, natives of the United States.

I have no right, and certainly no disposition to interfere in any way with the unhappy war now raging between two sister Republics. But it is my right, as well as my duty, to inform you, as the Chief Magistrate of Costa Rica, that the acts of murdering in cold blood unarmed American citizens, who are in no wise connected with any belligerent act or party is an offence against the law of God, of humanity and of nations.

This offence is no less aggravated by the fact that these who committed so wanton an outrage, were under your immediate command, that you were on the ground and did not prevent it, as it was in your power to do.

I would remind you of the letter of Mr. Molina, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of your Government, near the Government of the United States, dated Washington city, 13th December, 1854, to the Secretary of State of the United States, wherein he states that "the laws of Costa Rica are exceedingly liberal (on the subject of granting lands) and afford great facilities to emigrants who would come to Costa Rica and fix their residence there."

The treaty between the United States and Costa Rica, made in 1851, in the 12th article guarantees to citizens of the United States residing in Costa Rica in their persons and property the protection of your Government.

Under these inducements and guarantees, citizens of the United States have come and settled in Costa Rica, and upon their arrival, a Proclamation expelling these same persons without being guilty of any crime, and murdering them without any mercy!

In the name of the people of the United States and of the Government thereof, I protest against such infamous conduct, and be assured Sir, that the Government of the United States, aided as you may be by insidious and powerful allies, will enquire into such acts of lawless violence, and if unexplained and unatoned for will take decided measures to protect the lives of our citizens and vindicate the honor of the nation.

Rumors have also reached me that some fourteen or eighteen American citizens, four ladies, (one with an infant) were recently murdered by your troops at Virgin Bay. I am slow to believe so diabolical an outrage.

John B. Lawless, Esq., the bearer of this, is instructed to enquire, in the name of the United States for this Legation, into the facts touching this rumor.

I send him with my flag with this dispatch, and I pray that you give him a conduct through your lines, and a prompt reply to

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. H. WHEELER, Minister of U. S. A. To his Excellency, John R. Mora, President of Republic of Costa Rica, in camp at Rivas, Nicaragua.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR NICARAGUA.—It does not appear yet that the withdrawal of Mr. Vanderbilt's boats from the Nicaragua line will be so serious a blow to Walker as has been anticipated. We are informed that a steamer of the new line, under the auspices of Mr. Charles Morgan, will be sent forward from this port on the 8th or 9th of April. Walker's friends here insist that he will come out all right in the long run.—Can Vanderbilt's do the same for him.

We cannot say that the Transit Company's case has awakened much sympathy in this community. The company was never popular until the late filibustering excitement, and its little instalment of public favor at the time, was chiefly owing to the fact that Macey seemed vindictive against it.—New York Herald, March 20.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.—Under a general order, the whole army has been re-organized into two battalions, one of Rifles. The equalization of the different companies is now being carried out, and in a few days the drill on the plaza will show all the companies of the same numerical strength.

DISCIPLINE.—The troops are now drilled on the plaza every morning for one hour. The necessity for a stricter discipline is apparent to all, and the present course will soon remedy an evil much complained of by the officers at Rivas.

Nicaraguense

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, April 19.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

The list of names annexed contains all the promotions since the suspension of the paper of the 22d of March:

First Lieutenant, John M. Baldwin, promoted Capt. of Co. B. Light Infantry Battalion.

First Lieutenant John B. Green promoted Capt. of Co. D. Rifle Battalion.

Second Lieutenant Edward Maxwell promoted First Lieutenant Co. D, Rifle Battalion.

P. Veeder appointed Captain Co. A, First Rifle Battalion.

Louis R. Latimer appointed Second Lieutenant of Co. C, First Rifle Battalion.

William Mason appointed Captain Co. G, 1st Rifle Battalion.

John Doyle appointed First Lieutenant Co. G, 1st Rifle Battalion.

James E. Hawthorne appointed Second Lieutenant Co. G, 1st Rifle Battalion.

Pierro Robins appointed First Lieutenant Co. B, 1st Rifle Battalion.

Charles Legros appointed Second Lieutenant Co. 1st Rifle Battalion.

C. J. McDonald appointed Commissioner of all Transportation, of and for the army, with rank of Colonel.

McMann Coney appointed Captain of Co. C, Light Infantry Battalion.

Don Domingo de Golcorria appointed Intendente General of the army, with the rank of Brigadier General.

Sergeant Sumpter Williamson appointed Second Lieutenant Co. G, 1st R. B.

Col. C. J. McDonald appointed Quarter Master General of the army. Resigned.

H. A. Hutchins appointed Second Lieutenant.

Francis B. O'Keefe appointed Captain Co. A, 2d Rifle Battalion.

Thomas F. Fisher appointed First Assistant in the Intendencia General, rank of Colonel.

Byron Cole appointed Second Assistant in the Intendencia General, rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

W. C. Pago appointed Second Lieutenant in the Intendencia General.

Col. B. D. Fry promoted Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel E J Sanders promoted Colonel 1st Rifles.

Lieut-Col Piper promoted Col 1st Light Infantry.

Major Brewster promoted Lieut-Colonel 1st Light Infantry.

Captain Anderson promoted as Major 1st Rifles.

First Lieut Stith promoted Captain 1st Rifles.

First Lieut Leonard promoted Captain 1st Rifles.

Second Lieutenant John S. Jones promoted First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Dolan promoted First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut A P Potter promoted First Lieut.

Second Lieutenant A A Ready promoted First Lieutenant.

Sergeant Major Huston Webb promoted Second Lieutenant.

First Sergeant J R Clichester promoted Second Lieutenant.

First Sergeant F Bearnel promoted Second Lieutenant.

Sergeant Gardner promoted Second Lieutenant.

Sergeant Robert Milligan promoted Lieutenant.

Private Geo. Farran promoted Second Lieut Artillery.

Private Wm Langford promoted Second Lieut.

Private A A Moore promoted Second Lieut.

Private Chas Gordan promoted Second Lieut.

Private James Coleman promoted Second Lieut.

Private W H Matthews promoted Second Lieut.

Private Cooper promoted Second Lieutenant.

Private Francis Peters promoted Second Lieut.

Private James W. Halladay promoted.

Second Lieutenant Hooff promoted Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Captain.

Second Lieutenant George Gist promoted First Lieutenant and appointed Aid to the General.

L. Norval Walker appointed Captain, and Aid to the General.

H. Hart appointed Second Lieutenant of Artillery.

Captain Henry Dousubury appointed Assistant Adjutant General.

Calvin O'Neal appointed Aid-de-Camp to the General, rank of Major.

A. Swingle appointed Captain of Ordnance.

J. P. Coleman, promoted First Lieut. Co. F.

Medical Staff.—In our report of the battle no mention is made of the Medical Staff, a department of the army deserving of great praise. The staff was on the field during the whole of the fight, attending to the wounded and the dying. The former were subsequently conveyed to this city with all the comfort possible under the circumstances, and are now provided with everything the country affords. In the hospital, the wounded are all in improving circumstances, but one man, having died from his wounds. Three amputations have been performed, but it is now hoped that no other case will require this resort. The stumps of those amputated look healthy.

GALA.—On the day of the return of the American troops from Rivas, the town was ornamented with flags and the morning was ushered in with fireworks and other signs of rejoicing.

BATTLE OF RIVAS.

In our last issue, in relation to the second battle of Rivas, we stated that "the Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Col. Sanders was ordered to enter by the street leading along the West side of the plaza, and the East side was to be charged by the force under command of Col. Fry." In making this statement we committed an error, which justice and a sense of duty requires should be corrected. The mode of attack was arranged and ordered after the following manner: Companies A, B, C and D, of the 1st Rifle Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Col. Sanders, were required to begin the assault from the North side of the plaza, and simultaneously from the South side, a charge was to be made by Companies E, F and G, under the lead of Major Brewster. The former Companies were officered respectively by Captains Anderson, Rudler and Mason. They were the first to reach the plaza, and although not exceeding eighty men in the aggregate, they pushed forward, through a galling fire, with fearless intrepidity. The small command under Major Brewster displayed signal gallantry and did remarkable execution. Company E leading the advance lost seven killed, and five wounded. Among the latter were Captain Frank Anderson, one of the original "fifty-six" of the Vesta, who was wounded in the arm and side, and Lieutenant T Dolan, who was wounded in the arm. In the first battle of Rivas Capt Anderson was twice wounded, and although scarcely recovered from the former afflictions, with a truly commendable heroism he ambled to encounter the perils of a second engagement. In this last conflict he was afflicted again with two severe, but happily, not dangerous wounds. The perseverance and gallantry displayed by this officer merit the encomium of every officer and member of the Liberal Army of Nicaragua. Company F, formerly Voltigeurs, but transferred to the First Rifle Battalion, under the direction of Capt Rudler, a most gallant and meritorious officer, sustained itself with a courage inferior to none. Its killed and wounded was little less than that suffered by its associated company. Company G, under Capt. Mason, was the greatest sufferer in the conflict in the number of killed and wounded. In view of the smallness of the number composing the companies under command of Maj. Brewster, and the extremely perilous position to which they were exposed, too much credit cannot be awarded to the fearless officers' assault.

The companies under command of Lieut. Col. Saunders, in the attack from the east and along the north side of the plaza, behaved with most exemplary heroism. The number of killed and wounded in that command, gives attestation of their devotion to their officers, and their fidelity to the cause for which they were imperiled. Capt. Harrell, of company D, was killed, and in him the army has lost a valuable officer and accomplished gentleman. Among the wounded of company B, are Lieutenants Leonard, Porter and Ayers, officers of acknowledged gallantry and men of appreciated merit. Lieut Leonard was another of the "Vesta Band," and kept, throughout the war, conducted himself with such becoming courage as entitled him to most flattering commendation. Captain Coyce of company C, was severely wounded in both of his hands while leading his men in the desperate charge upon the enemy's cannon. He is a man of desperate courage, and his men confronted danger at his behest, with the utmost alacrity. Lieut Latimer of his company was also severely but not dangerously wounded.

The command under Col Natzmer and Major O'Neil was ordered to enter the plaza by a cross street from the south side, and the native troops under Col Machado by a cross street from the north side, simultaneous with the entrance of the commands of Lieut-Col Sanders and Major Brewster.

From some misapprehension of the instructions, Col Machado with the native force, instead of entering the city at the point designated for his command, kept with the command of Lieut Col Sanders; but proved, however, of essential service in the desperate conflict which followed. His gallantry was attested by his death, and in his fall the native army has suffered an irreparable loss. The immediate officers under him behaved with great courage, and too much credit cannot attach to the conduct of the troops they officered.

The Light Infantry Battalion, under the command of Col. Fry, was held as a reserve force, and entered the plaza about ten or fifteen minutes after the commencement of the assault. They entered a whoop, and were soon mingled with their comrades in arms in the dangerous conflict. Cap James Linton, of Co D, than whom there was no

more gallant gentleman on that perilous field, fell mortally wounded at the head of his valiant and devoted men. Lieut James O Jamerson of Co E, an officer of tried merit, and a man of doubtless courage received in the leg a painful wound. Of those two companies, there were seven killed and six wounded.

In the Second Rifle Battalion, under command of Col. Natzmer, Second Lieut Anderson of Co D, received an afflicting wound. In that Battalion six were killed and six were wounded.

An interesting feature in the battle of Rivas was the presence of some of those gallant spirits who first adventured at that place the experiment of battle under the dubious auspices only of fifty six men. Of the original number that embarked in the Vesta, and first met the enemy on the disastrous field of Rivas, there were sixteen who participated in the recent engagement: These were Maj. J. B. Markham, Capt. Frank Anderson, Capt. D. K. Bayley, Capt. Peter Veeder, Lieut. L. G. Gay, Lieut S M Leonard, Lieut G Gist, Sergeant Wm Sarrafield and Privates Moses Anderson, J. Blanch, J. Colmers, H Lyons, Dr Matthews, Jake Norris and O Travella. These men, without exception, behaved with a gallantry meriting the highest admiration and applause. They were proudly conspicuous through the whole conflict, seeming to feel and act as though Rivas was indebted to them an ovation of blood. Of this number, Lieuts Stoll and Gay were killed, and Major Markham, Capt Anderson and Bayley, Lieut Leonard and Gist and Sergeant Sarrafield were wounded. Lieut Stoll, the aid of Col Don Bruno Natzmer, did most efficient service. It is authentically said that not less than thirteen of the enemy fell by his single hand, before he paid by his death the penalty of his gallantry. Lieutenant Gay fell in the charge which he himself projected, and which required a courage of the most desperate character to prosecute. In extolling the meritorious actions of the killed and the wounded, it would be unjust not to credit the remainder with conduct exhibiting a self-sacrificing heroism. Than Capt P Veeder there was no man who displayed more heroic valor, or one who by his desperate heroism, commanded more the respect and admiration of the army. Indeed, the utter forgetfulness of self, displayed by him throughout the conflict, entitles him to a consideration inferior to none, who on that day illustrated their rank by valorous deeds. The whole of this little remnant of the "Vesta Band" are deserving of enthusiastic praise.

In company with the "Vesta band" of patriots, there are others, whose praiseworthy conduct entitles them to flattering mention. They were not connected with any special command in the army; but acted on an impulse of patriotism, and courage impelled them into the desperate chances of the conflict. It is with pride and pleasure that we commend the gallant action of Colonel O J McDonald, Captains Cook and Bradley and Drinker of the Quarter Master Department; Major W R Rodgers and Captain Mahon, John Pellicot of the commissary department; Major Webber, a citizen volunteer, Lieutenants J S Lyons, formerly attached Major Brewster's command, J Armstrong and J Finney of the pay master department, and Michael McCarty, volunteer orderly to Gen. Walker. The reckless exposure of himself to peril stamped McCarty as a man without fear: All exhibited a brilliant and dashing courage, and are entitled to a similar encomium. Of this number Armstrong was killed, and Cook and Bradley and Lyons and Finney were severely wounded. McDonald and Webber are missing, and the apprehension is felt that they have not escaped the disaster of battle.

Take it all in all, the conflict at Rivas cannot but be regarded as a glorious victory. We have not indeed some good and valiant men, but their deaths have been atoned for in the blood of numerous sacrifices. The enemy are disheartened at their defeat, and although they have again returned to the field of their disaster, they are impoverished of zeal and destitute of confidence: Let them linger within the limits of Nicaragua, and they, too, will soon be offered oblations at the shrine of Liberalism—upon the altar of Democratic progression.

The names of many privates could be mentioned, but to name one would require that all should be spoken of, and our space will not allow of it.—The musical department of the army deserves credit for being among the first in the charge on the plaza, and one of the drummers cared his drum in and pitched into the fight as prefeasible. Scores of the boys looked on the whole affair as a piece of fun, and if the army had been composed of such the enemy would not have stopped in town one hour after the entrance of the Americans.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED, MISSING, DEAD AND

STAFF.—KILLED—Lieutenant Camp to the General.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.—KILLED—Capt. Hueson and Clinton.
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—KILLED—Capt. Lieut Stall.
QUARTER MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—KILLED—Capt. Cook.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—KILLED—Lieut. Gist and Sergeant Sarrafield.
UNATTACHED.—KILLED—Lieut. NATIVE FORCES.—KILLED—Commander of the native forces.

LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.

COMPANY D. ALION.
KILLED.—Capt. James Linton, Kelle, Privates John Bidley, J. H. Lane. Total 4—aggregate 6.
WOUNDED.—Privates Joseph Spring, Terry (wounded accidentally on the rotury). Total wounded, 2.

COMPANY E.
KILLED.—Privates Wm. Gould, George. Total 2.
WOUNDED.—First Lieutenant James C. Adams, Privates Patrick Thomas, Louis Latimer. Total 3—aggregate 4.

FIRST RIFLE BATTALION.

COMPANY A.
KILLED.—Lieut. J. Gay, Privates P. Rorer. Total 2—aggregate 3.
WOUNDED.—Sergeant A. Pittman, Private Kipp, Geo. Cook, T. Lane. Total 4.
MISSING.—A. Du Jan, L. Paché, Total 2.

COMPANY B.
KILLED.—Privates Bradley, Stone. Total WOUNDED.—Lieut. Leonard, Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Ayers, Corporal Chandler, Privates Ashbro, Her Hodgdon, Martin. Total 5—aggregate 8.
MISSING.—Privates Augustin, Jackson.

COMPANY C.
KILLED.—Sergeant Wm. McCarty, Privates Barnhouse, A. G. Gates. Total 3.
WOUNDED.—Capt. Cayce, Lieut. Latimer, Privates Woolf, Barker.
MISSING.—Privates Gleason, Guary, Gilli Total 3.

COMPANY D.
KILLED.—Capt. Harroll, Privates Blackburn, Whites Barstow. Total 4—aggregate 6.
WOUNDED.—Sergeant Hutchings, Private Bulger. Total 2.

KILLED.—Privates Knox, Logan, Le C. Sticker, Dart, Davidson, Barr. Total 7.
WOUNDED.—Capt. Anderson, Lieut. D. Private J. Miller, J. Brimer, Jones. Total aggregate 8.

COMPANY E.
KILLED.—Sergeant Chestnut, Private Duncan. Total 3.
WOUNDED.—Sergeant Dunnican, Private Cody. Total 7.
MISSING.—Cody.

COMPANY F.
KILLED.—Lieut. John Doyle, Privates McMahon, McGruar, De Fisher, Miller, Hernahan, Townescheater. Total 11—aggregate 1.
WOUNDED.—Privates Latta, Mil Shaffer, Spearman, Mayer, O'Mahuson. Total 10.

SECOND RIFLE BATTALION.

COMPANY A.
KILLED.—Privates Eldridge, Mulholland. Total 2.
WOUNDED.—Private Howell.
MISSING.—Private Strawhouse.

COMPANY B.
KILLED.—Sergeant Stocki, Privates Boghiger, Winkler, Webber, Esate. Total 5.
WOUNDED.—Sergeant Ketter, Privates Leslie. Total 2.

COMPANY C.
KILLED.—Private Edwards. Total 1.
WOUNDED.—Private Lockwood. Total 1.
MISSING.—Corporal Roden. Total 1.

COMPANY D.
KILLED.—None.
WOUNDED.—Second Lieutenant Anderson, Corporal Whiting. Total 1—aggregate 2.
MISSING.—Privates Joadrow, Hackley, Reeves. Total 3.

MOUNTED RANGERS.

KILLED.—Lieut. Philip Gillis, Acting Lieut. W. Winters, Private Scott. Total 1—aggregate 3.
WOUNDED.—Sergeant Cornish, Sergeant Evelyn Private Lyncey, Barry, McPard, Howard. Total 6.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—We call attention to the letter of Col. Wheeler, U. S. Minister, published in another column, addressed to the President of Costa Rica. The Minister publishes the correspondence to insure its reception by Senor Mora, as it is considered wholly uncertain if any messenger he might dispatch, although protected by the American flag, would not be massacred in cold blood. Thus low has President Pierce reduced the reputation of the United States, that his own fellow-citizens, and even a Minister of his appointment, stands in danger of outrage from an army of uncivilized and cowardly henchmen of women.

LETTER FROM CYRUS.

[Special Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.]
VIRGIN BAY, May 8, 1856.

Friend Tabor—War leaves behind it many an evidence of its destructiveness, and its footsteps of desolation may be seen wherever its votaries have been. This little town, so thriving once and happy—with its streets full of busy men, chatting women and playful children, its fine road, and above all, its handsome wharf—presents another aspect now and the very reverse of the one I have pictured. Why are these houses and cabins deserted? Why has the fire blackened and destroyed yonder wharf, a work of which any State of country might be justly proud? Why has an enemy been here to burn, sack and destroy all that they could find? Why has the commerce of the two worlds been in part interrupted, and the peace and quiet of millions of people disturbed? Simply to gratify an inordinate ambition to rule, or a criminal revenge that opportunity might glut with its bloody destructive vengeance!

The history of the past two months in Central America is but the repetition of what has taken place here almost every year for a quarter of a century, and it is time these scenes were stopped. It is time that the wild and criminal ambition of those who are thus ready to bring war and desolation upon their own country should be taught a lesson as lasting as severe, and be made to feel in their own persons the pains and penalties their infernal acts so often heap upon others. It is time the Legitimist party of this State should be made to know that their treason will be as severely as deservedly punished, and that the fate they may decree to others will return upon themselves with tenfold force. They should be made to know also that the spirit of the age is against them, and that Democracy cannot now be exterminated from this country by any combination they may bring against it; but that it will grow and strengthen just in proportion as it is persecuted and opposed; and that ere long it will sweep down all the feeble barriers raised against it in all Central America.

Rivas is emphatically a "city of barricades" now, for it is so strongly walled in and walled out that one can hardly pass from one street to another without climbing over half a dozen barricades of one kind or another. The place is walled in first: that is, across every street leading from the plaza, the Costa Ricans have thrown up a wall or breastwork, about four feet high, and then fortified the adjacent buildings, so as to prevent the advance of any force upon this outer wall. The houses around the plaza are full of holes through which they were to poke their muskets and fire, in case Gen. Walker should return and attack them in their stronghold. They buried their dead of the 11th ult. in the wells; and when they left the city there were no corpses left to taint the air, as has been reported.

But Rivas is a sacked city. These well bred, moral, brave men from Costa Rica, led on by the humane and well disposed J. K. Mora, who pays so readily for everything he takes or destroys, (as some of his apologists will have it,) took from the people of Rivas everything under the heavens they could carry away—trunks of clothing, dry-goods, groceries, provisions, in fact everything they could find to lay their hands upon, they took away, which, according to my notion of things, amounts to a sacking of the place, and that too of a city that gave to the Costa Ricans no motive for such robbery and plunder.

On the night of the 3d inst., there was a small gathering of the "Vesta Boys" at the headquarters of the General, to celebrate the anniversary of the sailing of the expedition from San Francisco. From one cause and another, only about seventeen of the "original fifty-six" were present, viz., Gens. Walker and Hornaby; Col. Markham; Maj. Anderson; Capt. Rawle, Hoof, Veeder and Leonard; Lieuts. Gist, Casten, Gardner, Mathews and Webb; Privates Lyons, Travolta, Burke and Coleman, and Drummer Norris. All restraint was thrown off, and each one talked, sang and acted just as he did on board the little vessel that brought them hither. Of course, there was the usual accompaniment of all such gatherings, viz., "Eau de Vie;" and when the company became a little "mellowed up," there were toasts, cheers and songs, as there naturally would be. The first toast was by Gen. Walker, as follows;

"The brig Vesta—She should never have made another voyage."
The second, by Maj. Anderson:
"To General Walker."
The third, by Gen. Walker:
"To the fifty-six, without their commander."
The fourth, by Capt. Rawle:
"To the lamented dead of the fifty-six."

After these toasts were disposed of, Mr. De-Frewer sang the "Blue, White and Blue;" and after a very pleasant time generally, the company separated in fine spirits. Of the original "fifty-six," some sixteen are dead, but the day will come when the anniversary of their exodus from California will be celebrated as a national holiday; and like the anniversary of the "Landing of the Pilgrims," be commemorated as a great event in the history of Central America.

There is a talk now of moving the headquarters of the army up to Rivas, but as yet nothing is certain. Should the steamers now overdue bring a goodly number of recruits, it is probable the cry will be "Ho for Costa Rica and Veragua!" *Quien sabe?*
On the 6th inst., a Costa Rican was shot at St. George, for being concerned in the murder of some of our wounded after the battle of the 11th. This fellow and two others were found prowling about near Rivas, and were caught by some of our troops.
The San Carlos went down last evening to Castillo, and we expect her up to-morrow.
We have just heard of the appearance off San Juan del Sur of the California steamer.
There were two men hung yesterday. They were Chamorristas, and were engaged in the murder of a man on Ometepec Island, and were also concerned in burning the wood there. All the prisoners were out to witness the execution.
The expedition of Capt. Farnham to Sapoa came back last evening. They found nothing but a deserted town.
The health of the army remains good, though there are a few sick.
Capt. Mason died on the 5th, and was buried on Ometepec.
Yours, &c.,
CYRUS.

DEATH CAME A KNOCKING AT THE DOOR.—A young and beautiful girl has just died—her joyous spirit is infused throughout the ethereal fountain from whence comes all life. The pale shadow of the eternal darkness scarcely flitted by and then the profound night into which we strain our eyes to steal a glimpse, fell upon the bed, and another life melted away from earth, leaving no trace of the gateway through which it escaped. How the living held their breath around the dying bed while the young existence faded into immortality, and became a part of the unseen yet useful world beyond the vale of death. She was a Christian, and around her bed the flowers were scattered, offerings of a deep belief that the Virgin Mother and her Immaculate Son would thus be propitiated to hover about the dying girl, and finally receive the new spirit into the promised land. Every eye grew dim with tears, and through the misty curtains its strained vision sought to trace the pathway of the immortal essence; but the sight returned back filled alone with the soft sense of tears and hopelessness. The home of Margarita is in the heavens, and human eyes can never determine the entrance to its golden ways but through the dark valley wherein she disappeared. Friends may mourn, and hearts may break in their silent grief, but there can come no consolation of her return—no joy again but in the hope that the future life will disclose to those who parted in sorrow here, a meeting in that house where death has no residence.

Dr. Charles Kidd, of England, announces that chloroform is a perfect cure for hydrophobia. A teaspoonful of either chloroform or ether is to be sprinkled on a handkerchief and placed on the patient's face to smell, and a red hot poker applied to the bite. If these two things be done, hydrophobia need not be apprehended.

There are men who may be called "martyrs of good health;" not content with being well, they are always wishing to be better, until they doctor themselves into confirmed invalids, and die ultimately, you may say, of too much health.

A gentleman in Buckingham county, Va., has among his domestic animals a large rat, which was caught twelve months ago by a cat; but instead of devouring it, the cat nursed and fed it, and they now play and sleep together like cat and kitten.

According to the Vienna journals, it is in contemplation to have a universal exhibition in that city in 1859. It is even said that the building has already received the approbation of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

During the year 1855 forty-one vessels, making an aggregate tonnage of 28,506 tons, were built in the Portland and Falmouth District, Me. The amount of tonnage built in the district, since 1845, is 150,784 tons.

OFFICIAL.

Court Martial of Colonel Louis Schlessinger.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 95.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Virgin Bay, May 8th, 1856.

1. Before a General Court Martial convened by General Orders No. 78, and of which Brig. Gen. Goicouria, Departamento Intendencia General, is President, was arraigned and tried Col. Louis Schlessinger, 2d Rifles, N. A. on the following charges and specifications, viz:

Charge 1. Neglect of Duty.
Specification 1. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger, N. A. did allow great confusion and disorder to exist in his command on the march from Virgin Bay to the Costa Rica frontiers, and did not exercise proper control over the officers and men of his command. All this on or about the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of March, 1856.

Charge 2. Ignorance of his duties as a commanding officer.
Spec. 1. In this, that on his arrival at Santa Rosa, on the evening previous to the engagement, Col. L. Schlessinger did neglect to muster his men and inspect their arms and ammunition. All this on or about the 20th March, 1856.

Spec. 2. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger, N. A. did fail to keep his men together, and did allow them to scatter, so that it would have taken some time to have collected them together in case of sudden attack: All this at Santa Rosa on or about the 20th March, 1856.

Spec. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger, did neglect to post picket guards at suitable points and maintain the necessary chain of sentinels about the quarters of his command, thus laying them open to surprise. All this on or about the 20th March, 1856.

Spec. 4. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger, did upon the approach of the enemy neglect to form any plans of battle or give the necessary orders for the position of his men. All this at Santa Rosa on about the 21st March, 1856.

Spec. 5. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger did neglect to exert himself (during the retreat) to rally or collect his scattered command. All this on or about the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th March, 1856.

Spec. 8. In this that Col. L. Schlessinger, did desert his command on their retreat, and ride on in advance accompanied only by a few personal attendants. All this on or about the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th March, 1856.

Spec. 7th. In this that Col. L. Schlessinger did neglect on his arrival to make any reception of his command, but did allow them to arrive naked and hungry. All this on or about the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th March, 1856.

Charge 3. Cowardice in presence of the enemy.
Spec. 1. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger, did without proper resistance or giving encounter to the enemy, desert the field himself, accompanied by a portion of his command, leaving the other portion without a commanding officer in the power of the enemy. All this at Santa Rosa on or about the 21st March, 1856.

Spec. 2d. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger, did neglect to appear during the short engagement on the field, so as to direct or in any way control the movement of the troops under his command. All this at Santa Rosa on or about the 21st March, 1856.

To which the accused pleaded as follows:
To Specification 1st, Charge 1st—Not guilty.
To the Charge—Not guilty.
To Specification 1st, Charge 2d—Guilty.
To Specification 2d—Not guilty.
To Specification 3d—Not guilty.
To Specification 4th—Not guilty.
To Specification 5th—Not guilty.
To Specification 6th—Not guilty.
To the Specification on 22d, 23, 24th and 25th—Guilty.

To Specification on 26, Spec. 7th—Not guilty.
To the Charge—Not guilty.
To Specification 1st—Charge 3d—Not guilty.
To Specification 2d—Not guilty.
Charge 3d—Not guilty.

During the progress of the Court, the following additional charge and specifications was preferred.—"Desertion."
Spec. In this that Col. L. Schlessinger, 2nd Rifles, N. A., after having been arraigned and under progress of trial before a General Court Martial of which Brig. Gen. Goicouria is President—did desert the service of the Republic of Nicaragua on or about the 12th day of April, 1856.

The accused not being present the Court nevertheless proceeded in the case and finds as follows:
Specification 1st, Charge 1st—Not Guilty.
Charge 1st—Not Guilty.
Specification 1st, Charge 2d—Guilty.
Specification 2d—Guilty.
Specification 3d—Guilty.
Specification 4th—Guilty.
Specification 5th—Guilty.
Specification 6th—Guilty as to the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th and confirms the plea of the accused as to the 26th.

Charges 2d (unanimously)—Guilty.
Specifications 1st, Charges 3d—Guilty.
Specifications 2d—Not Guilty.
Charge 3d—Guilty.
Specification to additional charge—Guilty.
Additional Charge—Guilty.

The Court unanimously passed the following sentence. That Col. Louis Schlessinger, 2d Rifles, N. A. be degraded from the rank of Colonel; to be shot for the charges proven against him, and for desertion, while undergoing trial; to be published by name in the papers throughout the civilized world.

2d. The foregoing proceedings having been laid

before the General Commanding in Chief, he approves of them, with the following remarks:

The sentence of the Court on the specifications and charges preferred against Col. Louis Schlessinger, of Second Rifles, is approved; and he is therefore degraded from the rank of Colonel, will be shot as a deserter wherever found, and will be published as such throughout the civilized world.

3. The General Court Martial of which Brig. Gen. Goicouria is President is hereby dissolved.
By command of WM. WALKER,
Gen. Commanding in Chief.
P. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant-General, N. A.

List of Arrivals at Granada.

- Brig. Gen. Hornaby and staff, with four companies of recruits for the army.
- Henry Gabel, Ohio.
- Wm. H. Clark, do.
- Patrick Sharkey, do.
- J. W. Gates, Illinois.
- J. G. Scott, do.
- James McComb, do.
- Geo. K. Cushing, do.
- Urias Bitzer, do.
- John Yore, do.
- Harris A. Peoples, do.
- James A. Peck, do.
- Homer Quirk, do.
- G. G. Nixon, New York.
- Chas. G. Smith, do.
- Geo. R. Cook, do.
- John O'Brien, do.
- James R. Babcock, do.
- Robert H. Charles, do.
- Edward Connor, do.
- Holland P. Gates, do.
- L. P. Dunton, do.
- Geo. H. Smith, do.
- John Gerry and two ladies, do.
- Mrs. G. F. Alden, do.
- Alexander D. Jackson, Tennessee.
- Edward L. Craten, do.
- Wm. Rosbrow, Indiana.
- Daniel Hurley, Pennsylvania.
- Wm. McDougal, do.
- Timothy Hollahan, do.
- John M. Medina, Michigan.
- A. A. Fisher and lady, do.
- Jas. Clifford and lady, New Hampshire.
- M.H. Sessor Belgentaine, Switzerland.
- James G. Robinson, Missouri.

The Lyons (France) journals speak of a spectacle at once touching and singular. Eight one-handed Zouaves from the Crimea have been seen walking in the streets by twos, keeping together by the only arm which is left them.

Napoleon is about to offer a prize, it is said, for the best poem on the taking of Sebastopol.

During recent excavations in Peru, the body of an Indian was disinterred, rolled up in a shroud of gold. The workmen very suddenly possessed themselves of specimens.

THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON.—The birthday of Gen. Washington was celebrated in Paris by a grand ball in the Hotel du Louvre. All accounts represent it to have been one of the most splendid fetes of the season.

The value of clothing manufactured in Boston during the last year was, according to the returns of the Secretary of State, eight millions five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE.—The business affairs of the late Judge J. CALLEB SMITH, having been entrusted to the undersigned, any information his friends from abroad may desire, will be furnished, on application.
J. A. RUGGLES,
may 9 Agent of Wines & Co., Granada.

PROCLAMATION.

JUAN RAFAEL MORA, the sanguinary President of Costa Rica being, (according to his own statement) about to exterminate the Democracy of Nicaragua, I deem it proper to announce for the "cause of suffering humanity" that I am now, and continue at all times, ready (until the great event comes off,) to "clothe the naked" and "improve the appearance of the outer man."—Having constantly in my employment an efficient corps of workmen, I am thus enabled to supply my patrons with despatch, having just concluded arrangements with an extensive importing house in New Orleans, I will be constantly in receipt of the latest styles and most improved fabrics. I most respectfully solicit the officers of the Army and citizens in general, when in want of anything in the clothing line, to call at the "Pioneer Merchant Tailoring establishment" of
JAMES H. MEANS,

and I will guarantee to afford them every satisfaction. Particularly observe my store, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN GOOSE, may 9.

OFFICE OF INTENDENCIA GENERAL, }
Granada, April 12th, 1856.

ALL persons who have advanced either money or effects for the Army are hereby required to present the voucher or documents for the same at this office to form the general liquidation of all standing accounts. By order of
Brig. Genl. DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA,
Intendente General.

THOS. F. FISHER, Col. and 1st Asst. of the Intendente General.

IMPRESA DEL NICARAGUENSE
frente a la casa de Gobierno.

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, May 10.

TIME EXECUTES JUSTICE.

Wherever a single mind has made itself conspicuous in advance of its age, contemporaries have exerted themselves to malign it. The proposition needs no argument or evidence to those acquainted with human infirmities or the world's history. The best of men have been the most slandered, the noblest patriotism the most violently assailed. To the casual observer this would seem a harsh assertion against the history of our argument against the exhibition of virtue; but to the deep thinker it offers other and more pleasing aspects. It is true of the present, but the future redeems the error. Time rectifies the fault and executes judgment upon the slanderer. The great and good man is remembered and revered, while his enemies are forgotten or contained. The bitter partisanship which arrayed itself in arms against the iron will of Cromwell has mouldered into forgetfulness, while every succeeding year but serves to make his government the more patriotic and deserving. Age has erected a monument to his memory, while it has covered the names of his enemies with impenetrable ivy. The vengeance of time is inexorable as it is just; and though the world may obscure true merit or blazon corruption in the day of its existence, yet posterity tears aside the veil and ennobles the patriot and the philanthropist, while it heaps obscurity upon the worthless and contempt upon the feeble.

Acknowledging the truth of these observations, and history has exemplified their accuracy beyond cavil, the Democrats of Nicaragua may rest content to be abused by cotemporary writers, confident that the future will adjudge their actions with justice. If we remain true to the idea of regeneration, and only subvert aristocracy to build up the rights of the people, posterity will acknowledge and applaud the uprightness of the movement. We must be judged by the people; and if their wrongs are alleviated, who but the beneficiaries will need vindication?

The Aristocrats of the present, from whose hands we wring the power they have forged and abused, will slander and misrepresent us; but with their generation the sufferers will pass away, and all will come to appreciate the benefits of that liberty which will constitute the boon of all. No great revolution in science or mechanics was ever perfected without injury to a few; and it is useless, therefore, to deny that so important a revolution as that which signalizes the transition of a State from an aristocracy to a democracy must inflict some considerable evil. But the evil is so slight in comparison with the good, none but the most timid would withhold the chance.

Fortunately the present revolution in Nicaragua is guided by a statesman and a warrior; and while there will be no temporizing, there will be no unnecessary acerbity. The evil will be tempered to the capacity of those who lose, and sympathy will be freely extended to all who suffer for their long cherished principles. The Aristocrat will be tolerated in his opinions and in his private actions; but if he desires to associate in the public affairs of the State, he must temper his opinions to the popular taste. The will of the majority must rule, and the reign of the few must cease. This result is the proceeds of thirty years of struggles, and the revolution cannot go backwards. The mind that impels and directs it cannot be bent by force nor swayed by calumny; but anxiously and ardently it will move on to accomplish the mission of its creation. And in the time to come, when Cromwell is read aright—when Joan of Arc is recognized by the world as a pure and holy prophetess—then can Gen. Walker stand on the threshold of history and feel proud to hear the award of posterity. Until then he has no biography.

CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—For several days past quite a number of persons have been detained in this city awaiting the California steamer. They have been quartered at the expense of Government, and everything has been done to render their stay as comfortable as possible. As a general matter, they express themselves satisfied, and in some cases many have been diverted from their intention of going to California and are now citizens of Nicaragua. Among this number are several ladies, whom we are happy to accept as residents of this new and promising Republic.

THE GLORY OF WAR.

History is filled with blood and carnage, and every volume immortalizes some great chieftain who wrote his name upon the annals of time with the sanguinary destruction of his enemies. This forms the individual glory of war; and thousands of hearts have responded to the judgments of the world in calling these men great. Every nerve in their frames, every strong resolve of their enduring hearts, every glowing emanation of their glorious minds, is idolized by the ardent youth of all ages, and deified by the genius that chronicles the events of history. The pen, with its affinity to immortality, is arduous in framing new terms of praise in which to write the deeds of hero warriors; and the world runs mad to read the eloquence which garbages every resolution with new lights and new sentences. Macaulay and Abbot alike build columns of type to the immortal dead; and from their projections rays of light illumine the widest circles of the earth. It is humanity paying adoration to human excellence—the corporeal bowing down before the incorporeal.

But war has other ends, and never a battle was fought and won but it sent the shout of joy along with the wall of sorrow. Every cry but brought the crouching people nearer to their deliverance, and every stroke severed a link in their chain of bondage. In times of peace the power of money and mind waxes strong, and governments become dishonest; in war, as thunder clears the atmosphere, these corruptions fall before the embodied force of the democracy. The people are not united until the alarm of battle, and then the parasites of peace shrink from publicity to avoid the dangers of place. The enduring soul of the warrior scorns dishonesty as it does cowardice, and corruption ends with the reign of patriotism and courage. This is the individual glory of war—that it strikes from the human family the gems of intellect and energy, and fixes them in an altitude to shed light upon the vast interests of the world below.

But aside from the glory it lends to individuals, war benefits nations and communities. Every war has originated in some great principle with the people, and the mere exertion of the popular mind evidenced the vitality of thought and purpose. The vindication of one principle—the assertion of one principle—when the fury of battle subsided, the people turned their attention to the assertion of other principles. An undefined sense of wrong—a vague feeling of equality—constantly urged them to struggle; but the theory of democracy, the ideal of the past and the reality of the present, was not then defined, and revolutions ended in no other good than to convince the people of their own power. They formed the State, paid its expenses, fought its battles, worked its fields, and why should they not assist in its government? The thought rooted deep, worked slowly, and ever and anon would break out; but as often as it came to light, the strong hand, forging its power from the superior influence of the intellect, strangled the mere physical exhibition, but failed to suppress the instinct and the reason. Education was needed to make the struggle successful. As the world grew older, the forces of men gathered strength and discipline, and by and by the people made war on their own responsibility. They overturned chartered privileges and destroyed institutions sanctified by a thousand years of perpetuity. Still the form of republicanism was wanting, and the effect only ended in mobocracy. The rule of self-government had not been discovered, and even yet the zeal of popular freedom was to be won through the red stream of sanguinary battle. Mind was busy resolving the difficulties of its enfranchisement, and every battle was but a spasm in the cycle of its liberation.

Religion revolutionized Europe, and the war of opinion won the fight of English liberty, and forced from King John the signature of his name to the charter that tamed his power. In all countries, from our happy land to the deep jungles of India, war has served to enlighten and relieve the people. The rich, and sometimes the poor, may suffer; but in a thousand instances war brings light into the land, for a gleam of freedom dawns upon the battle-ground. Anon the blood will bring forth its harvest of freemen, for it was shed in the cause of thought, and mental activity is ceaselessly working out the regeneration of the human race.

As we proposed in a former article, the condition of Central America has evidenced the working of a strong democratic sentiment; but in all its struggles the battle-field alone has been the theatre. The forum and the press were closed to

popular clamor, but the resolved hearts of the people fought for liberty through the misfortunes of deadly combat. Every fight only brought them nearer to its consummation, until at least the strong sword, coupled with the mysterious agency of a single mind, wrought out the task and established democracy on the altars of the State. Through trials and tribulations, in sickness and hunger, the freemen of the State maintained their principles, and to-day they are almost in sight of the summit on which Liberty sits enshrined between Equality and Justice.

The individual glory of war must make certain names immortal in this struggle; and when the iron pencil shall write on the carved columns of the future—when the children are taught the holiday that gave birth to the deliverers of the State—the names of many Democrats will sound sweetly in the patriot songs, and time will make merry at the anniversary. Of the nation, its glory must continue to increase until we can fix no bounds to its race. The struggle has lasted through a long night, but the white curtain of peace drapes the horizon, and when we are dead the land will be smiling under the magic influence of that regeneration which sprung from a deadly strife.

ARMS FOR KANSAS AND NICARAGUA.—Every steamer brings us news of the continual shipment of Sharpe's rifles for Kansas, of public meetings called to raise means for buying and forwarding these warlike instruments, and of the calm indifference with which such movements are noticed by the authorities of the Union. At the same time we as constantly receive intelligence of Mr. Marcy's interference to prevent the shipment of arms from the port of New York for this Republic. The Secretary coolly contemplates a civil war at home, and interposes no obstacle to prevent the fanatics of the Union from subverting the principles of government and destroying the institutions on which the hope of human freedom rests. So much for the care he takes of the revolution at home. At the same time that he is shutting his eyes to the disgraceful proceedings at home, he is straining the utmost tension of his authority to prevent the despatch of arms to the Democratic Government of Nicaragua, where the second great battle of liberty is now being fought. Mr. Marcy's warlike antecedents, however, are on a par with his consistency in this instance; and while we feel indignant at his interference with our affairs, we can but make allowance for the constitutional weakness that has always operated to acquit him of ought that might look like military talent.

FROM SAN JUAN DEL SUR, via LEON.—The *Boletín Oficial*, printed at Leon, contains a letter from José Guerrero, in which he states that a boat arrived at Point Icaeos, near Roalejo, on the 26th of April, from San Juan del Sur, with certain passengers. The captain of the boat, Michael Morris, reported that he left San Juan del Sur on the 26th of April, when President Mora left for Costa Rica, leaving orders for his troops to follow. The Costa Ricans subsequently left in a brigantine belonging to Señor Escalante. Arguello was at San Juan, and departed at the same time. President Mora complained very much of the pest, or cholera, among his troops, and great numbers of the sick and wounded were taken away. At the same time Capt. Morris left, none of the enemy were in San Juan del Sur.

DESERTED.—Rivas is represented as completely deserted at present, except by a few residents on the outskirts of the city. The opponents of the Government left with the Costa Rican army, and are now amenable to the military law. The plaza is well fortified, but the greater portion of the buildings fronting on it were destroyed by the ravages of the fight. It will be a long time before Rivas is restored to the wealth and population it enjoyed before the war.

COL. MENDOZA.—This valiant soldier, whose name is a terror to the Aristocrats of Nicaragua, arrived in the city last week, and left immediately on an excursion through the country in search of a small party of disaffected Serviles, reported to be in arms in the neighborhood of Tipatapa.

FOOLISH.—A fellow lately balanced himself on the top of church spire one hundred and twenty feet from the ground. A similar attempt in the time of Charles II gained for the actor a patent, in order to prevent any one else from doing the same thing.

ROYAL CONTRIBUTION.—The Imperial Princesses of Russia have sold their diamonds and jewelry to assist in carrying on the war.

POETRY OF NICARAGUA.—"The pen is mightier than the sword," says a shrewd but poetical author, and we have a witness to offer in favor of the assertion which will completely establish its veracity. The army offers but few occasions for the display of genius, save in the way of war; but ever and anon some sparkling mind will break from the routine of camp life and gleam a moment into the literary horizon, the wonder of the moment. But we are withholding from our readers the coin we owe them—genuine sentences of poetry, worth their weight in gold. The author wrote them off in a hurry, and that must excuse the defects of the orthography, but the sentiments need no excuse; and when we affirm that the hand that held the pen to write these lines now firmly grasps a musket in the cause of freedom, the ordinary standard of mortality will be lost sight of in wonder at the capacity of that mind so capable of a double duty. But to the poetry, Hold your hair!

Let American fillabusters go
to cuntry's that are new
and show the Spanish race
what Americanos can do.

The measure of the last line is lost in its sublimity, and we have forever given over the task of attempting to estimate its height, breadth and width. "What Americans can do?" a mathematical poet alone could ask so profound a question, and we must leave him to answer it. But now for the prospective—a picture of the future—a dream of philosophy:

And after they have seen
Bastante Mericanos,
I think that they will turn
their tune and call them mucha wanca.

The poet was evidently writing for two continents, not content that Anglo-Saxons alone should read his emanations. The prospect contemplates the time when the benighted people of Nicaragua having seen enough of us, they will change their opinion and call us very good! Prophetic poetry glory is like the women of Andalusia, beyond comparison. But we have set our light upon the hill, and it is for the world to see. Darkness no longer enshrouds the future!

ALL THE GOOD THINGS.—The public will find about our office all the good things to be obtained in Granada. The local attraction seems to get this way, and what we do not offer in an intellectual way, the natives sell in the fruit and vegetable line. For the past week the entrance into our office has been thronged with the Indians who came into the city from Masaya and the adjacent towns to sell their chickens, fruit, vegetables and other matters of trade. The side-walk is taken up with sacks of oranges, jocotes and marañóns, great gourds of piñola, sacks of corn and rice, and bowls of cheese, sugar and tortillas—not to speak of the eggs and chickens. The regular trade brings in near one hundred Indians from the country, who are the wholesale merchants; and from these the resident market-women purchase their supplies in quantities to suit. By this means it will be seen, we have generally about two hundred persons around our front and only street door, and the number does not diminish until about noon, when the country traders, having sold out, march up to Gen. Fry to obtain passports for their various homes.

This concentration of the population did not occur until we enlarged *El Nicaraguense*, and we therefore take it as a flattering testimony that the Indians, perceiving the wish for our paper, determined to locate on the line of the public transit to and from our office. Shrewd people, those Indians; and we are determined they shall not lose by the step, as we intend to continue the many improvements on our journal until the people had rather go without their meals than subsist without *El Nicaraguense*.

SPANISH EDITORIALS.—We have neglected for a long time to congratulate our readers on the acquisition of Señor José Arguello Estrada as the editor of the Spanish Department of *El Nicaraguense*. Señor Estrada is a gentleman of eminent abilities, and under his direction the Spanish portion of the paper will equal any journal in Central America.

EXCHANGES.—We are indebted to G. H. Wines & Co. for late papers from Guatemala and Leon.

CHEAP FRUIT.—Oranges are selling in this market at present at the low rate of forty for one dime.

PROGRESS.—The first printing-office established in Russia was destroyed by the people in a rage of superstition.

LETTER FROM CYRUS.

[Special Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.]

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, May 14, 1856.

Friend Tabor—I came over here a few days ago on duties connected with the Quartermaster's Department, and am so well pleased with the town and surrounding country, that I should not like to leave it, at least for the present. The distance hither from Virgin, via the Transit Road, is about twelve miles, and in a nearly southern direction, the road winding gracefully along the side of the hills, and finally across the mountain range which divides the great plain of the Lake from the rugged slopes bordering the Pacific. In many places this great highway is cut from the sides of lofty hills that tower amid the clouds, and presenting many admirable points for ambush and battle of a foe. In one of these gorges, near the very ridge-point, Gen. Walker once posted his little army of two hundred men to await the approach of the Servile force. The position was admirably selected, and had the enemy advanced within the ambush, there would have been no escape from the muskets and rifles of the ambuscaders. A very small force, if skillfully posted on this line, could cut to pieces any number that might have the daring hardihood to advance upon it from either side. From one point on the road, a sublime view is presented of the Lake, the lofty Omotepec, Virgin Bay and surrounding country; and a little further on the eye is gladdened by a glimpse of the great Pacific, wrinkled with waves that plunge their surf with a thundering crash upon the sand or rocks that line the shore.

San Juan del Sur is set down in a little circular valley, bounded by high rocky hills, which enclose within their graceful reach the town and bay. The latter is full one mile in circumference; has excellent anchorage and sufficient water close in shore for the largest vessels to ride in safety.

As I rode slowly down the road from the elevation south of the Rio San Juan, a low rumbling sound, as of distant thunder, came up from the bay, which I quickly detected as the beating of the heavy surf upon the low sandy shore. There was a deep wild music in that heavy roar that I loved to hear; and involuntarily I reined up my horse to listen to its voice. It was the first time that my ear had ever listened to the "voice of old Ocean," whose waters roll round one-half the globe and dash their spray upon "many a distant land and many a lovely isle." Hastily spurring forward towards the bay, I did not stop until my horse's feet and limbs were suddenly bathed by an "enrolling surge," which broke into foam and bubbles far in my rear.

At present the bay is almost entirely deserted by everything like a water-craft, if we except one great bare-masted merchantman, which lies like a huge giant, browned and blackened by many a stormy voyage across the great ocean, upon whose waters it now rides slowly down to rottenness and destruction. The town, too, is still partially deserted; but as peace once more reigns around, the natives who fled away on the approach of the Costa Ricans gradually return to occupy their dwellings and pursue their usual avocations.

When I first came over from Virgin, there were left here by Gen. Cañas some fifteen or twenty infirm Costa Ricans, many of whom have died, and the balance—eight in number—have been transferred to Virgin. These unfortunate fellows seem to be contented with their treatment, and have become much attached to the Americans, whom they regard with quite a different view from what they had previously entertained of them. They tell a sad story of the suffering of the whole expedition from Costa Rica to this department; and if allowed to return to their homes and families, when they are exchanged, they will be apt to dispel many of the errors and falsehoods uttered by the San José journals concerning our people.

I found at this place several persons whom I had considered as dead; or at the best, prisoners in Costa Rica. They were not molested much by the enemy during their stay at this post; and they represent the army under Cañas as being exceedingly dissatisfied when it became known that they were in full retreat from this country. Many of the officers were so much disgusted with the whole expedition—the innumerable falsehoods that had been told them before leaving Costa Rica, and the disgrace that attached to the failure of their enterprise—that they openly denounced their generals, and declared their intention to leave the army forever on their arrival home.

A portion of the Rifle Battalion (Col. Saunders) has been placed in garrison of this place, and I hear that the larger portion of the army is soon

to be divided between Leon, Granada, Virgin and this town.

VIRGIN, May 14.

I have no news of importance to report, at least in connection with the army. The health of the troops continues good, although there have been some sickness and deaths since the army arrived here.

The General having wisely concluded that the enemies of peace and their own country shall furnish their full quota of support to those who are endeavoring to establish the prosperity and peace of the State upon a solid basis, there has been lately no want of wholesome food for our men, and consequently no murmuring is heard on account of empty stomachs and hard fare.

The steamer Virgin has been plying for several days between this port and Omotepec, from whence we have received provisions, horses and cattle, and a few subjects for "light-ropes performances," unless they can prove themselves innocent of the charges preferred against them. The Servile party will find out by and by that treason, conspiracy of murder and rebellion will not pay; and that it will be better to be quiet, at least, if not patriotic, when their native soil is invaded by a foreign foe.

Rivas begins to exhibit signs of returning life; but it will be a long time before the marks and scars of battle are entirely eradicated from her walls.

For several days past, there has been in circulation a rumor that the Costa Rican Government has sued for peace. Be this as it may, there is a political storm brewing in that State before which the Servile party will fall down like ancient oaks before a whirlwind. A patient, toiling, industrious people have been deceived into a disastrous war; and as its fearful consequences begin to be felt in almost every cabin in the State, a wall of anguish, mingled with the cry for revenge, goes up to the very Throne, calling to a bloody count the men who have deceived, betrayed and sacrificed their friends in a cruel, needless and destructive war.

Last week two of the Santa Rosa men reached this place, after wandering about and suffering for six or seven weeks. They had been protected and concealed by one or two natives, and finally brought in by them in a small boat across the Lake. There is a report that more of the men who escaped from that field are on the islands in the Lake, and may yet return.

Mr. Toothy, correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, is at San José, or was there some ten days ago.

We learn that but about 1200 out of the 1700 Costa Ricans who left San Juan under President Mora, reached La Union, and a large number of those were in the most miserable condition. The balance had sickened or died by the way, or deserted the ranks.

Virgin is again filling up with residents, and business once more begins to revive; and with the return of peace and the re-establishment of the Transit Line, this department will begin to prosper like all other countries where Americans are interested.

We are all looking anxiously for the return of the San Carlos from Castillo. CTRUS.

"SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER," BUT COULDN'T.—A young English girl, aged only seventeen, recently enlisted at Windsor, in England. Although she slept the first night in a room where there were several beds occupied by men, her sex was undiscovered, nor was she found out until she was forced to appear in presence of a surgeon to undergo an examination, and was ordered to strip off a suit of masculine habiliments she had borrowed for the occasion. She was then taken before a magistrate on the charge of receiving the Queen's money under false pretences. Her excuse for enlisting was that she was anxious to go out and see her sweetheart in the Crimea. A subscription was being raised to buy her out of the scrape.

GENERAL INSPECTION.—Gen. Churchill, Inspector General, United States army, is now on a tour through the Southern States inspecting the condition of the military defences.

COUNTERFEIT.—The Eastern States are filled with counterfeit quarter-eagles. They are dated 1855, and in point of execution are calculated to deceive, but in weight they are as light as brass.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Virgin, May 1, 1856. THE bearer of this, BENJAMIN BARRILLAS, has permission to go to Granada, and this will secure him from molestation while there. WM. WALKER, General-Commanding-in-Chief.

List of Letters

Remaining at the Post Office in Granada, May 5, 1856:

- A.
 - Applé, Ira M
 - Armstrong, Jno Glenn
 - B.
 - Bourke, Martin
 - Bolton, Jas C
 - Boebe, Geo M
 - Bayley, Capt D K
 - Baldwin, Capt Thos
 - Bailey, Thos L
 - Browne, G M
 - Bradley, Huam
 - C.
 - Cutler, Chas T
 - Colton, James
 - Cooper, Thos
 - Crummy, G W
 - Corbet, Daniel
 - Colby, Edwin H
 - Clinton, DeWitt
 - Coluin, Dr A T
 - D.
 - Duscobury, Alfred S
 - Dorsey, Samuel P
 - Dickmann, H H L
 - Dowling, Chas
 - Dorwin, Dr S M
 - Dillingham
 - E.
 - Ewing, Theo F
 - Evaus, Dr Wm
 - F.
 - French, Parker H
 - Felix, Henry
 - Fellows, Thos
 - Finney, John H
 - Fauth, Edward
 - Forrest, D C
 - G.
 - Gurding, J W
 - Gaufranc, Gustave
 - Griues, Mrs Clarissa
 - H.
 - Haley, Geo
 - Henry Jno
 - Hogeboom, R
 - Holmes, Dr W R
 - Hossack, Alox
 - Hixon, S C
 - J.
 - Johnson, John N
 - Jones, Alex Dr
 - K.
 - Kingsland, E W
 - Kouney, Geo M
 - L.
 - Lozynsky, Henry S
 - Lamoureux, Geo A
 - Lewellyn, F L
 - Luther, Edwin B
 - Loring, Lucius
 - M.
 - Morris, Lieut Wm
 - Myer, G C
 - Madison, Jas
 - Miller, Wm L
 - Miller, W
 - Martin, Thos W
 - Maltravers, Ernest
 - Morrow, Wm T
 - Morris, Capt Wm
 - N.
 - Natzdorff, Mrs A
 - Norton Wm
 - P.
 - Petterie, Joseph
 - R.
 - Reynolds, Francis H
 - Read Wm G
 - Ronalds, Geo L
 - Rigg, Edwin A
 - S.
 - Sweeny, Jas W
 - Skinner L
 - Stanford, Wm
 - Smith, Stephen
 - Samborn, Jas H
 - Stetson, Geo J
 - Stout, Wm R
 - Shipley, B G
 - Summers, J W
 - T.
 - Trippe, T H
 - V.
 - VanDusen, Tomas
 - W.
 - Wilkins, Geo W
 - Woodhouse, T G
 - Wallas, Don Antonio
 - Welsh, David B
 - Wadsworth, D N
 - Willard, Geo M
 - Williams, J M
 - Wells, A
 - Willard, G M
- A.
 - Aply, Marshal
 - Appléy J M
 - B.
 - Barnhouse, Chas C
 - Bushnell, Wm
 - Brown, B F
 - Barker, Dr R D
 - Beau, Dr Alex M
 - Boyle, John O
 - Brown, Geo R
 - C.
 - Campbell, Geo H
 - Conklin, Benj B
 - Coyle, Henry
 - Connelly, David
 - Cheesman, B F
 - Christalar, David
 - Casey, Thos
 - Conlter, Fred F
 - D.
 - Devall, Thos C
 - Dickson, Henry
 - Dick, James
 - Davidson, Gustavus
 - Dunn, Thos
 - E.
 - Eldredge, Jas
 - F.
 - Ferrere, Chas J
 - Fisher, G B
 - Fisher, Willard S
 - Field, Green B
 - Fisher, G W
 - G.
 - Gates, Capt
 - Grayson, Peter W
 - Grou, Morris U
 - H.
 - Hall, A L
 - Hankins, Chas
 - Haynes, Watson G
 - Hopping, Chas
 - Harrington, T
 - Holsdon, Honj L
 - J.
 - Johnson, Arthur
 - Jahmison, Lieut. J O
 - K.
 - Keipp, Seth W
 - L.
 - Liegel, Jos N
 - Lamb, Geo W
 - Lauie, Henry
 - Luce, Chas
 - M.
 - McKaskey, Wm
 - McAlpin, Major J W
 - McDonall, Chas
 - McGoff, Mortimer
 - Murphy, Wm
 - Mayer, Joseph
 - Magnus, Wm
 - Morrison, Capt A J
 - N.
 - Nicholson, Wm C Jr
 - P.
 - Prior, Volney R
 - R.
 - Randolph, Edmond
 - Richter, T B
 - Rider, Capt John W
 - Rapier, John H
 - S.
 - Salmon, Dr Chas
 - Snyder, Dr Henry
 - Swift (Captain of Port)
 - Squires, Wm K
 - Sherlock, T T
 - Starr, Raymond T
 - Swift, Capt J R
 - Sully, Jao
 - T.
 - Trask, Wm F
 - V.
 - Vandyko, Capt C
 - W.
 - Waddill, Wm A
 - Wilkins, Douglas J
 - Wilson, Capt David
 - Wordell, L O
 - Worthington, H G
 - Wilkes, Geo
 - Williams, Jno
 - Whitehead, H L
- J. A. RUGGLES, Postmaster.

Reduction in Subscription.

El Nicaraguense will be published hereafter every Saturday at the rate of eight dollars per annum. The paper is now one of the handsomest weeklies issued out of the United States, and as it is entirely devoted to the matters pertaining to Nicaragua, it can but be a most desirable companion to every American and Nicaraguan in the Republic. As a medium of advertising to New Orleans and New York merchants, the fact that it is widely circulated throughout the whole of Nicaragua is the best recommendation.

DECREE.

THE Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua to encourage the immigration of persons of thrift and industry to become settlers and inhabitants within its territorial limits, to the end that its resources may be fully developed and its commerce increased, and to promote the general welfare of the State, has decreed;

Art. 1. A free donation or grant of 250 acres of public land shall be made to each single person who shall enter the State (during the continuance of this decree) and settle and make improvements upon the said tract, the same to be located by the Director of Colonization hereafter to be named, and immediate possession given.

Art. 2. Each family entering the State and settling upon its territory shall receive 100 acres of land in addition to the 250 granted to single settlers.

Art. 3. A right to occupy and improve shall be issued to applicants, and at the expiration of six months, upon satisfactory evidence being presented to the Director of Colonization of compliance with the provisions of this decree, title will be given.

Art. 4. No duties shall be levied on the personal effects, household furniture, agricultural implements, seeds, plants, domestic animals, or other imports for the personal use of the colonists or the development of the resources of the land donated, and colonists shall be exempt from all extraordinary taxes, and contributions, and from all public service except when the public safety shall otherwise demand.

Art. 5. The colonists being citizens of the Republic cannot alienate the land granted to any foreign government whatever, and shall not alienate the said land or their rights thereunto until after an occupancy of at least six months.

Art. 6. A colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the application from the emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c., and to keep the Registry Books of the Department.

Done in Granada, the 23d of November 1855. PATRICIO RIVAS, President of the Republic.

PROCLAMATION.

JUAN RAFAEL MORA, the sanguinary President of Costa Rica being, (according to his own statement) about to exterminate the Democracy of Nicaragua, I deem it proper to announce for the "cause of suffering humanity" that I am now, and continue at all times, ready (until the great event comes off) to "clothe the naked" and "improve the appearance of the outer man."—Having constantly in my employment an efficient corps of workmen, I am thus enabled to supply my patrons with despatch, having just concluded arrangements with an extensive importing house in New Orleans, I will be constantly in receipt of the latest styles and most improved fabrics. I most respectfully solicit the officers of the Army and citizens in general, when in want of anything in the clothing line, to call at the "Pioneer Merchant Tailoring establishment" of JAMES H. MEANS, and I will guarantee to afford them every satisfaction. Particularly observe my store, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN GOOSE. may 3.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE G. H. WINES & CO.

ARE now prepared to carry on the Auction and Commission Business in connection with their Express. Duties on goods consigned will be advanced and custom house business attended to for parties who entrust business to the company. Liberal advances by drafts on New York and San Francisco will be made on receipt of merchandise in the custom house. The building occupied by Wines & Co., is capable of storing ten thousand barrels bulk and general merchandise will be received on storage.

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent. Granada—Don Patricio Rivas; San Francisco—C. K. Garrison & Co. New York—Chas Morgan & Co. Granada, April 12th, 1856.

OFFICE OF INTENDENCIA GENERAL, Granada, April 12th, 1856.

ALL persons who have advanced either money or effects for the Army are hereby required to present the voucher or documents for the same at this office to form the general liquidation of all standing accounts. By order of Brig. Genl. DOMINGO de GOICOURIA, Intendente General. Thos. F. FISHER, Col. and 1st Asst. of the Intendente General.

IMPRESA DEL NICARAGUENSE frente a la casa de Gobierno.

Max. A. Thoman, WINE AND LIQUOR DEALER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Hospital street, fronting San Francisco Convent. GRANADA. Sells by the Bottle or Gallon. may 3

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, May 31.

ARMY REGISTER.

Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Surgeon C. S. Coleman is promoted Surgeon, with the rank of Major.
 J. H. McKay appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.
 Maj. F. P. Anderson promoted Lieutenant Colonel, First Rifle Battalion.
 Lieut. Col. John B. Markham promoted Colonel, First Light Infantry Battalion.
 Maj. A. F. Rudler promoted Lieutenant Colonel, First Light Infantry Battalion.
 Capt. Warren Raymond promoted Major, First Light Infantry Battalion.
 Capt. W. P. Cayce promoted Major and unattached.
 First Lieut. W. B. Lewis promoted Captain and Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-chief.
 First Lieut. Geo. R. Caston promoted Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Hornsby.
 First Lieut. C. W. Kruger promoted Captain, Company A, First Light Infantry Battalion.
 A. Sutter to be Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Fry.
 Joseph C. Hammick appointed Second Lieutenant, Company B, Second Light Infantry Battalion.
 Sergeant O. Gwynne promoted Second Lieutenant and Aid to the Inspector General.
 J. H. Finney appointed Second Lieutenant and Aid to the Commander-in-chief.
 First Lieut. W. L. Englehart promoted Captain, Company C, Second Light Infantry Battalion.
 Dr. Geo. H. Traphagen appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Army, with the rank of Captain.
 Dr. A. Callahan appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Army, with the rank of Captain.
 Henry Carhart appointed Second Lieutenant of Ordnance.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

We learn by a private letter from Greytown, that during the stay of the American Minister, Col. J. H. Wheeler, in that place, he received an official visit from Capt. Tarlton, Commander of the English naval force in that harbor. Our correspondent could not detail the conversation that occurred, as it was diplomatic, and therefore private; but public conjecture said that the flagrant breach of national law, committed by the English in the seizure and search of the American steamship Orizaba, Capt. Tinklepaugh, in that port, was the subject of the controversy. Col. Wheeler is a very fit representative of Uncle Sam, and we can imagine that he represented the indignity as a very gross outrage on the rights of his Government; for the act of the British commander was but the illustration of that principle which caused the war of 1812 between the United States and England. The right of search does not embrace any other repugnant features than the detention of a national ship, searching her for objectionable material, overhauling her register, and interfering with her passengers—all of which acts were committed by Capt. Tarlton in the case of the Orizaba. And it was understood at the time that all American vessels coming into that port would be subject to the same indignity. We are not, as a matter of course, informed how the interview terminated, as our correspondent could not penetrate the secrecy of the diplomatic interview; but we can announce that the result was highly favorable to Nicaragua, for when the Orizaba lately came into that port, she was not molested in the least. We, therefore, conclude that the doctrine of the "Right of Search" has been yielded; and vessels coming into the harbors of this Republic will be let pass without molestation. This is a consummation of which the Minister may and should feel a just pride, and for which this people should be duly grateful.

THE RIVER BATTALION.—This favorite body of soldiers arrived in town on the steamer Virgin last Thursday, and will probably leave town to-day for Leon. The illness of Col. E. J. Sanders, deprived the command on Lieut.-Col. Frank Anderson. Maj. Cal. O'Neil has resigned his position on the staff of Gen. Walker and is now connected with the Rifle Battalion.

STEAMSHIP AMERICA.—The Sierra Nevada, in coming down from San Francisco, met the new and splendid steamship America, bound up. This is one of the boats destined for the new line between San Juan del Sur and San Francisco, and will probably be the next steamer down.

PERSONAL.—The American Minister returned to this city on Thursday, from San Juan del Norte, whither he had gone to see his family off to the United States. Col. Wheeler was attacked by the prevailing disease while on the river, but is now almost completely recovered.

ANOTHER UNPROVOKED INVASION.

By advices from Guatemala and San Salvador to the 5th inst., we are in possession of the fact that, without any official declaration of war, the Governments of these two States had combined in a hostile league against this Republic, and the vanguard of an invading force was already in the field and on the road hither. From Leon, the present seat of government, we have the official proclamation of this Government, directed against Guatemala, that unless that State recognized the existing Government of Nicaragua, this Republic would be forced to the extremity of a declaration of war, to vindicate its honor. Thus both States have assumed an attitude of hostility; and already the anxiety consequent on a condition of war agitates the peoples minds.

It is useless to comment on the wrong and folly of the movement thus initiated by the illiterate tyrant who holds the reins of power in Guatemala. Carrera is the font of this offence: and by the time he has finished with it, there is a strong probability he will discredit the strength of his brutal despotism over the hearts and properties of the people whose power he has usurped and abused for twelve long years. There is every chance that he has "put his foot in it" this time, and half Central America will find relief in the mis-step.

We have no positive advices as to the proceedings of the army of invasion, further than that on the 5th of May one thousand men left the city of Guatemala as the vanguard of an invading army. This force was to march into San Salvador, where it would be joined by the forces of that Republic, and thus augmented, march on to Leon. An army of reserve was to be sent forward from Guatemala, probably under the immediate command of Carrera himself. The vanguard, as detailed by both States, was to consist of two thousand men, and the actual army of three thousand more.

This was the plan of the campaign, but unfortunately for the enterprise, on the arrival of the vanguard at San Miguel, out of the thousand men with which he started, only four hundred stood by the expedition, the balance making it convenient to have private business in the mountains. In San Miguel, of the first two hundred volunteers pressed into the service, over one hundred deserted; and when Gen. Mora, the President of the Republic, made an "excellent speech" to the crowd of citizens and soldiers, the majority expressed their sympathy for the old Democratic principles by crying "Vive General Walker!" All these mentioned circumstances reduce the aspect of the Northern invasion to a shadow of strength; and if anybody is frightened, it must be somebody whose cowardice is a settled disease.

By way of information, we may state that the Northern Departments of this Republic are well defended. The last eight months has been devoted to fortifying Leon, and that city is now in a condition to withstand any force the Northern States may send against it. Realejo is also well fortified; and when the Rifle Battalion is safe within the walls of the former city, we may content ourselves with the satisfactory belief that "the country is safe!" The General and his staff, together with the Rifles, will start to-day for the North; and if Carrera wishes to see a free fight, he had better come down.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—We see by the newspapers of the last steamer that Dr. J. H. Sigur is represented as being Secretary to the Legation from this Republic. It is proper to state, and we state it by authority, that no appointment has been made as yet of any Secretary of Legation to the mission of Padre Viji. The impostors who palm themselves off upon the people of the United States as agents of this Government are taking Mr. Marcoleta as an example.

SERENADE.—The band was out last night serenading the General in his private quarters, at Wines & Co.'s Express Office. The building was brilliantly illuminated, and the effect of the music, in the deep stillness of the obscurity, lent a mellow attraction to the place which was hard to break for the rough lodgings of our private sanctum.

CORPORAL PIPECLAY.—We are in receipt of the verses written by the Corporal, "Our Gathering Call," but they came to hand too late for publication in this number. The Corporal's friends will hear from him in the next Nicaraguense.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—Gen. Wm. Walker and his staff arrived in this city on Thursday, and are now in town. The General is in his usual good health.

THE OTHER SIDE.

A telegraphic despatch to the New York Herald, under date of Washington City, May 8, contains the following paragraph:

The Nicaragua affair still engrosses public attention, and forms the subject of deliberation in the State Department. The Cabinet met to-day, but came to no decision with reference to this important subject. A powerful influence has been brought to bear upon the administration, by certain parties, to defeat the recognition of Walker's Government. Señor Marcoleta has been very busy. They are also circulating a story to-day that the new Minister, Padre Viji, is a man of no standing in Nicaragua.

The position of Señor Marcoleta is an anomaly in diplomacy. His intimacy with Secretary Marcy confounds all plausible conjectures. Was there ever such a glaring imposture attempted on a great government; and was there ever a great government so capable of being deceived! The foreign administration of the United States Government is a riddle, and its only recognized quality is an utter innocence of everything like shrewdness or suspicion. The wonder now is that Washington City does not swarm with Ministers. Shrewd men, out of employment here, are calculating the chances of a passage to New York, where they hope to be received as the representative of some unknown or defunct State. Marcy has recognized Marcoleta without requiring any exhibition of his instructions; and why should he not acknowledge them hailing from the States of Timbuctoo and Juan Fernandez. To our certain knowledge, this impostor, who has engrained himself on the diplomatic circle of the United States as the Minister of Nicaragua, has never received a word of instructions or a dime of pay from any parties inside or outside of this Republic; and yet, under countenance of Secretary Marcy, he is allowed to hold his head up among the foreign representatives at Washington city, as a *bono fide* Minister from this State. It is high time, in our opinion, that the corps of able diplomatists who represent the real powers of Europe and America should take it into their own hands to resent this insult upon their body, if the Government of the United States will not protect them in its own capital. If they allow spurious claimants to rank with them, how soon will it be before all their seats may be contested by some upstart, claiming authority under a piece of parchment rendered by some dead or absent Government?

It is their right to enquire into the tenure of Marcoleta's official reception; and if he is an impostor, they owe it to themselves to exclude him from the deliberations of the diplomatic circle. A word of this man Marcoleta. We cannot allude to him in any capacity except as a startling specimen of political assurance. History contains no record of so gross and glaring an imposition as he is at present practicing; and, we may add, there never was before an occasion when it could have succeeded. To counterfeit a note of hand—to imitate a bird—to deceive by legerdemain—to defraud a friend—to cheat an enemy—are all practicable and of frequent occurrence; but to practice on a nation and the world the enigma and authority of a Foreign Minister was left for the subject of this paragraph. And to do this, too, on that Government claiming the highest civilization known to the age—by palming himself off as the Minister of a Government of which the impostor is more ignorant than of any other nation—is a fact in diplomacy which may lead to serious deception hereafter. José Marcoleta is a native of Europe, and came to Nicaragua as a mendicant. Falling under the notice and pity of the lamented Castillon, he was sent to the United States as the agent of that General, who then headed a party in this Republic. He has never resided in Nicaragua, and his visits hither have been short and far between; nor has he ever known aught of the country, nor been acquainted with its statesmen, except from rumor. An object of charity, possessing some ability, he received his appointment; but we are authorized by the best of authority in asserting that he never for a moment possessed the confidence of his benefactor. His chronic treachery of character damned him in the estimation of the Democrats; and with the Legitimists, under Gen. Chamorro, he was held in still less repute. Don Fruto Chamorro, a truly great man, but one educated in and actuated by false principles of government, entertained a profound contempt for Marcoleta; and before his death, gave orders that he should be dismissed from the employ of the State. He has long since been repudiated by this Government; and from the day of his departure as an agent, he has never received counsel or pay from the directors of this Republic. He is discredited at home by all parties; and yet Secretary Marcy insists on making a

Nicaraguan Minister of him. He is a pet about the State Department, under the present administration; but there was an occasion when Daniel Webster ordered him from that vicinity, under strong suspicions against his moral honesty. It was hinted in diplomatic circles that Mr. Marcoleta had opened himself to a prosecution for petty larceny. Thus he contrives to live—an apomalous impostor, the very source of his sustenance a matter of doubt and suspicion. And yet such is the man who slanders the pious and learned Padre Viji! Such is the source from which the enemies of Nicaragua derive the material out of which they manufacture their arguments against the legality and stability of this Government. Pope says:

"A villain's hatred is a good man's praise."

But let us turn from that side to look at the other. "Augustus Viji," says Mr. Marcoleta, in the ear of Secretary Marcy, "is a man of no standing in Nicaragua." Great heavens! And the falsehood is banded about the Union as an argument. The calumny strikes every man in Nicaragua, whatever may be his creed or party, as a most extraordinary statement to be made in the hearing of the well-informed people of the United States. A thousand presses, with two millions of readers, will hear and deny the libel. The magnetic telegraph will condemn the falsehood; and hundreds of orators, talking to thousands of anxious listeners, will denounce the utterer as an impostor and libeller. If any one man—a native citizen of this country—had to be selected in the whole length and breadth of this Republic as pre-eminent for his talents, influence, standing or virtues, that man, by unanimous approbation, would be AUGUSTINE VIJIL. A native of this city, originally a member of the legal profession, which he left for the church, he has lived all his life among the people; and no act of his long and public career has left a blot upon his fair fame.

When the *Te Deum* for peace was celebrated in the cathedral of this city, he was selected for his talents and piety, by the Fathers of the Church, to lead the services; and his address in Spanish and in French, congratulating his countrymen upon the bright hopes before them, on the extermination of fraternal feuds and intestine wars, the infusion of Anglo-Saxon enterprise and liberal institutions, was pronounced by all as a masterpiece of eloquence.

Such is the man Marcoleta slanders; and such is the source whence the slanders emanate! We leave it to the world to say if there are not two sides to this matter.

THE ELECTION.—We have not yet received any accurate returns from the election for President of the Republic. The late occupation by the Guatemalans of the Department of Rivas prevented the opening of the polls in that district until quite recently; and the presence of an organized banditti in Chontales has heretofore prevented any election in that Department. However, the balloting has been gone through with in Rivas, and a detachment of troops will, probably produce such quiet in Chontales that in eight or ten days the election may take place there.

The result, so far as is known, is favorable to Gen. Don Mariano Salazar, of Leon—a republican and very well qualified gentleman. Next in the contest is Gen. Don Maximo Jerez, also of Leon, and at present a member of President Rivas's cabinet. Don Patricio Rivas is next on the list, but as the Department from which he comes has not been heard from, and as it is unknown for whom Chontales will cast its vote, we would not be surprised to hear that the present patriotic Chief Magistrate had been re-elected. Licenciado Don Norberto Ramirez, of Leon, is also in the field, but his vote is small.

PRaise WHERE IT IS DUE.—The passengers on the steamship Sierra Nevada, on her down trip from San Francisco, assembled on the day of her arrival at San Juan, and passed a unanimous vote of thanks to her officers for their conduct during the rough trip through which the vessel passed. Among the list of passengers we noticed the name of the Hon. Alphaeus Felch, Col. Butts, well known in the editorial circles of California. The following is the closing resolution adopted at the meeting of the passengers:

Resolved, That the agents of the line be cheerfully recommended as faithful to the letter in executing the stipulations of the passage—a thing very rare in the history of the Pacific steamship.

FULGENCIO VEGA.—The above named gentleman, well known in this capital during the Presidency of Chamorro, at last accounts, was in the city of Guatemala, which place he left on the 5th of April for Honduras, to join Señor Estrada, the pretended President of Nicaragua.

"KEEP MY PISTOLS!"—Of all the incidents born during this revolution, not one will compare with the following in its provoking risibility. The reader will scarcely believe it; and when we thrust the responsibility on an American, incredulity will be difficult to surmount. Yet it is vouchsafed for by a gentleman, who, if we should give his name, all would credit at once.

When Gen. Walker was fighting the battle of Rivas, there was considerable anxiety among the women and natives in this city about a visit from the Chontales banditti. Many persons sought out the American Minister, and requested his protection. Others hunted up strong houses, in which they expected to barricade themselves until the furor of the first attack was over. And then again the subject of this item found a gallant lady, who expressed the utmost contempt for the banditti, and exhorted every man to fight with all his soul, declaring at the same time her determination to make a resistance with a rifle and revolver, which she kept close to her head every night.

A young gentleman attached to one of the public offices, who inquired of every one if there was any danger, interrogated our lady hero, and received in reply from her, that with her there was none. He made a note of this. A day or two after, some straggling soldiers, on coming into town fired off their guns, whereupon the market-women said, "The Chamorristas are coming!" A great commotion was visible among the timid, and with the balance the subject of this item. He made tracks for the house of the lady who had said that with her there was no danger, and rushing into the parlor, with a revolver in each hand, exclaimed:

"I say, Mrs. —, the enemy is coming, and I want you to keep my pistols until the fighting is over!"

She took the pistols and laid them on the table, ready for use; but when the excitement was over, she advised the owner to sell his shooting-irons, settle his account with the Government, and go home to his mother. He took her advice about going home, and is now in the United States; but whether he sold his pistols or let the lady keep them is another question. What use had he for revolvers?

MAX A. THOMAN.—The sun of fortune shines on Max—he wins success against all opposition. His establishment sells about as good liquors as ever "run down" mortal throat, and he does not spare expense in informing the public of the fact. Max printed handbills in Spanish during the week, and we are told the natives have filled his store during the week. There is nothing like making the public know what is for its benefit.

THE VOICE OF GOD.—The Official Gazette of Honduras, in noticing the evacuation of Rivas by the Costa Ricans, is inclined to discredit the report, and winds up its article by saying that if such is really the fact, it is the voice of God, condemning the action of Costa Rica, and it is useless to struggle against the success of the Democratic party in Nicaragua.

GOING TO LEON.—Gen. Walker and his staff left this city last Saturday for Leon; but we believe the General intended to make a short stoppage at Managua. He will return to this city, at all probability, by the 14th of this month.

SICKNESS OF GEN. GOICOURIA.—We are much gratified to learn that the reported sickness of Gen. Goicouria was not so serious as it was thought last Monday. He soon recovered, and is now on the regular attendance of his duties.

LIQUORS.—Mr. Ferrine has opened the billiard room in the house occupied as the National Store, and is affording daily amusement to the crowd, who would otherwise have nothing to do. He has also a large stock of liquors, which he sells cheap.

RETURNED FROM THE EAST.—We welcome with pleasure the return of Capt. Morris from the United States. Capt. M. is at present Quartermaster of this post.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PAPERS.—We are indebted to Wines & Co. for late papers from Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras and Mexico. Such items of news as we found in them, we publish elsewhere.

LIST OF LETTERS.—We publish in another column a complete list of letters now remaining in the Post Office in this city.

MAILS.—We are informed that the mail for all the world will be made up at the Post Office in this city on the 15th inst.

DESERTERS.—Two more deserters were captured last week, and are now lodged in the prison in this city.

OUR GATHERING CALL.

BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY.

At last our call has reached them! And the East Responds at once—the patriot's gathering cry; While Western waters, rolling to the sea, Bear sturdy arms and hearts aspiring high. The die is cast. The gloomy clouds that lowered In ominous darkness o'er our onward path Are now dispelled by friendly greetings showered By those who've known our fears and shared our wrath; Who've wept sad tears for fathers, brothers, sons— A holocaust of dead in freedom's war— And knew, though dying, they were feeble given, Their latest cheer was for their country's star! It comes at last, though late; the eagle torpid long, Ruffles her plumage for a stormy flight; And at her shriek a million hearts respond, And snatch their sabres for the coming fight. And who will dare despise those cohorts bold, Who bear their weapons in a righteous cause, To help their brethren who have fought and bled 'Gainst fearful odds, yet never knew a pause? No! "Onward still!" has been their battle cry, Believing yet their voices would be heard; And if not echoed by artillery, At least responded by a cheering word. It comes—not from one section of our Union grand, But all combine in wishes for our weal; And while the frozen North thaws through her frosts, The "Sunny South," impulsive, sets her seal. And oh! how welcome all—your arms, your hands, Your manly hearts to beat beside our own. And while we prove our hearts to fear has closed, At least has not to kindness callous grown.

NEW CAPITAL OF SAN SALVADOR.—The Gazette of San Salvador says the new capital of that State is rapidly building up. There is already a considerable population in the new town, and the work of introducing water is already commenced. The National Palace is finished, and the College and Cathedral soon will be.

To our SUBSCRIBERS.—Last week, owing to the breakage of the Press, the Nicaraguense failed to reach its subscribers at as early a day as usual. It is now repaired, and we trust no more such delays may occur.

Obituary.

DIED.—In this city, on the 3d of June, Capt. EDWARD MAXWELL, of Company E, First Rifle Battalion. Capt. M. came to this State from California, but was originally from Missouri, where his relations now reside. He was an officer much beloved in the army, and in his last moments received all the kindness possible from his fellow-soldiers. The funeral was attended by the officers in garrison.

DIED.—In this city, June 2, 1856, CHAS. D. BONSALE, formerly editor of the Vickburg (Miss.) Sentinel.

Mr. Bonsale was a graduate of Princeton College and also of the Law School of Virginia, at both of which institutions he took the first honors of his class.

As a man he was loved by all who knew him for the abilities which nature had bequeathed to him, and those noble qualities which mark the true gentleman. As an editor he was distinguished as an able writer and critical scholar.

In him Nicaragua has lost not only a brave soldier, but a man whose high order of talents would have told upon the destiny of our young Republic in their true sphere—the legislative hall.

Let his many friends at home be soled by the happy thought—that it was in a noble and just cause he died, the martyrs to which further generations will bless and reverse as sacrifices to the great principles of human regeneration. J. W. R. New Orleans and Mississippi papers please copy.

MAX. A. THOMAN, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS. Together with

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE. Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent. Granada, June 7, 1856.

Dr. Augustus Post TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY. Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent. Granada, June 7, 1856.

Dr. Augustus Post BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened A DRUG STORE, Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent. Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city. Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions. Granada, June 7, 1856.

List of Letters

Remaining at the Post Office in Granada, June 7th, 1856:

- Allen O W
Adams H
Avrett Thos J
Alley Jos H
Artelony W
Aply Marshal
Broderick Jos
Blakely Thos J
Bernard D D
Byrne Daniel
Bolton Jas C
Beebe Geo M
Baldwin Thos
Bushnell Wm
Brown B F
Barnhouse O C
Boyle Jno O
Bremer Jonas
Brennan Jos
Brewster A J
Colligan Jos
Cunnuff Thos
Crane Jas H
Cunningham J H
Cahill Daniel
Cushing Cortland
Casey Thos
Colby E H
Connelly David
Crummey G W
Cristaler David
Ciesseman E F
Conklin Ben B
Coulter Fred F
Cooper Thos
Douglas Wm A
Dusenbury A S
Dorsey S P
Dorsey Edw J
Devall Thos O
Dowling Chas
Dick James
Dieckman H L
Dunn Thos
Dickson Henry
Evans Isaac
Eldridge Jas
Faphagen Dr
Field G B
Felix Henry
Fauth Edw
Ferrero Chas J
Goodell Richard
Griffith Wm R
Croust Wm
Greedy Jacob
Gay Jas W
Gron Morris W
Gaufrean Gustave
Holmes W R
Hambleton James S
Horton Joseph
Huston H O
Harmon Wm
Haynes G
Harris Geo M
Hays A H
Hancock O C
Hunt Julius
Houser Wm
Hardy E T
Ingraham Dr W
Jones J S
Johnson Arthur
Jennings Jacob M
Johnson John N
Kingsland E W
Kirtley F
Kenney Geo M
Kelley John A
Leclair L
Lockett E H
Lauth Edw
Lamoureux Geo A
Loring Lucius
Luther E B
Laule Henry
Logan Geo
Lane Allen A
Munro Donald
McCheesney M H
McGrotty Wm
McAlister J B C
Malé Jos R
McClaypole R J
McAlpine J W
Marshall H
Mallory O H
Moors James
Munros Thos
Morris Henry
Monroe Jas
McKaskoy Wm
McGoff M
Mayer Jos
Magnus Wm
McBean P
Nicholson W C jr
Nicholson W H
Nordman Chas
Pickersgill R W
Pratt Jas
Pria Volney R
Perrie Jos
Palmer B G
Rose Albert
Rovales Geo L
Rovales T
Rucker O H
Robbins David B
Rogers John B
Richter T B
Anderson Jno W
Avent Jos
Armstrong J O
Asbury Geo T
Astin Saml O
Binns Thos J
Brewster Asa S
Bell Jno W
Burchard T
Barker Dr R D
Bailey P C
Bailey T L
Brown Geo R
Bell Horace
Baldwin Jno M
Brockway Geo E
Benners A D
Blair Wm A
Bourke Martin
Colvin A J
Conley Jno W
Cutler Chas T
Clinton De Witt
Conkin R M
Craig Thos B
Cottrell L O
Coulley Jno W
Cleveland A A
Cooper Jno R
Corbin V O
Colton James
Corbett Daniel
Cook Michael
Davidson Gustavus
Drummond John J
Dickerson Geo W
Dubosq H jr
Dawson Dr J
Davidson O H W
Dunton L P
Daly M J
Dunican Jas
Davis Jos
Ewins Dr Wm
Ewing T T
Fellows Thos
French P H
Fisher W S
Franklin S
Grimes Miss Clara
Gates Capt
Gurding J W
Goff Robt
Gray P E
Gills Philip
Haynes W G
Hart L D
Hall A L
Hixon S O
Hosack Alex
Hollenbeck J E
Hopping Chas
Hart John J
Harrington T
Haley Geo
Hughson Wm H
Isard David
Jones J R
Johnson Edw A
Jones H
Korner T T
Kellert Robt jr
Klumph Jos E
Lawrence S W
Limberg F
Lyans Robt
Langdon Henry C
Lambert Jas L
Laurens Col H
Lake W J
Layne Jos H
Lowenthal Julius
Madison James
Marsh Alex W
Macdonald Chas
Murphy Pat
Mason S G
Myer G C
Miller Wm L
Miller W
Maltravers E
McCheesney Saml
McCheesney Saml D
McGill J W
Masters W J
Moore J N
Mason A E
Mason Wm
McCarthy Wm
McNab James
Neville W H
Niedorf A
Norton Wm
Potter Henry F
Parsons Ann E
Potter H L
Pollard Robt
Rennie Jarvis N
Robertson Wm C
Reynolds F H
Rigg Edwin A
Reynolds W H
Reynaud S
Read Jesse Q

- Sporles David
Storm W B
Shay John
Snyder W D
Salmon Dr Chas
Sprouse John W
Sherlock P T
Squires Wm K
Skinner M L
Stanford Wm
Smith Stephen
Trask W F
Trucker Dr J C
Tracy P
Thompson S
Unsel H E
Vandyke T J
VanDusen Thos
Wadnatt David
Wilkinson Thos
Williams Jacob M
Wilkins D G
Wilkins Geo W
Wadsworth D N
Whithead H O
Willard Geo M
Williams Jno
Wilkins D J
Williams Jno
Williams Jno
Worthington H G
Wordell L O
Wilson Capt David
Wilkes Geo
Williamson H W
Wilkins J B
Williams A V
Sisal Jos N
Shipley B G
Starr R S
Sleeper Jos K
Swift J R
Sonder Edw H
Sanford F G
Spies Geo H
Summers J W
Seckel Geo
Smith Jesse
Thacker Jno F
Titus Gilbert
Thomas J P
Thompson H
Young W H
Vandyke C
Vaughan Jas
Woodhouse Geo
Ward Geo E
Willard Geo M
Wynns A
Wright Chas
Whiting John
Wilson G Luc
Williams Jno
Waddell H G
Wood Miss Mary
Wales Dr
Wheeler O M
Wilson Jas B
Wilkinson Thos
Ward E O
Whelpley J D
Aranda Carlos
Armas Franco de
Carmen Señor
Cudro Miruel
Cudro Claudio
Estrada Franco
Ferrer Ubald
Gallondo Sixto A
Huetes Justo
Martinez José M
Muñoz Ana
Mongalo Bruno
Montano José
Reyes Saturnio
Vivas Rosario
Wallas Antonio
J. A. RUGGLES, Postmaster.
Granada, June 7, 1856.

Spanish List

- Alvarez Macario
Ancelero Señor
Baptiste Jean
Corderioa J
Carpanto Franco
Cuadra José Angel
Duval Luis
Ferez Maximo
Falla Antonio
Gomez José D
Gallegos José L
Hurtado J M
Iarquin Domingo
Mazu L
Marenc Sebastian
Machado Pedro
McDowall Roblo
Pelion Luis
Rogas Capoforo
Solorsano Agaton
Zabala Adriano
Zavallas Joaquin
Aranda Carlos
Armas Franco de
Carmen Señor
Cudro Miruel
Cudro Claudio
Estrada Franco
Ferrer Ubald
Gallondo Sixto A
Huetes Justo
Martinez José M
Muñoz Ana
Mongalo Bruno
Montano José
Reyes Saturnio
Vivas Rosario
Wallas Antonio

MAY, 1856.

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. 66 & 68 FULTON STREET, New-York. THE LARGEST, FINEST, MOST SPLENDID assortment of Spring Clothing is to be found here, at 50 per cent. below Broadway Prices. Fine French Cassimer suits, complete, \$10, \$12 and \$14, Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests, \$3. Clothing Made to Order at astonishingly Low Prices.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE G. H. WINES & CO. ARE new prepared to carry on the Auction and Commission Business in connection with their Express. Duties on goods consigned will be advanced and custom house business attended to for parties who entrust business to the company. Liberal advances by drafts on New York and San Francisco will be made on receipt of merchandise in the custom house. The building occupied by Wines & Co., is capable of storing ten thousand barrels bulk, and general merchandise will be received on storage. J. A. RUGGLES, Agent. Granada—Don Patricio Rivas; San Francisco—O. K. Garrison & Co. New York—Chas Morgan & Co. Granada, April 12th, 1856.

To the Public—Manovil Hotel. FOR the information of the Public, who are not informed as to the cause of my recent absence, I will explain: that when I went on board the steamer Cortes, to meet my family and bring them to this city, the Captain refused to land me, and I was carried to Panama. From thence I went to Aspinwall, where I learned from several passengers, who came down in the British mail steamer, that it was impossible to come to this city, as the boats had stopped running on the San Juan river. I sailed for New York, and from thence returned on the last steamer to Granada. It has never been my intention to quit this country, and so soon as I arrived in Granada, I again opened my Hotel, which is now ready for the reception of the public, and will be kept as before, as a first class House, with every accommodation to be obtained in this city. My expenses by the recent unexpected trip and detention have been very great, but I will yet come out all right, and if those to whom I am indebted will indulge me for a few days, I shall be able to pay them in full. JOS. MANOVIL. Granada, May 31, 1856.

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, July 12.

ARMY REGISTER.

Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Thompson Micon appointed First Lieutenant, and assigned to Brig. Gen. Fry's Staff.
 First Lieutenant J. B. Green, promoted Captain.
 John Allen appointed Colonel 2d Rifle Battalion.
 Wm. P. Jarvis appointed Captain Co. A, 2d Rifle Battalion.
 A. W. Marsh, appointed Captain Co. B, 2d Rifle Battalion.
 James F. Schoreh appointed 1st Lieutenant Co. A, 2d Rifle Battalion.
 Charles A. Gons appointed 1st Lieutenant Co. B, 2d Rifle Battalion.
 Bouj, M. Anderson, appointed 2d Lieutenant Co. A, 2d Rifle Battalion.
 Michael Gross, appointed 2d Lieut. Co. B, 2d Rifle Battalion.
 James McElroy appointed 2d Lieut. Co. A, 2d Rifle Battalion.
 Jesse Williams appointed 2d Lieutenant Co. B, 2d Rifle Battalion.

Walter Overton appointed 2d Lieutenant 2d Rifle Battalion and Commissary of Subsistence.
 B. F. Grant is appointed Surgeon with the rank of Captain.
 Captain B. F. Crane, Assistant Quarter-Master is promoted Major in the Commissary, with charge of the Department.
 First Lieutenant McChesney promoted Captain First Rifles.
 R. S. Williams appointed Captain Co. C, First Rifles.
 Andrew J. Turley appointed Captain Co. C, Rangers.
 J. H. Williamson appointed Captain Co. G, First Light Infantry.
 Edwin F. Russell appointed First Lieutenant Co. C, Rangers.
 S. W. Quay appointed First Lieutenant Co. C, 2nd Rifles.
 Thomas F. Wright appointed First Lieutenant Co. G, 1st Rifles.
 Sergeant Morris appointed Second Lieutenant Co. C, 1st Rifles.
 J. G. Summers appointed Second Lieutenant Co. C, 2nd Rifles.
 J. L. Ransford appointed Second Lieutenant Co. G, First Light Infantry.
 F. A. Lainé appointed Aid to the General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

straight ticket for the General. At Masaya a degree of enthusiasm honorable to all parties seized upon the adopted citizens and the natives, and with regular unanimity they accepted the Government of General Walker. So in other places, a like manifestation of confidence was made.

The consummation of this event determines the character of the Republic for the next two years. The people have chosen their ruler, and we can safely affirm that nothing in the government of the State will give them cause to regret their choice. The President, who is to be inaugurated this day, has no other wish than the welfare of the Republic at heart, and his commanding abilities and unflinching nerve will enable him to guide the ship of State with precision through the rocks and shoals that threaten to beset her.

We give below a complete table of the vote:

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

PROVINCES AND PRECINCTS.	Walker.	Ferrer.	Rivas.	Salazar.	Aggregate.
Tortugas	25	3	..	..	28
Virgin Bay	154	23	1	..	177
San Juan	212	58	..	..	270
Hivas	892	211	25	18	1,126
San George	642	89	..	..	731
Obraje	323	24	..	..	347
Nandajma	849	192	18	..	1,059
Santa Theresa	89	14	..	..	103
Jenotepoc	249	92	8	1	350
San Rafael	39	72	6	..	117
Rosario	116	18	..	..	134
Dilomo	643	144	..	..	787
San Juan	45	16	..	..	61
Diria	325	10	8	7	340
Granada	8,418	600	75	43	9,136
Niquinome	47	4	..	..	51
Nandaramo	123	18	..	..	141
Cartinario	45	23	2	4	74
San Marcos	23	16	..	..	39
Masaya	1,220	112	4	7	1,343
Nindirí	435	96	..	8	539
Managua	1,708	140	..	10	1,858
Materas	278	67	1	24	370
Tipitapa	188	49	..	18	255
Ocosingo	36	4	..	..	40
Bonito	38	13	2	..	53
Concepcion	65	17	..	3	85
Chocoyas	15	11	1	2	29
Trinidad	207	9	43	50	309
Zapata	85	24	2	..	111
Achuapa	17	2	..	..	19
Sauce	6	4	..	1	11
Campeche	49	16	..	6	71
San Carlos	81	8	..	..	89
Castillo	29	10	..	..	39
Escopiquil	40	..	..	..	40
Boaco	120	..	1	..	121
Lomas	65	22	..	..	87
Juigalpa	178	40	..	..	218
Lovaca	54	17	..	..	71
Acopyapa	84	2	..	..	86
Loviguisa	16	2	..	..	18
Miguelito	25	24	1	3	53
Nagarote	454	32	..	14	486
Guasacahual	349	116	..	24	489
Pedrigal	149	67	..	22	238
Chichigalpa	108	128	..	48	284
Chinandega	96	147	18	128	389
Roaletjo	62	68	9	55	194
Ylago	9	25	6	37	77
Tompaque	17	22	4	26	69
Leon	789	900	546	1,042	2,277
San Juan	21	29	6	87	143
Pueblo Nuevo	12	10	4	45	71
Somoto Grande	23	23	1	16	63
Condaga	32	18	8	6	64
Falaguana	14	21	4	..	49
Alaguana	97	48	18	7	160
Volocapa	42	27	6	14	89
New Segovia	365	148	22	175	710
Old Segovia	148	97	14	25	284
Ococone	25	21	..	18	64
El Horno	34	21	..	17	72
Dapeto	12	10	10	20	52
Terpenese	18	17	4	25	64
Xicotega	9	7	..	17	33
Zicaco	5	3	..	7	15
Xicoaro	17	9	..	11	37
Julapa	27	6	..	19	52
Matagalpa	495	78	..	6	579
Muzmy	43	4	..	1	48
Total	15,884	4,447	867	2,087	23,285

Presidential Election.

After a tedious delay the election returns have all been received; and after a still further delay on our part in over-looking a lot of documents and vouchers weighing half a ton, we have been successful in arriving at the votes of the various towns in the different departments. We have no railroads, no telegraphs, no express riders to scour the country and assist in informing the public mind in important matters; but everything is done in the slow and easy methods known to the country. These things will be obliterated as time allows the new Administration to perfect the machinery of government.

It will be seen by the full and reliable table published below, that the entire people of the State took an interest in the election.

Some few precincts have not been heard from, but they are of no moment in the contest. The voting population of Nicaragua is counted at 35,000, of which number it will be seen that only about one third remained away from the polls. No restraint was imposed on the voters, as will be seen by the character of the returns; for both Rivas and Salazar, the traitor President and Secretary, were both voted for by those friendly to them, or inimical to Gen. Walker and Don Fermín Ferrer. In Leon the struggle was very exciting, the strong Democratic friends of Gen. Walker, urging his claims with great enthusiasm; and we are proud to note that though Leon is now the chief point of disaffection, owing to the intrigues and falsehoods of the late President and his Cabinet, the Democratic candidates still received almost an equal number with the opposition. In certain towns of Segovia and Matagalpa, Gen. Walker carried the strongest majorities given to him in any portion of the State. The Indians remember him as the wisest and most providential ruler they ever had, and with an united effort, they sought to exhibit their gratitude. In the same place Salazar, a strong Leonese, received the votes of those of the natives opposed to the government.

Amongst the Americans, who are entitled to vote under the constitution of the Republic, the sentiment in favor of Gen. Walker was decided and emphatic. Some few voted for Fermín Ferrer, as a mark of admiration for his character and talent; but the great majority put in a

The Inauguration.

According to the result of the election, which we give in another column, and the decree of the President of the Republic, to-day will be made memorable by the inauguration of the first American President of Nicaragua.

The following is the Decree:
REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Granada, July 11, 1856.
Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following Decree:
 Fermín Ferrer, Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants:
 The Presidential elections, which are to rule the destinies of the nation, having been effected in

conformity with the decrees bearing date of the 10th ultimo, and having in view the returns of the different electoral districts forwarded by the cities of the Republic, and having executed the accustomed scrutiny of the candidates which appear in said returns, I have been pleased to decree and do
DECREE.

1. Declared elected by a majority of votes as President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Gen. **WILLIAM WALKER.**
 2. That the same be announced in the most solemn manner, and communicated to the elected candidate, who shall take possession of his office on the 12th day of the present month.
 Given in Granada, this 10th day of July, 1856.
F. FERRER.
 To Minister General Con. Abateo Pineda.

By superior order, this is forwarded to you for your intelligence and proper action, in expectation also of your acknowledgment of the same.
PINEDA.

The following general order was issued yesterday by Brig. Gen. Fry, Commander of the Oriental Department:

GENERAL ORDER—No. 7.

HEADQUARTERS ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT,
Granada, July 11, 1856.

The garrison of the city (except the guard and the sick examined by a surgeon) will appear under arms on the parade to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All men belonging to the Quartermaster's, Commissary's, Medical and Ordnance Departments will form on the left of the troops of the line, under the command of Col. T. F. Fisher.

All men on detached duty will parade with their companies, or if their companies be absent, will report to Col. Fisher.
B. D. FRY,
 Brigadier-General Commanding Department.

The Adjutant-General of the Republic, Ph. R. Thompson, issued the following programme as the course of proceedings to be observed in the inauguration:

PROGRAMME.—The procession will be formed on the Plaza, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow. After the reception of the flag of the Republic, the line will break into column as follows: One company by platoons; Band; Flag of the Republic; one company by platoons; President and President Elect; Cabinets and Suites of the Presidents; Ministers of the United States and Nicaragua, and their Suites; Foreign Consuls; Municipal Authorities; Committees of Arrangements; General Officers and Aide-de-Camp; Officers of the General Staff; other Officers not attached; Officers of the Navy; Troops—(to be marched by flank under their Officers); Citizens—(by twos). The flag of the Republic will be escorted from the house of the President to the Plaza. The procession will then march to escort the President and President Elect to the place of inauguration. There form line. Valictory and Inaugural Addresses. Salute of twenty-one guns. Thence to Cathedral—"Te Deum." Column reformed. March through the principal streets, and escort the President to his house. Thence to the Plaza. Flag of the Republic to be escorted by a company to the house of the President installed. Procession dismissed.

PH. R. THOMPSON, Grand Marshal.

SUPPLEMENT.—We will publish in a supplement to day the proceedings of the inauguration, with the addresses of the President and President elect.

DEMOCRACY.

There is a class of moralists who believe every thing to be governed by a dual principle—that is, a constant antagonism and opposition of forces; and that, by a struggle in opposite directions, all things are kept at the precise point it was intended they should occupy by the great Architect of the universe. The centrifugal and centripetal forces keep planets in their proper courses around the sun; attraction and repulsion regulates the position of the ultimate particles of matter; and the constant warfare between vice and virtue determines the moral character. If the individual is so organized that what is vicious in his system gains the ascendancy, he flies off from the path of rectitude; and the more unweakened the balance between the contending forces, the greater will be his deviation from the straight line.

The dualistic principle seems to hold good as far as it refers to politics. The government of peoples appears to be nothing else than a continual struggle between classes. Call the forms by any name you will—Patrimonial, Monarchical, or Democratical—all governments are an antagonism of forces, which differ only in degree. In one, the centripetal force is the stronger—the power flies to a center, and then the voice of one man is law—as in China, Turkey, and Russia; in another, the centrifugal force predominates—the voice of the multitude governs—as was formerly the case in Athens, and now sometimes the case at public meetings in the United States. There is in many governments of the present generation a system of checks and balances, so nicely adjusted, that the wheel of state is kept very nearly on the line; but even in the best regulated government it is apt to swerve, occasionally, a long way out of its course.

The people of England; although professing to govern themselves, are taxed enormously to maintain the integrity of a power they have always hated; and in San Francisco, California, the people are obliged to take the power out of the hands of their rulers, and legislators for themselves.

A democratic government is one that represents truly the will of the people—or, at least, a majority of the people; but with the single exception of Nicaragua, there is not at present any government in existence where democracy is carried out to its fullest extent. In the United States a minority rules the majority more frequently than the minority is ruled by a majority—for example: in the last State election in the State of New York, three candidates ran for the Governorship—Myrou Clark, Horatio Seymour, and Daniel Ullman; the contest was a close one: Clark received but 104 votes more than Seymour, and Ullman was but a few votes behind either. Therefore one third of the State of New York governs two thirds. This also illustrates an election of President when there are more than two candidates in the field.

In an election of President by delegates, the people may be entirely misrepresented, as a candidate may be brought forward, and receive a nomination, who is almost unknown to a vast majority. General Walker seemed to act under this conviction when he made a direct appeal to the people. It was evidently his desire to show that, so far as he was concerned, the principles of democracy should obtain the fullest sweep; and in him, therefore, we find the truest representative of democracy in this continent or in the world.

There is a natural tendency in all individuals to desire power, and in the masses to extend their liberty. No country can be called free in which the voice of the people does not shape the laws; nor can any country be well governed where sufficient power is not placed in the hands of some responsible and capable person, to enable him to carry those laws into execution. Where ever this system is carried out, a true democracy exists. All other liberal forms of government are but modifications. Through the political sagacity of William Walker we are indebted for what we consider the perfection of democracy—that is, a democracy which allows the largest liberty, while it affords the greatest security.

Democracy is to us a great truth; it is a religion. Like truth and religion it has been in existence, in some form, since human government began, and like them, it can end only with the race.

The higher the development humanity attains, the purer and more general will democracy become. Democracy, like religion, has flourished at times, in all ages of the world. It has met with persecutions, and has sometimes been obliged to retire into such obscurity, as to excite in its enemies the hope that it had been banished from the earth; but in an unsuspected moment it burst forth again in resplendence—each time adding to its former lustre, and each time conferring new benefits and opening new truths to man. The object of religion is to so elevate man, that human law will be unnecessary; the object of democracy is to teach man how to govern himself, according to the highest moral law. There cannot be true religion without pure democracy, for in the hearts of the meek and lowly both make their abode.

To democracy we are indebted for all we inherit from the ancients. The democracy of Athens gave birth to an imperishable literature, and taught Alexander how to conquer the world; and the democracy of Rome, while it brought the world to its feet, made such advances in poetry, and eloquence, and statesmanship, as to justify aside it to the distinction of the "Golden Age." But the centripetal force, gradually augmenting after the death of Cæsar, when, after a time, the whole power became centered in one man, democracy declined, and Rome fell.

From the birth of Christ—who was a pure democrat—democracy went hand in hand with religion, sometimes exhibiting themselves at one place, and sometimes at another—both gradually accumulating strength, until they burst forth in overwhelming power in the great Protestant Reformation. One revealed anew the eternal truths of Holy Writ; the other opened to the people visions of their own power, and taught them their inherent rights. The American Revolution was but a continuation of the Reformation. In it the democratic element predominated, and the circle of human freedom was still more widely spread. If we may judge the future by the past and present, the democratic principle in Nicaragua will be purer than ever before existed, and the liberty of the individual will reach a higher point than it has ever yet attained.

AMERICAN PLEASURE TRAVEL.

It is believed that the travel to Europe from the United States will be unusually large this year. The New York Post says the steamers for June and July have scarcely a vacant berth, and many who have been accustomed to set the fashions at Saratoga and Newport, have concluded they can get more pleasure and health, with the same expense, by a trip across the ocean, than by a campaign among our fashionable watering-places.

We find the above paragraph floating about among our Northern exchanges. There are thousands who leave this, for the Eastern Continent annually, for the purpose, they say, of studying nature, that return with not one whit more knowledge of the subject than they possessed at their setting out. There is very little to be seen in either London or Paris that may not be seen in New York. The same people, the same fashions, and the same languages are spoken in all three. Very few Americans venture beyond the above mentioned cities, and those who do have an especial object. The majority, when they venture further are lost—their inability to speak the language of European States debars them from both the pleasure and knowledge they might otherwise obtain. Studying nature under those circumstances is next of an impossibility. The usual mode of American travellers in Europe is—an arrival in Liverpool—a large indulgence in gin, and mutton—a sight of the Elephant—a dispute with a cabman—a fight with some d—d Britisher—a narrow escape of the "lock up," and a flight to London. Their experience in London is the ditto of that in Liverpool, varied slightly to circumstances. Here they generally confirm themselves in the opinion that John Bull is one of the most unsocial "critters" alive, and wearied with the loneliness of the modern Babylon, they resolutely determine to try Paris. The trouble in obtaining passports, the rigor of the French Custom house officials, and their inability to make their desires known in a foreign language, damp their hopes of pleasure in the gay capital. Once there they wander listlessly through the Bois de Boulogne, look in at the Louvre, and expressing themselves in no measured terms, at the stupidity of a people that does not speak English, return. This is repeated every year with but little alteration.

If the artists, and people of refinement in the United States want to study nature, they should come to Nicaragua. The scenery on the San Juan river in some respects surpasses the Rhine; and throughout the entire country there are such combinations of all that is grand, or pleasing in nature, that a mere copy would represent subjects unequalled by the best compositions of the old masters of any land. Lakes, mountains, rivers and cataracts, towns, villages, hamlets, and cultivated fields, are met here in such picturesque combinations as to fill even the souls of the half-civilized inhabitants with admiration.

One of the most difficult things for an artist to do, now-a-days, is, to introduce to advantage a human figure in the modern costume. The angular stove-pipe hat, the stiff collar, the inexpressible and expressionless swallow-tailed coat, and the shapelessness of the nether continuations into which a man screws himself, renders him a mere caricature in paint. Cows and horses are preferred to grace a picture. But here in Nicaragua may be found the pure thing itself, done up in the original packages. If they assume any clothing, it does not extend much beyond a pair of sandals. The artist would in many cases have to furnish his own fig leaves. And such models, too. A sight of them would make Reubens go off in a fit of extasy. The woman here are perfect Madonnas. What goddesses they would make in oil! None of your patched up, corset killed, consumptive looking females, but soft, round, fully developed women. And such a rich color, too; what mellow shading! Transferring them to canvas would be like painting peaches.

Old Valenz has set up business here, and most industriously does he labor, if we may judge by his smoke and sparks. At a distance of about twenty miles from Granada, is a volcano burning fiercely. The smoke ascending from it is distinctly visible at a distance of thirty leagues; and, apart from the interest of the object itself, there is so much romance and beauty in the scenery about that, were it in a country better known, its vicinity would be thronged by admirers of the beautiful and wonderful from all parts of the world.

If those American citizens who cannot find accommodations to travel to Europe this summer would pay Nicaragua a visit, they would be surprised at the wonders it contains; and if, at the same time, they remain open for speculations, they will find many opportunities for turning a few dollars to good account. The voyage is shorter and much more pleasant than a trip across the Atlantic. And on their way they get a view of Cuba, and some other "snug little Islands," in which they may, before long, have a strong interest.

OBITUARY.

Died, of inflammation of the bowels, at the Head Quarters of the 1st Rifle Battalion, in Managua, June 30th, 1856, Captain Veeder, Commanding Company D, 1st R. R.

Captain Veeder was a native of Albany, New York, and being a youth of daring and enterprising spirit, at the early age of seventeen, he joined the expedition to California under command of Col. J. D. Stevenson; while in that regiment of adventurous pioneers, he won the esteem and admiration of all within the range of his acquaintance, by his manly bearing and obliging disposition. He continued to reside in California until the 4th day of May, 1855, at which time he joined his fortune with that little band of "good men and true," and on board the eve to be remembered "Vesta," embarked for Nicaragua. In every action which has been fought in the country, he has taken a prominent part, and, by his cool courage and indomitable bravery, commanded the love and admiration of all. His body was followed to its resting place by the whole battalion to which he belonged, and the tear-be-dimmed eyes and heaving breasts of three hundred brave spirits as ever trod God's earth, showed plainly the estimation in which he was held by his brethren-in-arms. But, as neither affection's tear or the sympathetic prayers of comrades arouse him from "that sleep which knows no waking," he was consigned to his narrow home with every tribute of respect which military honors can afford. "Requiescat in pace." F. P. A.

At a meeting of the officers of the First Rifle Battalion, held at Managua, July 1st, 1856, to take into consideration a proper method of paying some tribute of respect to the memory of Capt. Peter Veeder, Com. Co. D., deceased.

On motion of Lieut. Gordon, Lieut. Col. F. P. Anderson was appointed President, and Lieut. R. A. Johnston, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the President on, motion of Lieut. Latimer, the Secretary was instructed to draft a set of resolutions and lay them before the meeting for its action.

In accordance with the foregoing motion, the Secretary reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his inscrutable wisdom, to remove from amongst us our brave and esteemed comrade, Captain Veeder, therefore, we the officers of the First Rifle Battalion, in commemoration of the sad event, have adopted the following Resolutions:

1st. Resolved—That by the death of Capt. Peter Veeder, First Rifle Battalion, Nicaraguan Army, we have lost an estimable friend and valiant brother-officer, his Company a faultless and efficient commandant, and the Army a Soldier, who, by his cool and undaunted bearing at the bloody fields of Rivas and La Virgen, and again at the second battle of Rivas endeared himself to all, and whose death has created a void which will be long and severely felt, and deeply deplored by the whole Army.

2d. Resolved—That as by the death of Captain Veeder, another of the immortal "fifty-six," has been called to rest from his labors, another keen blade has been broken, and another brave heart has ceased to pulsate, we his comrades of the First Rifle Battalion shall cherish his memory in our hearts until the summons of the "Great Commander" shall call us to "that bourne from whence no traveller returneth," and that while one of us now present, remain in service, we shall commemorate with becoming respect every anniversary of his decease.

3rd. Resolved—That we sincerely condole with the relatives of our deceased comrade in the severe affliction, the knowledge of his death must cast: thus; yet we may in some measure alleviate their sorrow, by the assurance that although no mother's hand smoothed his pillow, or beloved sister hovered with affection around his couch, yet a host of comrades attended him faithfully during his illness until the hour of his departure, administering every human remedy, and vying with each other as to whom should be promptest in his performance of the melancholy duty, that they wiped the death damp from his brow, and when they saw the fias had gone forth, and he was no more for earth, helped him to "die as when the Lion dies, in his pride of power, and majesty of strength."

4th. Resolved—That as a tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased comrade, the officers of the First Rifle Battalion will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days. On motion of Capt. Geo. W. Leonard, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Capt. J. Lavall Smith, a copy of the proceedings and resolutions were to be sent to "El Nicaraguense," for publication, with a request that the Editor of that paper would solicit newspapers published in Albany, N. Y., New York City, New Orleans, and San Francisco California, to copy same. Lieut. Lathrop introduced the following resolution, which was adopted. Resolved—That a copy of the Resolutions as adopted by this meeting be signed by every officer of the Battalion, and forwarded to our deceased comrade's relatives. On motion of Lieut. Dunnecan, the meeting adjourned. Sine die. Lt. Col. T. P. ANDERSON, President. Lt. R. JOHNSTONE, Secretary.

List of Letters

Remaining at the Post Office in Granada, July 11th, 1856.

- Armstrong Jas G 2
Adams H Q
Astin Saml O
Asbury Geo T
Aply Marshall
Branter J S
Breckenridge Col
Boyle Jas W
Blackwell John
Bennett Lewis T
Brown A G
Burford Richard S
Braunen Joseph
Brewster Asa S
Brodrice Jos B
Blakeney T J
Brown Geo M
Butterfield Jos
Bolton James C
Campbell John B
Corbin V O
Clark Wm
Cahill Danl
Casey Thos
Cristal David
Cheeseman B F
Connally David
Coulter F F
Craig Thos E
Conklin R M
Costrell B Squire
Cooper John R
Colvin A J
Ducker John
Draall Thos C
Drinker W H
Dajan Chas
Dickerson Geo W
Dubosq H
Dorsey J
Davidson Geo
Dorsey Saml P
Dusenbury A S
Douglass Wm A
Estelle Jennings
Enlerick W J
Evans Isaac
Evans J W
Felt Ira
Fitzgerald James
Farren Chas J
Field G B
Follows Thos
Goff R M
Gay James W
Garvey James
Goodell Richard
Gills Phillip
Gray P E
Gundig John W
Hunt Julius
Hudgens Jackson
Hop John P
Howe Mrs
Huston H O
Houser Wm
Harris George M
Haynes G
Harmon Wm
Hughson Wm H
Jones J S
Johnston Arthur
Jounings J M
Johnson John N
Kingland E W
Kebo Daniel
Kirtley Francis
Killett R R
Littlefield Jos E
Lauth E
Lockett E H
LeClair Lewis
L'Amoureux Geo A
Lowenthal Julius
Layne Jos H
Logan Geo
McCutchin David
Myers Jacob J
McCardell John
Morton Geo
Mason Wm
Moller & Co D
Morris J W
Miller Geo B
Moore James
Morris Henry
Monroe James
Moody Nelson
Monros James
Martin Thos W
Marsh Hiram
Metcalfe R L
May John W
McGrath John
McGuigan John C
McAllister J B O
Madison James
Macdonald Chas
Martin D R
McGill J W
Moore J N
Masters Wm J
McGill J W
Kerris Geo
Norton Wm
Netadoff A
Neville Wm H.
Ottman David
Ottman John D
Potter Henry F
Pratt James
Artesany W
Alley Joseph H
Avrett Thos J
Anderson Jas W
Allen O W
Dushnell Wm
Beabe Geo M
Bell John W
Baldwin Thos
Brown E F
Barnhouse C O
Boyle John O
Brown Geo R
Ball Horace
Benners A D
Blair W A
Bourke Martin
Barker R D
Corbett Danl
Colton James
Cook Michael
Olnton DeWitt
Cleaveland A A
Ouler O T
Conley John W
Cooper John W
Crummy G W
Colby Edwin H
Crane Jas H
Cunningham Jos H
Conklin B K
Dickson H
Drummond John J
Davidson O H W
Dunton L P
Dunn Thos
Daly M J
Dieckmann H L
Dick James
Downing Chas
Davis Joseph
Eldredge James
Evans Wm
Ewing T T
Felix Henry
French P H
Fisher W S
Franklin S
Fauth Edward
Grimes Clarissa
Gates Captain
Gaufrain Gustave
Girrow Morris U
Greedy James
Groat Wm
Griffith W R
Harrington T
Haley Geo
Hardy E T
Hasday E B
Holmes W R
Haynes W G
Hixon S O
Hollenbeck J F
Hart L D
Hall A L
Jones H
Johnson E A
Jones J R
Korner T S
Kelley John A
Kenney Geo M
Lawrence Saml W
Lane Allen A
Linberg F
Lyons Robt
Luther E B
Loring Lucius
Lauie Henry
Langdon H C
Murphy Patrick
McCheaney M H
McAlpin J W
McCarthy M
Male Jos B
Mallory Chas H
Marshall Henry
Moore James
Morris Henry
Monroe James
McKuskey Wm
McGoff Mortimer
Mayer Jos
Magnes Wm
McBean David
McBean Alexander
McNab James
McGroovy Wm
Morrison A J
McClaypole J
McCarty Wm
Miller Wm L
Myer G C
Maltrovers E
Miller W
Nordenman Chas
Nicholson M H
Nicholson Jr W O
O'Neil Jr James
Pescary Saml A
Priest John

Petrie Jos
Palmer B G
Pollard Robt
Parsons Asa H
Quail Wm R
Reynolds P H
Ronaldi Geo L
Robertson Wm H
Reims Jarvis N
Reed Jesse Q
Richter T B
Rogers John S
Rucker O H
Rose Albert J
Rivers T
Stanford Wm
Shipley B G
Skinner M L
Sherlock P T
Sprone Wm H
Sprone John W
Spores David
Salmon Chas
Storms W B
Spies Geo H
Seckel Geo
Scott W R
Trank Wm F
Titus Gilbert
Tracy Prescott
Vandyke Thos J
Wilson David
Wynns A
Woodhouse Geo
Williams John
Ward E C
Woods Margaret
Wheeler Chas M
Whiting Jonathan
Wilkins J B
Wilkins D J
Wilson Jas B
Waddell H C
Wright Chas
Young Wm

List of Letters Ex. "San Carlos," from California, July 5, 1856.
Aguilar Vincent
Bridg W A
Brodrick J S
Dewar Geo
DeFrower J W
Fitzgerald Geo
Finney J E
Hopping Chas
Israng Kate
Kewen E J O
Leonard Geo H
Mahon Francis
Moore A A
Rogers W K
Wiedemann
West C H
Wilkes Geo
Chas Schep
John Nicoll
Dr Post
W H Saunders MD,
E Carson Joseph,
Wm E Moody
United States Council
Panama
James Brady
Jas M Ward
Dr J O Tucker
Brooks G F
Dennett J W
Fisher T. F.
Hawth H T
Jones Alex
Lane E S
McMurray Geo
Moses J
Randolph E
Wolfe D B
Wood & Sons Saml L
M A Thoman
Joseph C Hill
David Wadsworth
O W Giles
Froretil Lucken
Francis Burley
Th Burchard
T J Binn
Saml P Dorsey
Mana A Ayale
Wiedeman Bashore

Spanish List
Armas Franc
Baptista Jean
Barrios Juana
Corbeile Claudia
Corderola J
Cordero Leonoro
Estrang D
Gamer José D
Galindo Sisto A
Hurtado J M
Joaquin Domingo
Mufios Ana
Machada Pedro
Macdonald Robt
Montano José
Pellon Luis
Boyas Capoforo
Solareso Agaton
Wallas Antonio
Zavalas Joaquin
Aranda Carlos
Bertholin A
Conderido Glasio
Canton Clemente
Carpantko Franc
Feres Maximo
Gallegos José L
Herrer Ubald
Mongalo Bruno
Marin Apolonia
Martinez José M
Fueck Luis A
Ruiz & Co Victora
Van Dusen Tomas
Zabala Adriano

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EL NICARAGUENSE—EXTRA.

BY WINES & CO.'S EXPRESS.

GRANADA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1856.

El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

INAUGURATION OF WILLIAM WALKER AS PRESIDENT.

The lateness of the day in which the returns were delivered at Granada, and the short time which intervened between their reception and the inauguration, restricted us to a mere announcement of the facts, and put it out of our power to give little more than a hint at the proceedings.

The result of the election, at the various polling places throughout the country, was announced at Granada, on Thursday evening, the 10th of July. It was deemed advisable that no unnecessary delay should postpone the installment into office, and Saturday, the 12th of July, 1856—the second day after the announcement—was appointed for the inauguration. This gave the Committee of

country. The standard bearer was Capt. J. V. Hooff, supported by Lieutenant P. L. Wilband.

After the reception of the *Flag of the Republic*, the line broke into column as follows, and commenced marching in procession:

- One company by platoons.
- Band.
- Flag of the Republic.
- One company by platoons.
- President and President Elect.
- Cabinet, and Suites of the Presidents.
- Ministers of the United States and Nicaragua, and their Suites.
- Foreign Consuls.
- Municipal Authorities.
- Committee of Arrangements.
- General Officers and Aids-de-Camp.
- Officers of the General's Staff.
- Other officers not attached.
- Officers of the Navy.
- Troops—(marched by rank and file, under their Officers).
- Citizens—(by twos).

The procession formed on the north side of the Plaza, and took up its line of march by the west end, in order to salute the flags of the great nations presented there, and (the band playing appropriate music,) marched thence along the south side into the Plaza of St. Sebastian, passed the residence of the American Minister, in front of whose door the Stripes and Stars were flung jauntily to the breeze. Thence passed the quarters of the Commander-in-Chief.

From this point the procession turned to the residence of the Provisional President, Don Fermín Ferrer, and halted in front of his door to receive him and the President Elect. After a couple of minutes' delay, both gentlemen appeared, accompanied by the bishop of the diocese of Granada, and were heartily cheered.

The march was now resumed.—General Walker

this position took upon himself the obligations of the Presidency of the Republic.

The oath was read and responded to in the Spanish language which we translate thus:

OATH OF OFFICE.

You solemnly promise and swear to govern the free Republic of Nicaragua, and sustain its independent and territorial integrity with all your power—and to execute justice according to the principles of republicanism and religion.

"I promise and swear," responded the President.

You promise and swear, whenever it may be in your power, to maintain the law of God, the true profession of the Evangelists, and the religion of the crucifixion.

"I promise and swear," responded the President.

In the name of God and the sainted Evangelists you swear to comply with these obligations, and to make it your constant guard to fulfil all that is herein promised.

"I swear," responded the President.

And for this, the succession is committed to you firmly by these presents; by authority of the Secretary of Government, charged with the General Dispatches.

After the oath had been administered, cheer after cheer rose from the Americans assembled, mingled with the lusty *vivas* of the natives.

After silence had been restored, President William Walker delivered the following INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In assuming the duties of the Presidency of the Republic, I feel deeply the difficulties and responsibilities which the office involves. The State is menaced by dangers from without and within, and there is need of sleepless vigilance and untiring energy to preserve the Government from the enemies which threaten it. In order, therefore, to administer properly the affairs of the Republic, I require all the assistance I can derive from the patriotism of its citizens, and from the skill, courage, and self-restraint of its soldiers. On them and on the Divine Providence which controls and directs the course of states and empires, I rely for assistance in the proper discharge of the duties I this day assume.

istration both of the foreign and domestic affairs of the government are few and simple. To allow the utmost liberty of speech and action compatible with order and good government, shall be the leading idea of my political conduct. Therefore, the greatest possible freedom of trade will be established, with the view of making Nicaragua a what Nature intended her: to be—the highway for commerce between two oceans. And with this freedom of trade will come the arts of a civilization which grows and increases by the wants and necessities itself creates. While facilitating as far as possible the material development of the State, I shall not be unmindful of its intellectual and moral requirements. To promote the proper education of the people, and to encourage them in the practices of that Divine religion which constitutes the basis of all modern civilization, shall be objects of primary importance. And for carrying out these intentions with success, I humbly invoke the aid of Him, without whose assistance all human exertions are but as bubbles on a stormy sea.

The inaugural was delivered in a clear, firm, confident tone, and listened to with the profoundest attention. Two or three times during its delivery there were outbursts of applause, but the eager multitude hushed them into silence, that a word might not be lost. When it was concluded, the cheers which came forth spontaneously were almost deafening.

As soon as silence was in some degree restored, Col. Lainé read the address in Spanish, and at the conclusion of this, loud and prolonged *vivas* rent the air. Before these were concluded, a cannon was belching forth its notes of thunder, and a salute of twenty-one guns drowned the voices of the enthusiastic citizens. After the inaugural address had been read in Spanish, the procession reformed, and marching nearly around the Plaza, entered the Cathedral.

At the door of the Cathedral President Walker was met by the bishop—they embraced, and the President, preceded by the bishop, and followed by the soldiers and citizens, walked up the nave

Arrangements but one day (Friday) to make the necessary preparations. But notwithstanding the many troubles to be overcome in preparing for such an event in such a country as this, under such peculiar circumstances, they seemed to have done all that men could accomplish in the time allowed.

The gentlemen who composed the Committee of Arrangements were—Col. Thomas Fisher, Hon. W. K. Rogers, Charles Callahan, Esq.

On the evening of the 11th a staging was erected at the west end of the Plaza, which was, early on Saturday morning, covered with a canvas shade, carpeted, and tastefully decorated with flowers by some of the charming ladies of Granada. In the front part of the staging were the flags of the United States, France, and Nicaragua. The stars of the Northern Union shed their lustre upon the tri-color of *la belle France*, and both clasped, as it were, in friendly embrace, our own beautiful blue white and blue. Above, and supported by the insignia of the three nations, waved the Lone Star of Cuba.

The staging was sufficiently commodious to admit of twenty persons to be comfortably seated on chairs, and hold, in addition, two good sized tables. On one of the tables was a very large Bible and crucifix; the other contained some writing material, a glass, and a small pitcher of water.

Pursuant to the order of the printed programme, the soldiers stationed in the city, formed on the Plaza at 11 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the 12th, headed by an excellent band, which "discouraged sweet music" while the citizens and others formed in the procession.

Scarcely had the lines formed when three men, escorted by a company of soldiers, were seen approaching from the Plaza of St. Sebastian, where General Walker resides, bearing the beautiful flag of the Republic.

The flag is made up entirely of fine silk; the colors are, as before described, blue white and blue, running horizontally. The white stripe in the center is about as broad as both blue stripes. In the middle of the center stripe volcanoes are represented in a state of eruption. This device, with the long white silk fringes by which the entire flag was surrounded, added much to the beauty and interest of the emblem of our adopted

on the left of the President, and after a few moments' walking the procession was again in the Plaza, formed in lines in front of the platform, from which they were to be addressed by the speakers, and where the ceremony of taking the oath of office could be distinctly seen.

President Ferrer, followed by Gen. Walker, the bishop, Col. Wheeler, some of the field officers and their staffs now ascended the platform—the whole party seated themselves in silence, for a moment. During this interval the Bible was opened, the crucifix adjusted, and a cushion placed on the floor, which was soon to be pressed by the knees of the President Elect.

The silence now was general. Every breath of the vast multitude on the Plaza was hushed, and the solemn expression on the faces of the crowd showed that they were in momentary expectation of something in which they were intensely interested. Their suspense was of short duration. The Provisional President arose, and in a clear, calm tone delivered the following Valedictory, in Spanish, which we translate:

Mr. President:

You hold in your hands the destinies of Nicaragua—the keys of a vast continent—of an unhappy people who hope for a brighter future. Of a people, who great and flourishing even in adversity, will prove themselves, in prosperity, second to none; because nature is ever superior here to the effects of man's discord.

You have been called to your present eminence by the people, in despite of a multitude of impostures and insidious stratagems practised by the demagogues and enemies of progress and liberty in Central America, because an instinctive sense of self-preservation and high aspirations gave rise to this result of a universal and popular suffrage. With sincere and heartfelt pleasure I deliver to you the supreme command of the Republic, in the certainty that you will bestow upon it tranquility, progress, and respectability.

I know this, and the people also know it, since they have deposited their confidence in you, which you have accepted.

In the present situation of the country, the free people of Nicaragua who have elected you, promise themselves abundant fruit from your labors, and your fame will be transmitted to all posterity, illuminated by a never fading light.

This having been read in English by Charles Callahan, Esq., Don Fermin Ferrer turned to William Walker and administered the oath of office. While the words of the oath were being read, General Walker was on his knees, and in

The Republic has reached an era in its history not second in importance to the day of her independence from the Spanish monarchy. The 15th of September, 1821, was the opening of the revolutionary epoch of Nicaragua. I hope this day may be its close. The struggles of thirty-five years have, it is to be hoped, taught the people that liberty is not to be obtained amidst the petty feuds of contending chieftains, and that prosperity does not result from a constant state of civil broils and intestine commotions. After a long series of bloody conflicts, the Republic has need of internal peace and quiet for the development of its varied resources. I sincerely trust that all good citizens will assist me in the maintenance of that order which is the first requisite of a well-governed State, and without which all national development or individual welfare is impossible.

Not only is internal order required for the advancement of material wealth and prosperity, but also for the proper defence of the Republic from the external enemies which threaten its repose. The other four States of Central America, without reason and without justice, have undertaken to interfere in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. Conscious of their own weakness, and fearful lest the prosperity of Nicaragua should detract from their wealth, these neighboring States are enviously endeavoring to interrupt our progress by force of arms. The imbecile rulers of these States, too, feeling that they have failed to perform their duties to the people they undertake to govern, dread lest their impoverished countrymen may finally fly for refuge to those who have redeemed Nicaragua from anarchy and ruin. Moved by such ignoble sentiments, these miserable relics of a once powerful aristocracy are striving to impede the march of events in this Republic. But the impotence of their efforts is beginning to be made manifest to themselves and to the world; and they are now appearing as blind instruments in the hand of an all-wise Providence, which, out of the bad passions and unworthy motives of men, educes good and improvement.

In our relations with the more powerful nations of the world, I hope they may be led to perceive that although Nicaragua may be comparatively weak, she is yet jealous of her honor, and determines to maintain the dignity of her independent sovereignty. Her geographical position and commercial advantages may attract the cupidity of other governments, either neighboring or distant; but, I trust, they may yet learn that Nicaragua claims to control her own destiny, and does not require other nationalities to make treaties concerning her territory without asking her advice and consent. While pursuing a course of strict justice towards foreign citizens and foreign governments, we only ask that the same equity may be granted to ourselves.

The principles which shall guide me in the admin-

of the sacred edifice. As the soldiers entered they filed to the right and left, and marched down the aisles with trailed arms, the citizens, field officers, and the various staffs occupied the nave.

President Walker sat on a seat in front of the altar, richly cushioned, and covered with an ornamental kind of canopy. On his right was Don Fermin Ferrer, on his left General Pinada.

The echoes of the falling feet had scarcely ceased reverberating through the arched and tessellated roof which spans the spacious nave, when a priest advanced, bearing in his hand a massive silver censer containing burning incense, and while swinging this in front of the President, bestowed upon him a blessing.

Gloria in excelsis Dei was chaunted by the bishop, and the rich, mellow voices of a native choir, accompanied by the harmonious sounds of various instruments, broke forth in the sublime *Te Deum*. As the solemn notes were chaunted forth there seemed to be a majesty in the depth of the music itself, which filled the hearts of those congregated there with awe and admiration.

The *Te Deum* would, from its grandeur, under almost any circumstance, fill the heart with veneration. In European capitals, when on great occasions it is produced with all the gorgeousness, and display, and all the voluptuousness and luxuriousness with which the talent and genius of the most enlightened people—even the scions of noble families, sinking beneath *ennui*, and a load of hereditary titles, shake off their habitual listlessness and become interested. But here, in Nicaragua, where a handful of brave men are endeavoring to drag a nation out of the Slough of Despond, it presented a scene from one of the acts in the life of Cromwell. Stern men, with firmly compressed lips, and a resolution pictured in their faces which seemed to defy fate itself, with their arms in their hands, listening devotionally, while the man in whom all their hopes and all their destinies were centered was being invested, under the holy sanction of God, with the authority to carry out the principles for which each one of them was willing to lay down his life. The scene was one of intense interest; and many there were among those stern looking men who were so oppressed by their pent-up feelings that they could scarce suppress their tears. In William Walker

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they had not only a President, but a General—a soldier—a companion. With him they had shared their last crusts, and with him overcame eminent dangers. They felt that in doing him honor they were but erecting a monument to their own deeds; and they felt that affection toward him, for the deeds he had done, which a son entertains for an honored father—an affection as strong as the bonds of intimacy could make it, but one that was also tempered with the respect due to his superior position.

During the entire ceremony the President himself seemed the least affected of any person present. In fact, throughout the day he wore the same pleasant countenance, and had the same unconstrained, easy manner about him with which he always receives his friends at his quarters. He appeared more like a person who was performing what he considered his duty for other people, than anything in which he was personally interested.

After the *Te Deum* had been performed, the procession reformed in the Plaza, in the same order in which it had moved at first; and, marching through several streets, escorted the President to his residence. His officers, and many of the most influential and wealthy citizens entered with him to tender their congratulations. Several bottles of champagne were now uncorked, in order to compensate for the fatigues of the march.

After the President and citizens had left the procession, the troops marched into the Plaza, where they broke into companies and retired to their quarters.

The day was a most favorable one for the ceremony. Through the admirable arrangements and excellent Grand Marshalship of Col. Ph. R. Thompson, everything went off in admirable order and with the utmost good feeling.

The ceremonies were concluded at two of the clock, thus giving every person plenty of time to prepare for the dinner.

THE DINNER.

At a few minutes after four of the clock, about fifty invited guests sat down to, what was given out to be "some refreshments," but what was, in fact, a sumptuous entertainment. It might, perhaps, be out of place to mention the "bill of fare," of what was strictly intended for a private dinner; but without being either luxurious or elaborate, it was what even the daintiest epicure would call an excellent meal. Future Presidents may have a greater variety of dishes, and a greater number of

intended at the time to have said more, but unfortunately made rather a long pause, and before he got started again, the company took a drink.

The gentleman continued to speak for a few minutes—finished what he intended to have said in the beginning, and sat down amid much applause.

General Hornsby now arose and in his inimitable and stately style, drank to

"Uncle Billy." Loud cheers and laughter, in which the President, himself, joined heartily. (We will add here for the benefit of our readers at a distance that the President is called by his old companions of the "Vesta," Uncle Billy.) In connection with this Mr. A. Oaksmith proposed "Uncle Sammy."

"General Hornsby," by Col. Allen, drank with applause.

"The 1st Rifles," by Lieut-Col. Anderson, of 1st Rifles. (Cheers.) Music—"The Bould Soldier Boy."

"Our Brethren from the United States who come here to teach us the art of self-government, in connection with William Walker, our champion in war, and protector in peace;" by Don Fermiu Ferrer. Drank standing, and with loud cheers.

"To Capt. Pineda;" by Col. Jones; drank standing.

Capt. Pineda returned thanks for the honor done him, and proposed

"To the Memory of Washington; may the administration of Walker be as successful."

"Leaders of Civilization in Central America;" by Col. Wheeler.

"To Appleton Oaksmith, Esq., of New York;" by John Tabor Esq.

Mr. Oaksmith being loudly called for, arose and said:

"I arise, Mr. President and gentlemen, with my heart so full of gratified emotions at the honor which you have thus unexpectedly bestowed upon me, that I can say but little; but my mind is so fully impressed with the momentous bearing which the events of this day will have upon the future destinies of this Republic, and perhaps the world, that I fain would add my humble endorsement to the opinions and sentiments which I hear expressed upon every side. A new era has dawned upon Central America, and we who are here assembled have the high privilege of celebrating its birthday.

When I look back upon the brief period which has elapsed since the commencement of the regeneration of this Republic—when I see how tumultuously great events have gathered upon each other—when I remark the changes which each day reveals, I cannot but feel that the hand of Destiny has at length been stretched forth to redeem this Paradise of earth; and, that with unerring aim it still points onward and upward to that higher, nobler future, which is the sure reward of every people whose only creed is liberty. (Cheers.)

For eighty years the Fourth of July has been hallowed as the anniversary of American Independ-

of his people, has adopted the former alternative; such proceedings in the United States would not be dignified by the name of revolution—there it would be called TREASON. The word has become obsolete in the United States, and should never be known in a republic.

I remarked with gratification to-day the enthusiasm evinced on all sides by the native population. I could see that they looked upon this engraving of American principles as a sure guarantee of the future welfare of their country; and that they regarded you, gentlemen, who have brought those principles here, not as did the Mexicans the followers of Gortez, but as the instruments of Destiny—a new element which the hand of God has brought hither for their regeneration.

And now, gentlemen of the Army and Civil Departments of Nicaragua, a single word to you and I have done. In your keeping, as sacredly as in that of your Chief Executive, is intrusted the honor, the glory, and the future welfare of this Republic. That you are equal to the sacred trust, everything in the past bears witness—the battles you have fought, the hardships you have endured, the privations you have suffered—all speak in language stronger than mine in your behalf. (Applause.) The future is dawning upon you; the work you have before you is greater than all the past, and that you will be equal to it—equal to anything Fate may require of you—is my firm conviction. The same Destiny that has hitherto protected you and led your gallant chieftain thus far, will carry him and you triumphantly through all that there is yet to come. The eyes of the world are upon you, and the page of history already lies open, upon which to record your deeds. (Continued cheers.)

"Democracy, and he who, under Providence, is the Agent in carrying out its great principles in this Country;" by Owen Duffy, Esq. Drank standing, with cheers.

"The Press Drummer;" by Col. Jones. "Our Tabor." (Applause.)

"Merchants of Granada;" by Hon. A. J. Ruggles. Chas. Teller, Esq., responded, and eloquently advocated the high position of the Granada merchants; and expressed his opinion that the day was not far distant when the name of a Granada merchant would be synonymous with commercial integrity and enterprise in all parts of the world. (Loud cheers.)

"To Those who Fought and Fell in Cuba;" by Col. Laine. Drank standing, and in silence.

"Progress," by Col. Thompson. (Applause.)

"Col. George B. Hall, of New York;" by Col. Jones; to which the gallant Colonel responded as follows:

"I appreciate the high honor conferred on me by the sentiment, and return my sincere thanks for the kindness which has induced you to remember me among the gallant compatriots of one who has just received the highest honors in the gift of a grateful Republic; one who is entitled to it—

in his position and cheering him in his course. Of him he might say—as Aristo had recorded of his hero—"that Nature broke the mould in which she cast him;" for in vain could he look for his superior. He offered the health of

"James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina—the able Secretary of the Navy—the ready defender of American rights—the sincere advocate of democratic progressive principles." Drank with loud applause.

"Prosperity to Immigration;" by the Prussian Consul. (As the gentleman sat a good distance from us, and spoke in a low tone we could not hear distinctly what he said, but understood him to say) he felt assured that the government which he represented was favorable to Nicaragua and its present Government, and doubted not that his Majesty the King of Prussia would favor the immigration of his subjects into this country. That he had full confidence in the stability of this Government, and entertained no doubt that it would shortly be peopled by persons from all parts of the world. (Applause.)

"C. C. Hornsby—the man who fired the first rifle in Granada." Drank with thundering applause. As soon as the General could make himself heard he said, in response: that he took no credit to himself for being the man who fired the first shot; that he considered there were many men there with him who were as brave as he was, but he was ordered by General Walker to take the Plaza; in doing so he only did his duty—and his duty as a leader demanded of him to be at the head of his column (the General was then Colonel Hornsby,) where he might always be found.

The General delivered this address with such a soldierly bearing and dignity, as to elicit warm and enthusiastic applause.

"The Man who shot the man in the Tower, whoever he may be;" by Col. Ph. R. Thompson.

"Major Heiss;" by Col. Laine. Drank with applause.

"Gen Goicouria." Drank with applause.

"Col. J. E. Sanders," by Lieut-Col. F. Anderson. Drank with applause.

"Col. Byron Cole;" by John Tabor, Esq. The Colonel returned thanks for the honor in a happy manner, and was loudly cheered when he resumed his seat. Before taking his seat, however, he proposed the memory of

"Castillon and his Associates." Drank standing, and in silence.

"Col. Bruno Von Natzmer;" by Col. Allen. Drank with cheers.

"John B. Weller;" by Col. Ph. R. Thompson. (Applause.)

"Long Life to William Walker;" by Pineda. Drank with enthusiastic cheers.

"General Fry;" by Capt. Hooff. Drank with loud applause; to which the General made a few appropriate remarks, and concluded by proposing

"The Dead of both Conflicts at Rivas." Drank standing, in silence.

"The Memory of Caleb J. Smith;" by Hon. A.

courses, but we venture to say that there will never be a Presidential dinner in Nicaragua, in which the guests will join with a keener relish, or greater gusto. It was a dinner peculiarly fitting the occasion, and the times—a soldier's dinner—strong, healthy, and good: it was, in fact, a dinner with a backbone in it.

President Walker sat at the head of the table dressed in uniform. On his right sat Don Fermin Ferrer—the late Provisional President—in citizen's clothes; on his left sat Col. Wheeler, dressed in full uniform. Contiguous to Don Fermin sat the Bremen Consul, in the uniform of his Consulate—which glittered with silver lace. Added to this the gay and tasteful uniform of the officers of the Nicaraguan Army, shone plentifully about the board, making at once a dignified and brilliant spectacle.

At the further end of the table sat Brigadier General Hornsby, in full uniform, supported by Brigadier General Fry on his right, and Surgeon General Ingraham on his left.

President Walker has hitherto shown himself endowed with a forethought which anticipates even the most minute detail; and this being generally known his actions may sometimes be taken as a criterion. We hope that those who, in future, give entertainments may profit by the example set by him at this dinner, by banishing from his table spirituous liquors. There were wines only at the Presidential dinner.

After the heavier part of the entertainment had been concluded, and the cloth had been removed, a few significant "pops" were heard at various parts of the table, and champagne suddenly sparkled in the glasses of the gentlemen about the board. The President arose with a glass of the smiling beverage in his hand, and proposed

TOASTS.

"The President of the United States." Drank in a most respectful manner. Music by the band—"Hail Columbia."

As there were no regular toasts prepared, those who chose to offer one were now at liberty to do so. After a few moments of easy conversation, Mr. De Shield proposed the health of

"William Walker, the Statesman and Scholar." Drank with loud applause. Music by the band—"See the Conquering Hero Comes."

Col. Wheeler, United States Minister arose and responded in a happy manner to President Walker's toast to the President of the country he had the honor to represent and concluded by proposing

"The Ballot Box," to which a voice added—"The Band Box." Laughter and applause. Music—"Rock the Cradle, Lucy."

"The Late Provisional President, Don Fermin Ferrer," by Mr. Weidemann. Drank standing, respectfully.

"Fifty-six, and '56;" by Col. Thompson. Cheers. Here the Post-Master General, J. A. Ruggles arose, and in connection with De Shield's toast, said—"General Walker is more than a Statesman and Scholar;" to which De Shield replied that he

dence—for eighty years the children of the greatest Republic which the world has ever known, have been thus yearly reminded of their birth-day as a nation. Who shall say that the Twelfth of July—the anniversary of General Walker's Inauguration—may not in after years be as sacredly remembered and as widely celebrated. (Applause.) In the eloquent address which you have this day listened to from your newly chosen executive, you have the Declaration of Nicaraguan Independence. In it you will find the only substantial guarantee of Constitutional Liberty which this country has ever known; who shall say then that it may not hereafter become as dear to every Nicaraguan as that great instrument which has grown to be a household word throughout the United States? It is but a foreshadowing of what is yet to be, but it plainly reveals the present condition of the young Republic.

Nicaragua has this day taken her stand—she flings her flag boldly forth to the breeze, she defines her position as a nation, and like her prototype of old, she stretches forth her hand to all of the oppressed of earth. Not alone does she seek to establish liberty to herself; but her countenance and protection will be extended to all who are struggling for that estimable boon. As in the early days of the American Republic, the down-trodden children of other nations sought her shores—so here, to this new land of freedom, will gather from all parts of the world the persecuted and oppressed, seeking that liberty beneath your banner which is denied them in their fatherland. (Applause.)

It will not become me here to speak of the peculiar fitness for so great a trust, of the one whom you have chosen to preside over the destinies of this Republic—I will leave that to History; for men are better judged by the generations which come after them than they are by their own. But we, in our estimates of human character, form our opinions of our contemporaries more by what they do than what they say. Let us but pause one moment then, to think what he has already accomplished! Let us dwell for a moment upon the dark days when he first landed from the "Vesta." Let us think of the great but sorrowful day of Rivas—of the factions which he has reconciled—of the obstacles which he has overcome—of the self-denial and forbearance which he has always exercised—and having thought of all these things let us leave the verdict to our own hearts, and prove by our actions our appreciation of the man and the cause he advocates. (Applause.)

Of the native Nicaraguans—many distinguished representatives of whom are here present—let me but say a few words: they see to-day for the first time the Presidential chair of this Republic filled by one chosen by themselves and elected by a majority of their votes; they learn, for the first time, the power of the ballot-box, and that there is a higher, nobler, and more manly way of electing or deposing a president than by revolutions or assassination. I understand that one of the defeated candidates, true to the ancient prejudices

not only for his heroic bravery on the battle field, but also for his wisdom in affairs of State.

"As a representative of the city of New York I am proud to say that the popular feeling and sentiment there for this great cause is enthusiastic and sincere; her voice is echoed throughout the United States, and her influence felt throughout the world; she is ever ready to give her countenance and means to aid those who are struggling in the great cause of Republicanism, and she has aided you with both, and will continue to do so till your work is accomplished." (Cheers.)

"Col. Skerrett," by Capt. Hooff. The gallant Colonel arose to return thanks. Expressed himself much obliged to the company for drinking his health, as there were none present more in need of it than he, and said he was indebted for the honor to a suggestion to that effect made by himself to Capt. Hooff. (Roars of laughter.) (The Colonel had been unwell for some days, but since his health was drunk with such gusto, he has become completely restored.)

"To Brigadier-General Fry;" by Col. Laine. Drank standing, with cheers.

"Cuba: not as it is, but as it will be;" by Gen. Fry. Drank standing, and with cheers.

"Free Trade;" by Col. Allen. (Applause.)

"Col. Wheeler—Minister from the United States—Representative of Democratic Institutions;" by Owen Duffy, Esq. Drank standing, with loud cheers.

In reply to the toast offered, the American Minister, Mr. Wheeler, said it might be expected that he should respond to a sentiment so unexpected and so appropriately offered. He felt deeply sensible of the honor, and in the name of the President of the United States returned his heart-felt thanks.

In a country like the United States, where the most unbounded freedom of opinion and discussion were indulged, it could but be expected that some diversity of sentiment should exist upon any subject. But the course of the President as regards Nicaragua, had received, as it deserved, an universal plaudit of approval throughout the American continent. While sacredly observing the

laws he had vowed to support, and the faith of treaties, the President of the United States had been equally prompt in demanding their strict observance by others. And when the mists of prejudice and party shall have vanished before the light of truth, history will do justice to the single-hearted patriotism and undaunted courage of Franklin Pierce.

In offering in return a sentiment, he complimented the discernment of the President in the sagacious choice he had made in the selection of a member of his cabinet, who possessed all the virtues of a Roman in Rome's purest days, who had, when the storm gathered around him and the clouds hung heaviest, proved worthy of his trust. He (Mr. W.) in all his trials had felt the influence of his clear head and pure heart—sustaining him

J. Ruggles. Drank standing, in silence.

"Chief of Ordnance Department." Drank with applause; to which Capt. Swingle, of the Department, hoped that we may never have use for the bolts forged at the Ordnance Department.

"Fraternity, Order, and Peace in Nicaragua;" by P. Larou. (Applause.)

His Excellency, President William Walker, arose to propose his final sentiment. He gave "The Ashes of Christopher Columbus—which rest in the Cathedral of Havana—they should belong to America, and not to Europe." Tremendous applause followed this sentiment.

Lt. Col. F. A. Lainé, was called upon to render it into Spanish. He spoke in his native tongue and after interpreting the sentiment, said:

"The words of our Commander-in-Chief have touched a chord in my heart that has long been silent. I was born upon the soil where those sacred ashes repose, and many a time when looking upon their resting place I have felt that, in the eloquent expression of the sentiment, 'They should belong to America and not to Europe.' In the earnest response to the classic words of our President, in the cheers which yet echo to his sentiments, I see the assurance that it will be so. Yes, Cuba will be free, and from those ashes will we kindle the sacred fire of liberty in the land where they repose." (Continued cheers from Nicaraguense and Cubans.)

"The Manuscripts in Genoa—they belong to America;" Dr. J. J. Ingraham. (Applauses.)

"The Nicaraguense—the able Exponent of the true Principles of Freedom. May the success of the Editor be commensurate with his merit, and he will soon be a Phenomenon among editors—probably drive his own coach." (Applause.) Responded to by John Tabor, Esq., proprietor of El Nicaraguense, in a few eloquent remarks.

"Cuba;" by Col. Lainé. (Applause.)

"The Star of William Walker—may it not shed its rays alone on Nicaragua;" by Col. Byron Cole (Loud applause.)

The President now arose to leave the table, and was followed by all present. As the gentlemen were rising from the table the following sentiment was proposed; if it had been presented one minute earlier, it would, no doubt, have been honored with loud applause.

"The Future of Nicaragua: guided by the wisdom and firmness of its present head, none can doubt that she will assume her proper position among the free nations of the earth, and her future will be as prosperous and happy as her best and truest friends could wish;" by Chas. Callahan, Esq.

And thus ended one of the most convivial, social, and intellectual entertainments at which we ever had the good fortune to be present.

We have endeavored to give but the outlines of what was said, as there was a continual cross fire of wit and pleasantries, which kept the entire company in the best of humor, but which it was impossible for us either to express or transcribe.

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, July 19.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

In a recent debate, on 27th May last, in the English House of Lords, Lord Clarendon said:

"In regard to the Central American question, your Lordships know what were the terms of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty. It is impossible for language to be more clear or precise in meaning. The Treaty sets forth that there should not be in future any colonization, any occupation, any fortifying, or strengthening places, not already in possession of either country."

"Upon these premises his Lordship makes an ingenious and friendly speech, which seems to have been well received. In this debate Lord Pannure, Earl Grey and others united. If the premises were sound, the argument is good; but the slightest examination of the treaty proves that no such terms are to be found in the treaty, and therefore all the ingenious arguments of the English officials are unsound. The treaty says expressly in its first Article:

"The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither one or the other will ever obtain or maintain, or occupy, or fortify or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any other part of Central America." Lord Clarendon as well "as the rest of mankind," knew well that the United States had no possessions, or fortifications on Central America. Equally well was it known that the English did hold, possess, fortify and exercise dominion over the Mosquito Coast, San Juan del Norte, Bay Islands, Ruitan, and elsewhere.

The object of the Treaty, then, avowedly was for England to abandon all dominion over this country, and for the United States not to acquire any dominion. What are the etymological meanings of the terms used in the treaty *obtain* and *maintain*.

The word *obtain* from the Latin *obtinere*, in French *obtenir* is compounded of *ob* and *tenere* to hold; signifying to lay hold, to secure within one's reach. We acquire by our own efforts, we obtain by the efforts of ourselves and others.—(Pny-nonyms, by Crabbe).

Things are *acquired* by talent and labor, they are *obtained* by all means honest or dishonest.—(Ibid.)

Were not the desire of fame very strong, the difficulty of *obtaining* it, and the danger of losing it when *obtained*, would be sufficient to deter a man from so vain a pursuit.—(Addison.)

Maintain from the Latin *manus*, hand; and *tenere* to hold, to hold in the hand—and from the French *maintenir*. An opinion is *held*—it is *maintained* by force. The Americans held as a self-evident truth that "all men were free," and *maintained* this by their "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor."

We learn that Mr. Dallas has brought to light a letter of Sir H. L. Bulwer, written at the time, advising his Government to prepare to withdraw their naval forces, on the ratification of the Treaty. Recently we understand that England has abandoned the Ruitan possessions. We hope soon that the port of San Juan del Norte, will be abandoned to its rightful owner, the State of Nicaragua, since it is the only Atlantic port we have, and its present condition is most irksome to the commerce and prosperity of Nicaragua.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—The late Secretary of Hacienda, Mr. Wm. K. Rodgers, in whose keeping the Treasury Department is at present reposed, has appointed Charles Callaghan Collector of Customs for this port. We need not say anything on this occasion; but if Charley is anxious for a puff, we shall come around and elaborate our appreciation of his worth, our pleasure at his appointment, and our belief that every thing will work handsomely under his management, in a set speech.

PERSONAL.—The last steamer brought to this city Mr. Appleton Oaksmith, a gentleman of reputation in New York, and a warm and ardent friend of Nicaragua. His name figures in the proceedings of the meeting published in our last, but through the inaccuracy of the printers was wrongly spelled. Mr. Oaksmith, we understand, is engaged in some transactions with our Government, but at present we are not informed as to the result of his propositions.

THE FLY.—The Hessian fly is desolating the wheat fields of Virginia. In some places, it is said, the yield will not be one quart of wheat to the acre.

COLUMBUS.

It was a strange coincidence that the General-in-Chief of the Nicaraguan Army, and the President of the Nicaraguan Republic should both, upon the same occasion, pledge the name of Christopher Columbus, in connection with that of Washington. But on many occasions eminent men have been struck with the same idea, and gave it a nearly similar expression. The following tribute to the immortal name of Columbus by one of our sweetest birds of song, we find in one of our latest exchanges:

COLUMBUS.

BY MRS. LYDIA H. LIGOURNEY.

A student mused in cloister'd cell—
The midnight lamp declined,—
While visions of a vernal sphere
Enwrap his ardent mind.

At length, by mighty impulse moved
Decision sprang from thought;
And strong in eloquence of soul,
The Genoise besought

Of lofty Science,—“Send me forth
O'er yonder trackless sea,
And glorious themes for deathless tones,
I will bring back to thee;

I'll win such undiscover'd fields,
Such trophies of renown,—
That all thy harvests heretofore,
Shall be as thistle-down.”

But Science stood with folded arms,
In stunted, sceptic pride;
And like the Pharisees of old,
Unvarnished truth descried.

He said to Commerce,—“Give me ships,
And I the cost will pay,
New mines of gold, and Indian gems
Shall sparkle to the day.”

But Commerce launch'd her clumsy boats
That fear'd to leave the shore,
And sternly bade the dreamer,—hence—
To waste her time no more.

He turn'd to Royalty, and cried,
“Deign then to speed my way,
And realms and nations yet unknown
Shall bow and own thy sway.”

But the anointed kings were bent,
In conflicts of an hour,
And chose in petty broils to spend
Their heaven-entrusted power.

Then to the Church, Columbus knelt,—
“Oh Mother!—bless thy son,—
And send him a viceroy's rights,
Where heathen souls are won,—

And incense from a thousand shrines
Shall on your altar's glow,
And chaunted praise from pagan tongues
Thy temple-courts o'erflow.”

So, the tiar'd Church gave ear
When her true suppliant pray'd
And Isabella's scepter'd hand
Its warm oblation made;

And gaily from the coast of Spain
Three white sails met the morn,—
Westward, they steered 'neath stranger-skies
Till to grey Europe's wondering eyes
This brave, New World was born.

List of Letters.

Remaining at the Post Office in Granada, July 18th, 1856.

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|----------------------|----------------------|
| Ames Henry | Aspy Marshall |
| Ayala Maria | Arleycey W |
| Aquilar Vincente | Atley Joseph H |
| Asbury Geo P | Arrett Thomas J |
| Astin Saml C | Anderson J W Lieut 2 |
| Adams H Q | Armstrong John G |
| Armstrong John Glenn | Allen C W |
| Baldwin John | Barnhouse Chas C |
| Birkenbeck, Benjamin | Boyle John O |
| Boone Hamilton R | Brown Geo Remington |
| Biaggagge Mr L | Buduc Joel S |
| Burchard Th | Blakeney Thomas J |
| Brodrick Joel S | Brown Geo M |
| Bridge Walter A | Butterfield Joseph |
| Bruce Wm | Bolton James Clinton |
| Brady James | Bushnell Capt Wm |
| Birtley Francis | Beibe Geo M 2 |
| Boyle James Wm | Bell Capt Horace |
| Blackwell John Dr | Benners A D |
| Bennet Lewis T | Blair Wm A |
| Brown A G | Bourke Maria |
| Burford Ried S | Barker R D |
| Brennon Joseph | Bolton James C |
| Brewster Asa S | Brewster A J Major |
| Dell John Wm | Brenizer John S |
| Baldwin Thos | Breckenridge Col |
| Brown B F | |
| Conoly Patrick | Cooper John Lieut |
| Cogly Dennis | Conley John W |
| Clark John D | Cutler Chas T |
| Cooper Thomas | Clarand Dr A A |
| Campbell Alexander | Clinton De Witt Capt |
| Coventry John | 2 Cook Michael |
| Coyle Henry B | Coyle Henry B |
| Colman W | Colby E H |
| Colby E H | Cutler Chas T |
| Cutler Chas T | Clinton De Witt |
| Clinton De Witt | Colvin A T |
| Colvin A T | Casey Thomas |
| Casey Thomas | Carlin V O |
| Carlin V O | |

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|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Conely John W | 2 Cheesman B F |
| Cutler Chas T | Cristalar David |
| Chusman B F | Casey Thomas |
| Conklin Benj K | Cahill Daniel |
| Coulter Fred F Lieut | Clark Wm |
| Colby Edwin H | Corbin V O |
| Cunningham Joseph H | Campbell John B |
| Cunningham G W | Crane James H |
| Deshan Don Inan J | Dorsey E J |
| Dorsey Edward J | Dubosq Henry J |
| Draw R H | Dickerson Geo H |
| Demarest Charles | Duckworth John |
| Duffy Philip | Devall Thomas C Dr 3 |
| Duffy Daniel | Dorsey Saml P |
| De Fewer John W | Dick James |
| Dewar George | Davis Joseph |
| Donnell J W | Dowling Charles |
| Dorsey Saml P | 2 Dickman H L Hern |
| Dorsey Edward J | Dunn Thomas |
| Dusenbury Alfred S | 2 Daly Mr J |
| Dieckman H L | Dunton L P |
| Dickson Henry | Davidson C H W |
| Douglass Wm A Dr | Drummond John J |
| Davidson Gustavus | |
| Estell Jennings Lieut | 2 Eldredge James |
| Evans Isaac | 2 Evans Isaac |
| Ewing Mr Theodoro | Emerick W J |
| Evans Wm Dr | |
| Farnum J E | 3 Fabens J W |
| Fabens Jos W | Field Green B |
| Fisher Wm S | 2 Felix Henry |
| French Parker H | Fauth Edward |
| Franklin Stephen | 2 Fitzgerald James |
| Felt Iree | 2 Ferrero Mr Charles J |
| Fitzgerald Geo | Forbes David |
| Fellows Thomas | |
| Griffin John W Lieut | Garvey Mr James |
| Griffith Wm R | Gay Mr James W |
| Gould Saml | Goodal Richard |
| Geaner J O MD | Grimes Clarissa |
| Gilmore Stephen | Gates Capt |
| Giles C W | Gaufrain Dr Gust |
| Gleeson P Y | Grou Morris N |
| Girdling John W | 2 Greedy Jacob |
| Goff Robt M | 4 Grouty William |
| Gray P E | Griffith William |
| Goodel Richard | 2 Gilmore Stephna |
| Hill Joseph C | Harrington Thewm |
| Hayes Archer H | Haly Geo |
| Hewitt Henry T | 2 Harty Capt E |
| Harris Geo M | Holmes Wm R |
| Hayers G | 2 Hollenbeck J E |
| Houser Wm | Hart Lowrey D |
| Huston H C | Hall Mr A L |
| Heiss Maj John | 2 Hunt Julius |
| Hudgens Jackson | Huston Lieut H C |
| Hunt Julius | Hixon S C |
| Hughson Wm H | |
| Irang Mrs Kate | Johnson Edw A |
| Jones H A | 2 Johnson John N |
| Joseph Mr E Carson | Jennings Jacob M |
| Johnson Mr Arthur | 2 Jones J S |
| Jones J R Lieut | |
| Keough M. Dan in care | Kingsland E W |
| of Capt Cruger | Kellett R R |
| Kawan J C Col | 2 Kellett Jr Robt |
| Kelly John A | Korner T T |
| Kebo Danl | Kelly John A |
| Kirley Francis | Kenny Geo M |
| Langdon Henry C | Lamoureux Geo A |
| Lauth Edw | Lowenthal Julius |
| Logan Geo | Littlefield Joseph E |
| Louis Henry | Lauth Mr Edw |
| Loring Lucius | Le Clair Lewis |
| Luther Edwin Bird | Lockett E H |
| Limburg Mr Fr | Lockwood Edgar |
| Lane Allen A | Littlefield Wm |
| Lawrence Saml Wykoff | Lockwood Edgar E |
| Logan George | Luckia Fratello |
| Layra Joseph H | |
| McGrath | McKuskey Wm |
| McAlpine | Monros James |
| Monros James | McMullen Jno A |
| McGoff Mortimer | 2 McIntyre D W |
| Malé Joseph R | 2 Meddard H C |
| Miller W | Metcalf R L MD |
| Maltrovers Ernest | 2 Mook Wm Jr |
| Myer G C | McCarthy Timothy |
| Miller Wm L | Miller Wm L |
| McGill J W | 2 McCardell John Capt |
| Masters Wm J | McCarton Peter |
| Moore J N | Mayor Joseph |
| McCarty Wm | Morris Henry |
| Martin D R | Moore James |
| McNab James | Marshall Henry D |
| McCutecheon David | Mallony Chas H |
| McGuigan John C | 2 Male Joseph R |
| Madison James | McAlpine J W Major |
| Mason Lieut Wm | McCheaney Martin H |
| Myers Jacob J | Murphy Patrick |
| McCardill John Col | Macdonald Chas |
| Morton George | McAllister J B C |
| Morris Jacob W | McKay J H |
| Miller Geo S | McDonald Wm |
| Moore James | McDonald C J |
| Moody Nelson | McDonald Esq |
| Monros James | McMurry Geo |
| McGrugan John C | Maccuaro Juan B |
| McGrath John | McAnley Wm F |
| May John W | McKeen Robt S |
| Metcalf MD RL | Mason Wm |
| Marsh Hiram | Maron Wm Lieut |
| Martin Thomas W | Mayorga Cleto |
| McClaypole R L | Mason Wm Capt |
| Morrison A T | Matterel P Mons |
| McGrotry T M | Mason S G |
| Magnus Wm | Martydoff A do |
| Nicholson M H | Nicoll John |
| Norris George | Nordman Chas |
| Nicholson Wm C | Neville Wm H |
| Nicholson Wm H | Norton Wm |
| O'Grady Cornelius | O'Neil James Jr |
| Oltman John D | Oltman John David |
| Pago Lieut N A | Pascary Saml |
| Payne R O Lieut | Parsons Asa E |
| Potter H Franklin | 2 Pollard Robt |

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|----------------------|----------------------|
| Pitts Morton | Palmeter B G |
| Pike Robt | Petterie Joseph |
| Pown E | Pratts James |
| Pratt David O | Potter Henry F |
| Pratt Hon John | |
| Quail Wm R | Quail Mr R |
| Randolph Edw | 2 Reynolds Francis H |
| Bead Wm G | Ronalds Geo L |
| Reagle Henry M | Robertson Wm H |
| Reynald Philip | Renne Jarvis N |
| Reynald L S | 2 Read Jesse D |
| Reeves T | Rogers John S |
| Robbins David B | Rucker Oliver H |
| Rose Geo C | Ronalds Geo. L |
| Rockefeller Addison | Ross Albert |
| Ring J J | Rieves Mr T |
| Reid Alex | Robins David B |
| Rowle Edw W | 2 Richter Trantogt B |
| Rigg Edw A | Rutler A F |
| Sanborne John | Scott Wm R |
| Sickerson John | 2 Souder E H |
| Smith Walter G | Swift J R |
| Singbaty Wm | Snyder Dr Henry |
| Schepp Charles | Smith Wm H Hampton |
| Shibley B G | Sleeper Joseph K |
| Skinner M L | Summers J W |
| Sherlock P T | Sanford F G |
| Squires Wm K | Stan Raymond T |
| Sprout John W | Smith Stephen |
| Salmon Charles W | Stauford Wm |
| Storm Esq W B | Snyder W D |
| Spris Geo H | 2 Sherrin Hugh |
| Sockel George | |
| TenBrooke G | 3 Taylor James W |
| Thompson Henry | Taney L |
| Thrasher J M | Trucker Dr J O |
| Tracy Prescott | 2 Titus Gilbert |
| Trask William T | 3 Taylor Anselm Wm |
| Thompson Joseph | |
| Unfield Henry E | |
| Vaughan James | Vandyke Thomas J |
| Vandyke Capt C | |
| Wadsworth David | Wardell Lathan C |
| Wynnes A | Worthington Hen G |
| Wright Chas | Wilkes Col Geo |
| Willard Geo M | Wilkins Geo W |
| Wilkins Douglas G | 2 Willard Geo M |
| Waddell Hen Coventry | Williams Mr Jacob M |
| Wing A | Wilson Mr David |
| Wilson Capt | Wynns A |
| Wolf Barney | 3 Woodhouse Geo |
| Wilson John H | Willard Geo |
| White D C | Webber C W |
| Wing Dr A | Whitehead H L |
| Williamson W H Major | Williams John |
| Whelpley James D | 2 Wilson James B |
| Ward James M | Wilkins D G |
| Wiedeman & Beachor | Wilkins J B |
| Wood & Sons W S S | Wheeler Chas M |
| Wilkes Geo | Wood Margaret |
| Williams John | Waid Capt E C |
| Wilson David | Wilson David |
| Wilkins Douglas J | |
| Young Col Wm H | 2 Zobelio Mary C |

Spanish List

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|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Aranda Carlos | Armas Francisco do |
| Bertholin Sefior A | Baptiste Jean Mons |
| Carmen Juana | Conderido Glasito |
| Curbelo Claudio | Cordero Teodoro |
| Carpenato Francisco | Cordero Josinto |
| Canton Clemente | |
| Ferez Maximo | |
| Gallegos Jose L | Gamez Josi D |
| Galindo Sexton A | |
| Herrera Ubald | Hartado J M |
| Iaquin Domingo | |
| Martinez Jose Maria | MacDowall Robt |
| Marin Apolonio | Machade Pedro |
| Mongalo Bruno | Miloz Ana Señora |
| Montano Jose | |
| Riris & Co Victoriano | Rojas Copoforo |
| Solorzano Agaton Capt | Sondon V Sefior Via |
| Vandusen Tomas | Wallas Antouio |
| Zavalara Adriano | Zavallas Joaquin |
| Puech Louis A | |

List of Packages in Office of Wines & Co.

- H Graham—one hat, in box
Mr Chas Mullone—one carpet bag
John Bulger—one carpet bag
W F Eastman—one small box
Reeves—one box
D Manley—one box
Doc Whelpley—one trunk
(No mark) —one tin box medicine
S S Wood & Son—one trunk
A Taylor—one package
Thomas Cooper one package papers
Jos Fetterie—one box saws
D J Wilkins—one gun
Charles Luce—one small package

Notice.

Any person who can give us any information concerning JOHN W. KINCAIRD, who died in Granada on the 4th of May last, and the whereabouts of his burial, will confer a lasting favor upon his distressed friends.
Any information may be left at Wines & Co.

MAX. A. THOMAN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE
AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUOR
Together with
TEA, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON
AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STOCK.
Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent.
Granada, June 7, 1856.