

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. I.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1856.

NO. 39.

## El Nicaraguense

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

### Deserters.

REWARD of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named DESERTERS, from Company C, 1st Rifles.

1. Corporal H. J. Dalton—Aged 20 years, 5 9 inches high, black hair, blue eyes, fair complexion. Occupation—Doctor.

2. Nicholas Cusfield—Aged 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, auburn hair, hazel eyes, ruddy complexion. Occupation—Laborer.

3. H. Orillon—5 feet 9 inches high, brown hair, hazel eyes, dark complexion. Occupation—Laborer.

4. F. Soufflow—Aged 35 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark hazel eyes, dark complexion. Occupation—Laborer.

THOMAS DOLAN, Captain Company C, 1st Rifles, Managua, July 12, 1856.

### Notice.

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

All payments made up to the 1st July. ALEXANDER JONES, Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

### Dr. Augustus Post

DESS 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 low prices as can be obtained in the city.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.

Granada, June 7, 1856.

### MAX. A. THOMAS,

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

Capital street, in front of San Francisco Convent.

Granada, June 7, 1856.

### For Sale.

THE Hacienda "Sta. Clara," situated in the Valley of Malacatoy, thirty miles to the north of this city. The lands are extensive, watered by abundant rivers, and sufficient pasturage for six thousand head of cattle. The Hacienda has now eight hundred head of cattle besides Brazil or Lima dye-wood, and all kinds of lumber, which can easily be transported by the River of Tipitapa to the Lake.

For particulars of sale, apply to General MANUEL CARRASCOA, or to his agent, J. B. N. THOMAS, Lima street. Granada, 24th July, 1856.

## FOUNDERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

### PAY-ROLL

Of the Original Fifty-Eight, under Gen. Walker, from May 4th, 1855, to July 1st, 1856, Showing their Names, Date of Enlistment, Term of Service, Wages per month, Quarter-Master's Account, Pay due, with a few Remarks as to their Promotions, Deaths, and Discharges.

Names.	Date of Enlistment.	No. of months.	No. of days.	Rate per month.	Total amount.	Quarter-Master's Account.	Balance.	Remarks.
Gen. WM. WALKER,	May 4, 1855	7 10	160 00		\$733 33			Amount due to Dec. 14, 1855.
Gen. WM. WALKER, Commander in Chief,		6 16	500 00		\$266 66			" from Dec. 14, 1855, to July 1, 1856.
Col. C. C. Hornsby,	May 4, 1855	7 10	100 00		4000 00		\$4000 00	Amount due to Dec. 14, 1855.
Col. C. C. Hornsby,		28	100 00		733 33			(Colonel's pay from above date to Jan. 12, 1856:
Brig. Gen. C. C. Hornsby,		5 18	300 00		186 66			Brig. Generals pay from last date to July 1, 1856.
Col. A. Jones, Surgeon-General,	May 4, 1855	7 10	100 00		2600 00		2600 00	Amount due to Dec. 14, 1855.
Col. A. Jones, Paymaster General,		6 16	200 00		733 33			Colonel's pay from above date to July 1, 1856.
Captain J. B. Markham,	May 4, 1855	6 9	100 00		2044 00		2040 00	Amount due to date of Resignation Nov. 13, 1855.
Major J. B. Markham,		2 0	140 00		630 00			Recommissioned Major Feb. 9, 1856.
Lieut. Col. J. B. Markham,		27	175 00		308 00			Lieut. Col. pay from April 15, 1856, to May 12, 1856.
Col. J. B. Markham,		1 18	200 00		167 50			Colonel's pay from last date to July 1, 1856.
Lieut. Col. Kowen,	May 4, 1855	1 25	100 00		1415 50	\$320 37	1095 13	Killed at Rivas, June 29, 1856.
Capt. F. Anderson,	May 4, 1855	11 11	100 00		183 33			Amount due up to April 15, 1856.
Major F. Anderson,		27	140 00		1136 66			Major's pay from above date to May 12, 1856.
Lieut. Col. F. Anderson,		1 18	175 00		126 00			Lieut. Colonel's pay from last date to July 1, 1856.
Major Crocker,		1 25	100 00		154 66	107 00	1435 66	Killed at Rivas June 29, 1856.
Captain D. K. Bailey,	May 4, 1855	10 18	100 00		183 33			Amount due to date of resignation March 22, 1856.
" J. V. Hoof,	"	13 26	100 00		1060 00	160 30	899 70	Amount due.
" C. R. Coston,	"	13 26	100 00		1836 66	185 26	1190 80	Amount due.
" George Leonard,	"	13 26	100 00		1836 66	260 92	1125 74	Amount due.
" E. W. Lewis,	"	13 26	100 00		1836 66	189 82	1198 84	Amount due.
" C. Turnbull,	"	13 26	100 00		1836 66	36 41	1850 45	Amount due.
" J. McNab,	"					94 50		Resigned, no pay.
" J. DeBrisot,	"	7 26	100 00		756 66	168 65	618 01	Resigned, no pay.
" W. Merriman,	"	13 26	100 00		1836 66	140 62	1246 04	Trans'd to and comm'd ar. Capt. navy Jan. 1, '56
Captain P. Veeder,	May 4, 1855	5 7	100 00		523 33			Discharged Oct. 11, 1855.
Captain P. Veeder,	Mar. 25, '56	3 5	1 0 00		315 66			Re-entered and commissioned March 25, 1856.
Captain B. Williamson,	May 4, 1855	13 26	100 00		840 00	43 75	796 25	Died, June 30, 1856.
Lieut. G. Gast,	"	13 26	100 00		1836 66	31 00	1365 66	Amount due.
" Gardner,	"	13 26	100 00		1836 66	231 62	1125 14	Amount due.
" J. Munson,	"	7 26	100 00		1836 66	35 40	1851 26	Amount due.
" W. H. Mathews,	"	13 26	100 00		786 66	263 35	633 31	Resigned and paid Jan. 1, 1856.
" L. N. Webb,	"	13 26	100 00		1836 66	110 63	1276 03	Amount due.
" C. Stoll,	"	11 26	100 00		1836 66	341 65	1044 81	Amount due.
Lieut. J. W. Gay,	May 4, 1855	5 7	100 00		1123 33	33 12	1090 21	Killed at Rivas April 11, 1856.
Lieut. J. W. Gay,	Mar. 19, '56	28	70 00		523 33			Discharged Oct. 11, '55, and paid.
Private William Anderson,	May 4, 1855	5 7	100 00		53 66			Re-entered and commissioned Mar. 19, 1856.
" M. Burk,	"	5 7	100 00		577 00	30 00	547 00	Killed at Rivas, April 11, 1856.
" Beaman,	"	9 29	100 00		523 33	25 20	497 80	Discharged Oct. 11, 1855, and paid.
" Blanchi,	"	5 14	100 00		996 66	67 95	928 71	Discharged and paid March 3, 1856.
" C. Brogan,	"	14 10	100 00		846 66	49 25	797 41	Discharged Jan. 18, 1856.
" William Bailey,	"	13 11	100 00		1233 33	129 70	1103 63	Discharged May 14, 1856.
" C. Colmus,	"	13 11	100 00		1836 66	39 75	1296 10	Discharged June 15, 1856.
" T. Cowin,	"	1 25	1 0 00		183 33			Killed at Rivas June 29, 1856.
" J. H. Conely,	"	13 20	100 00		12 6 66	124 40	1143 26	Discharged May 24, 1856.
" Corban,	"	4 18	100 00		463 33	27 00	436 33	Died at San Juan del Sur, Sept. 20, 1855.
" F. Cole,	"	4 21	100 00		470 00	12 00	458 00	Died at San Juan del Sur, 8 pt. 25, 1855.
" Wm. Cole,	"	1 25	100 00		183 33			Killed at Rivas June 29, 1856.
" E. Easterbrook,	"	1 25	100 00		183 33			Killed at Rivas June 29, 1856.
" B. Fisher,	"	1 25	100 00		183 33			Killed at Rivas June 29, 1856.
" U. Fisher,	"	73 28	100 00		183 33	91 05		Deserter, no pay.
" J. Helmeth,	"	4 26	100 00		1366 66	119 42	1267 24	Discharged July 6, 1856.
" Jacobson,	"	4 26	100 00		486 66	6 50	478 16	Died at San Juan del Sur, Oct. 1, 1855.
" C. Jarrett,	"					50 62		Banished, no pay.
" T. Jordan,	"	4 11	100 00		436 66	139 00	297 66	Discharged and paid Sept. 15, 1856.
" S. Kennedy,	"	6 29	100 00		598 66	86 00	510 33	Discharged Nov. 3, 1855.
" H. Lyons,	"	13 26	100 00		1836 66	237 61	149 05	Amount due.
" E. B. Luther,	"	12 6	100 00		1226 66	82 22	1144 41	Discharged May 13, 1856.
" McIndoe,	"	9 6	1 0 00		920 00	93 15	824 85	Discharged and paid Feb. 10, 1856.
" W. E. Moody,	"	1 25	100 00		183 33			Killed at Rivas Jan. 29, 1855.
" J. Norris,	"	10 14	100 00		1046 36	232 17	814 49	Discharged March 16, 1856.
" J. Norris,	"	3 11	100 00		336 66			Discharged Aug. 15, 1855.
" J. Norris,	Feb. 6, 1856	1 24	100 00		44 93			Re-enlisted Feb. 6, 1856.
" C. Richardson,	April 1, '56	3 7	37 00		111 00	8 10	484 54	Promoted Drum Major 1st Rifle Bat. April 1, 1856.
" Wm. Steel,	May 4, 1855	3 24	100 00		380 00			Died at sea, Aug. 23, 1855.
" Wm. Sarsfield,	"	12 2	10 00		1206 66	56 27		Absent without leave, no pay.
" J. Small,	"	8 7	100 00		823 33	73 89	1133 77	Died in Granada, May 6, 1856.
" C. Snackelford,	"	3 26	100 00		366 66	163 20	660 13	Discharged and paid Jan. 11, 1856.
" J. Travilla,	"	13 24	100 00		1280 00			Discharged Sept. 1, 1855.
" Wm. Wilson,	"	1 25	100 00		183 33	65 92	1214 08	Discharged May 28, 1856.
" H. Wheeler,	"	3 11	100 00		336 66			Killed at Rivas, June 29, 1856.
								Discharged Aug. 13, 1856, died at Reatejo, Aug. '56.

ALEXANDER JONES, Pay Master General, N. A.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, GRANADA, July 17, 1856.

dust, and sitting their horses in a manner which showed they were all perfectly sober. So ended the amusements of a day.

To show you how the nights, or, at least, some of them, are passed, I enclose you a copy of a play-bill, by which you will see that we have lots of tragic and comic talent in Masaya. You had better not publish the names of the performers, as modesty is a prevailing disease here. Yours, MASAYA.

In accordance with the request of "Masaya" we reluctantly abstain from publishing the programme of some theatrical performances, which are to come off on April 10th. If we can arrange it we will come up next April to witness the fun. "Dr Browne's celebrated tragedy of Barbarossa, in five acts," and the "Toodles, in two acts," are not to be missed by persons so appreciative of theatricals as ourselves. Come, boys, don't put them off so long. Can't you lot us have them by Christmas? We "paws" for a reply.

[Original.]

TO THE WITHERED FLOWER.

GIFT OF S—

Frail emblem of youth's early morn,  
Thy passing sweetness I inhale—  
Thy dazzling beauty's almost gone,  
Thy glowing tints are turning pale.

Thou remind'st me of my love's first dream,  
When all was sparkling bright and gay,  
With not one speck to dim the beam,  
That brightened life through each short day.

Yet, soon, frail flower like thee, I found  
A blight—a chilling blight and sad—  
My prospects scattered to the ground,  
My hopes all crushed; my heart was dead.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.—The degree of refinement in a people can almost be told with accuracy by the extent to which they indulge in music. Music has, since the beginning, gone hand in hand with civilization, and its enjoyments are of a higher and purer character than any other pleasure. The love of music is confined to no class, and even the brute creation acknowledge its potency. In many countries, as in England, where wages are low, and the laboring class are obliged to toil from dark to dark for a subsistence, music is their only solace. Not long since the dignitaries of the Church of England requested the authorities to prevent the playing of music in the public squares on Sunday. This raised an immense excitement in London, and by latest dates we learn that several associations have been formed "for promoting Sunday music in the parks," and delegates from each of these associations waited on Lord Palmerston, and asked him to give an order for the bands to resume playing. Lord Palmerston declined to give orders, and stated that the Government found itself involved in a religious question in consequence of the bands playing. He had, therefore, acceded to the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury to stop the music, and could hold out no hope to the people of its being resumed. The deputations then asked if private bands would be permitted to play in the parks on Sundays. To this question Lord Palmerston could give no reply, but referred them to Sir George Grey. On the Sunday following crowds assembled in the various parks, and a private band performed in each. No attempt was made to stop them: by the police. As the crowds were too large to be addressed by any voice, a flag was hoisted as a signal for a show of hands in favor of continuing the agitation for Sunday recreation. The vote was almost unanimous, after which the people quietly dispersed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Lieut. S. H. Hearsey has been granted leave of absence from the duties of the army for sixty days.

People who think there's something in a name remark that the greatest English philosopher was Bacon, one of the finest Scotch poets, Hogg, and one of the pleasantest essayists, Lamb.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

REWARD of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named DESERTERS from Company B, 1st Rifles. 1. Sergeant Thomas Canniff—Aged 28 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, Auburn hair, blue eyes, dark complexion. Occupation—Laborer. 2. Private John Ruthe—Aged 19 years, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high, brown hair, blue eyes, ruddy complexion. Occupation—Laborer. G. W. M. LEANARD, Captain Company B, First Rifles. Masaya, July 30, 1856.

Obituary.

Died at Managua, on the 31st July, JOSEPH FERGOUSON, of Co. A, Ranger Battalion. Lexington (Kentucky) papers will please copy.

OFFICIAL.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Relations, Granada, July 21, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree: William Walker President of the Republic of Nicaragua, in virtue of his authority,

DECREES:

Art. 1. There shall be appointed for each of the Departments of the Republic a Judge of First Instance: whose duty it shall be to hear decide and finally determine all suits brought before him.

Art. 2. The Judges of First Instance shall have jurisdiction in all cases where one of the parties to the suit has possession of land in question; in all cases of admiralty or maritime jurisdiction; in all matters pertaining to the estates of deceased persons; in all criminal cases and generally in all cases beyond the jurisdiction of the alcaldes.

Art. 3. The Judges of First Instance shall have the power to issue and enforce all persons requisite for maintaining the jurisdiction hereby granted them.

Art. 4. They may appoint a clerk and marshal allowing them such fees as may be reasonable and proper.

Art. 5. They shall receive one hundred and fifty dollars per month for their services until otherwise ordered.

Art. 6. Published and communicated to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada, this 21st day of July, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of Relations and Government, Don Fermin Ferrer.

By superior order this is communicated to you, for your intelligence and proper action, in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgment. FERRER, Minister of State.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 49.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Adjutant-General's Office, GRANADA, March 6, 1856.

ALL applications for discharge from service must first receive the approval of the commander of the company, confirmed by the commander of the battalion before being submitted to this office for final action by the Commander-in-Chief.

By command of WILLIAM WALKER, General Commanding-in-Chief. PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant-General, N. A.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 182.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Adjutant-General's Office, GRANADA, July 30, 1856.

OFFICERS who have not received "Commissions" by reporting the fact to the Adjutant-General can obtain them.

By command of WILLIAM WALKER, General Commanding-in-Chief. PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant-General, N. A.

List of Letters

Remaining at the Post Office in Granada, July 28th, 1856.

- Adams H Q, Ames Henry, Aynle Maria, Astin Saml C, Ashbury Geo T, Aply Marsha I, Bolton James Clinton, Beebe George M, Blair Wm A, Bourke Martin, Bonnett Lewis T, Barker R D, Barnhouse Char C, Bruce Wm, Birney Francis, Botton James C, Boyle James Wm, Blackwell John, Brown Geo Remington, Boylo John C, Baldwin John, Breggazzo L, Barrett Wm H, Burchard Th, Brodrick Joel S, Blakeney Th J W, Butterfield Joseph, Baldwin Capt Th, Brown B F, Bushnell Capt Wm E, Breckenridge Col, Conaly Patrick, Coventry John, Campbell Absander, Cogley Dennes, Cheesman B F, Coulter Fred F Lieut, Cleveland Dr A A, Cutler Chas F, Crumney G W, Cunningham Joseph II, Colby Edwin H, Cristalar David, Casey Thomas, Cutler Chas T, Cuoley John W, Artolaney W, Alley Joseph H, Arrott Thos J, Allen C W, Atkins T G, Adams E W, Brenizer J S, Boll John Wm, Burford Richd S, Bonnett Lewis T, Bonners A D, Bell Capt Horace, Brennan John, Burford S R, Bonny P F, Blair Esq Wm, Brennan John, Burford S R, Baldwin John M Capt, Brennan John, Burchard Theodor, Bonny P F, Blando Joseph, Balsaly Samuel, Besson S, Bently John W, Beristain S D Macelean, Bulger John, Broadhead John, Duchanan John, Conklin R M, Corbett David, Claro John D, Cook Michael, Colby E H, Colman W M, Carventry John, Calahan C, Cook Henry C, Cady L W, Chopat Geo E, Catell Dr G K, Carlisle Geo, Coney Chas, Cromwell Oliver J, Canfield N A

- Canfield N A, Crane James H, Casoy Toomas, Cutler Chas T, Conklin Benjamin K, Cooper Thos, Cokill Danl, Coulter Fred F, Craig Thos B, Cheesman B F, Colton James, Connelly David, Dick James, Dickman H L Herrn, Derall Thomas C, Dorsey Saml P, Dickson Geo W, Duntun L P, Daly M J, Drummond John J, Dorsey Edw J, Dusenbury Alfred S, Duckworth John, Duffy Daniel, Dorsey Saml P, Dewar Geo, De Frewer John W, Dorsey E J, Dusenbury Alfred S, Davidson Gustavus, Dickerman H L Horn, Estrada Francisco & Agurno, Estelle Lieut Jennings, Emerick U J, Evans Isaac, Forbes David, Fitzgerald James, Farnum Capt J E, Ferrero Chas J, Felt Ira, Field G B Lieut, Fabens J W, French Col Parker H, Goodell Richard, Govan Cincinnati, Grillzer Joseph, Gardner J M, Green John B, Grizalba Juan, Gilmore Stephen, Grillier Joseph, Gronts William, Griffith Wm R, Geaner J C, Giles C W, Gleason P T, Gray P E, Goff Robt M, Girding John W, Hixon S C, Hewitt Henry J, Huston H C, Hunt Julius, Hall A I, Hart Lowery D, Hollonbeck J. E., Haynes Watson G Col, Hardy Capt. E. S., Holmes Wm R, Haley Geo H, Harrington Thomas, Hugbun Wm H, Hudgens Jackson, Hill Joseph C, Johnson Arthur, Joseph E Carson, Jones Lieut J R., Johnson Edward A, Kingsland E W, Kelleth R Col, Kowen J C Col, Kelly John A, Kenney Gen W, Kenell G L, Lauth Edward, Luckett E H, Lane Allen A, Limburg Jr, Luther Edwin Bird, Laule Henry, Lawrence Sam Wychoff, Layne Joseph II, Loring Lucius, Littlefield Joseph E, Lamoureux Geo A, Morris Jacob W, Myer G C, McMullen Jno A, Metcalf R L Dr, Mali Joseph R, Moore J N, Madison James, McGill J W, Mason Wm, McKay J H, Munro James, Marsh Hiram, McGuff Mortimer, Markham John B, Metcalf R L, McCloy Robt L, Muson Capt Wm, McIntyre D W, McCutchie David, McAlpine J W Major, May John W, McMurry Geo, McKeano Robt S, Miller Geo S, Moore Saml, McAlpine J W Major, Magnus Wm, Maron Wm Lieut, Mason Lieut Wm, Morris Henry, Martin Thos W, Corey Calib R, Col Wm H, Clark Albert, Coey Calob R, Carpenter Saml, Campbell John B, Caust Sam R, Cady I W, Condit Chas C, Cray Christopher, Castillo Ramon, Dickson Henry, Deval Thos C, Davidson C H W, Demarest Chas, Dubosy Henry, Davis Joseph, Dowling Chas, Dick James, Dubois Delmire, Du Brisot Julius, Dnnn Wm, Doland Thos Lieut, Demarest Chas, Dawley John R, Dickerson Henry, Dick James, Dowling Chas, Dishon John J, Eldridge James, Evans Doct Wm, Ewing Theodore T, Ellis Capt S Percy, Estrada Francis Ague-ro, Fisher Willard S, Franklin Stephen, Fellows Thomas S, Fisher Willard S, Field Green B, Fagon James, Finney John H, Goodell Richd, Gay James W, Goff Robt. M, Garvey James, Griffin John W, Griffith Wm R, Gay James W, Gurding J W, Goodall Richd, Goff Robt, Grimes Clarissa, Gates Captain, Gauffrean Gustav Dr, Grou Morris U, Gastinel Valcour, Huston H C, Honor William, Haynes W G, Huss Mrs, Hegney Jno A, Horton Joseph, Hocknell, Howcock Joseph M, Hancock Chas, Harris Robt P, Hoffman Levi B, Howard Thomas, Harty Casper T, Hutchings Wm T, Harens John, Jones J S, Irask Thos, Jennings Jacob M, Johnson W C Sergt, Kilminster Joseph, Kelsch John, Kinger Capt Chas W, Korner T S, Kelly John A, Kirtley Francis, Lowenthal Julius, Lockwood Edgar C, Le Clair Lewis, Luckell Frantelli, Littlefield Wm, Lockwood Edgar, Lindsey Matte, Luch John W J, Lawrence Col H, Lasho Saml II, Metydorff Mrs A, Mayer Joseph, Moore James, Mallory Chas H, Murphy Patrick, Monroe James, McCarty Wm, McGuigan John, Marks Washington St, Norris Henry, Mollery Dardano, McCutchin David, Mirns James R, McKay Jas H, Mason Wm, Maroney Rich H, McChasory Sam D, Martindale Mary J, Mayne Geo, Murphy Michael, Morris Henry, Minier Capt F P, Moller J R, Marrony R H, Mollery Dardano, McCutchin David, McCordell John Col, Nordman Chas, Nicholson M H, Norris Coo, Nicoll John, Neville Wm II, O'Grady Cornelius, Perrine Wm H, Polymino Mrs David, Perrin Trautman, Palacios Henriquez, Paxton Lieut O, Pittman A McKenzie, Peeler James H, Peitsey Cyrus, Patterson Lewis, Palmeter G B, Paredes Juan, Pearson John T, Quail Wm R, Ronalds Geo L, Reynard L S, Reeves T, Robbins David B, Rose George C, Reid Alexander, Ruiz J J, Rawle Ed W, Rigg Edwin A, Reynolds Francis H, Reynolds Geo L, Robertson Wm H, Rotler A F Col, Randolph Edward, Richter B Trangote, Summers J W, Sherlock J T, Swift J R Capt, Stan Raymond, Smith Stephen, Snyder W D, Sleeper Joseph K, Stevo Frederick E, Snyder Henry, Spies Geo H, Shipley B G, Shenock P T, Skinner M L, Squires Wm K, Sproud John W, Salmon Dr Chas, Storm W B, Sickerson John, Thorp Saml, Tucker Doct J C, Taney D, Thompson Joseph, Trask Wm F, Tracy Prescott, Thrasher J M, Venderwater John D, Vaughan James, Vanmellaert B, Wadsworth David, Waddell Hy Coventry, Wilkins Douglas G, Wilson David, Willard Geo M, Wyuna A, Wing Dr A, Wilkins Geo W, Worthingham Henry G, Wright Chas, Wilson Jas B, Wolf Barney, Wing A M D, Wood Miss Margaret, Wheeler Chas M, Whiting Jonathan, Wilkins J B Douglas, Williamson Maj W H, Young Col W H, Yaington Peter A, Yarrington Peter A, Zaphlager Doct, Zibelin Mary C, Maltravers Ernest, Miller Wm L, Morrison Capt A J, Morris James, Mooney John, Male Joseph R, Mirns James R, McKay James H, Mason Wm, Marony Rich'd H, McChasory Sam D, Martindale Mary J, Mayne Geo, Murphy Michael, Morris Henry, Minier Capt F P, Moller J R, Marrony R H, Norton Wm, Nicholson Wm C, Nicholson M H, Norris Julius Mrs, Norris Julius, Pollard Robt, Parsons Asa E, Pusacy Saml, Priest John Houbl, Putney David O, Powers E, Piko Robt, Potter Franklin H, Potter H Franklin, Payne B O, Petherin Joseph, Quintain M, Robbins David B, Rieves T, Rose Albert, Rucker Oliver H, Reigler Henry M, Reid Jese B, Randolph Edw, Rudler Col A F, Reynard L S, Raymond Capt, Rogan Jas W, Rapier John H, Reynard L S, Ryan John, Ruseo Wm B, Sogbarty Wm B, Smith Walter G, Seckel George, Sonder Edw H, Swift J R, Stanford Wm, Snyder Wm D, Shrove Joseph E, Snyder Thomas R, Seckel Rich, Shelton Lieut C A, Snyder J C, Scanlan M M, Showell John, Sanford Wm, Schlesinger Capt, Squires Wm R, Thompson Wm Henry, Taylor Anselm W, Ten Brook G, Tuers Jacob, Truelson Wm, Turnbull Chas J, Vandyke Thomas J, Vandyke Capt C, White Dock D C, Worhouse Geo, Wordell Luther C, Williams John, Ward James M, Waitehead H, Webber C W Major, Wynns A, Willard Geo, Williams J Merick, Williamson S M Lieut 2, Webster Chas W Mrs, Wynns A, Wayne Geo, Weiss Abraham, Willaret Geo M, Weeds B H, Weiss Charlotta E, Young W H Col, Yates J C

Spanish List

- Armas Francisco de, Baptista Jean, Canton Clemente, Carmen Juana, Cordero Jeddoro, Gamez José D, Galindo Sexto A, Hurtado Don J M, Martinez José Maria, Machado Pedro, Puech Louis A, Polorsano Agaton, Rojas Sr Capaforo, Vandusen Thomas, Zavalles Joaquin, Aranda Carlos, Bertholin Señor A, Carpeneto Francisco, Cordero Jeddoro, Gallagos José I, Jaquin Domingo, Montano José, McDowall Robt, Muñoz Ana, Polioro Louis, Ruiz & Co Victoriano, Wallas Antonio, Zabala Adrian, E. H. LAWS.

GRANADA, July 29, 1856.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, August 9.

## The Nicaraguan Navy!

### Capture of a Squadron of Bungoes!!

#### Señor Salizar and other Prisoners!!!

The events of the past week appear a convincing evidence that, a special Providence guides and directs the Americans in their efforts to restore peace, and secure tranquility to the natives of this beautiful but unhappy country. The fitting out of a vessel to cruise upon the Pacific, at this particular juncture, and the directing of the current of events so as to deliver into the hands of the Americans the man, who above all others, was the instigator of the late treasonable defection among those whose first duty it was to protect the State, and prove true in their allegiance to the people, points out as plainly a particular intervention of Providence in favor of the Americans, as did the pillar of fire by which the children of Israel were guided in their journeyings to the land of Promise.

That our readers may have a full understanding of the voyage, we here insert a condensed account copied by Commodore DeBriset, from his log book. The descriptions are so graphic, and there is such a freshness in the style as to make it difficult to improve.

MONDAY, July 27, 1856.—At 3 P.M. Schooner Granada, Lieut. Faysox, sailed from San Juan del Sur—being the first vessel that ever went to sea as an armed Government vessel—the commencement of the Nicaraguan navy.

The following are the names and rank of those on board:

J. DeBriset, Commodore,	
Cal. J. Faysox, 1st Lieutenant Commanding,	
Peter Swenson 2nd "	
James Van Slycke, 3d "	
H. T. Hewes, Carpenter, Geo. Smith, Seaman	
Thos. Hanson, Seaman, Dennis Keane, "	
Edwd. McCarty, " Wm. Anderson, "	
Wm. Sturch, " Dal. McGinnis, "	
Thos. Cicero, " Thos. R. Snyder, "	
Thos. Burdy, " Theodore Lane, "	
James Rags, " R. J. Dowmen, "	
Wm. Montgomery, " Magee, "	
Jos. Lowell, " "	

Making 21 in all on board—God speed.

TUESDAY, July 22, 1856.—Running down the coast towards Fonseca.

WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1856.—Opened the boxes of packed ammunition—found it unfit for use. Made 80 rounds for the guns—at 3 P.M. bore away for Tigre Island, about twelve miles distant.

THURSDAY, July 24, 1856.—Cruising in the Gulf. At 2 P.M., saw a number of small craft in shore to eastward—gave chase. At 3 P.M. a brig about 4 miles to windward, showing Chilean colors. At 4.30 captured the sloop Mana (French papers) no cargo or passengers. At 6 a heavy squall from South—double reefed the sails, and began to work off the shore.

FRIDAY, July 25.—At 5 A.M. made all sail and ran up the Gulf for a brig seen at anchor—proved to be the Gynoauc of San Francisco. From her we learned that the Brig Sarah, Capt. McFarlane, and Schooner Emeline of San F. were lying at Tigre Island; she also reported that, on the 22nd a Chilean Brig with eight Bungoes passed up to Temepesque with troops. At 6 P.M. anchored in three fathoms of water—men at quarters in each watch.

MONDAY, July 27, 1856.—At daylight saw a Bungo in shore, distant about five miles. Sent the boat with Lieut. Swenson and four men. At 7 A.M. sent a small canoe and three men with Lieut. Van Slycke, in chase of another Bungo about three miles distant. At 9 A.M. a breeze sprung up—got under weigh, picked up the canoe with a Bungo in possession. At 10, reached the boat with her prize. At 10-30, took another Bungo with

5 hogs	3 bags beans,
1 bag corn,	5 bbls plantains,
9 hides,	2 demijohns lard,
4 boxes soap.	

This being a large new Bungo, put her crew in the other; (destroyed her,) she had also some letters by which we learn that the Brig with the troops is called the Churu.

At 1 P.M. took another Bungo with

22 bags corn,	2 cerroons beans,
1 bale grass,	10 hides;

and also letters confirming the news of the Brig. At 3 P.M. blowing hard—close reefed and beat up to the anchorage; made Tigre Island, let go the large anchor and twenty-five fathoms of chain in three fathoms water.

MONDAY, July 28, 1856.—At 7 A.M. took a raft of cedar consisting of fifteen logs belonging to Messrs. Hoyt & Ames; let it go after taking the water they had. At 11 A.M. I took the boat and pulled for a launch about eight miles to the eastward. Chased her on shore, the crew escaping; took her alongside, put the 2nd Lieut. and three men in her with orders to chase to the N., I chasing in our own boat to the W. At 8-30 captured a launch with Sr. Salizar, as passenger, 6 cerroons of cocoa, 3 saddles and bridles, 1 sword, also some letters and papers, and \$319 in cash.

The weather looking bad, ran down to pick up

the 2nd Lieut. At 4 P.M. seeing the 2nd Lieut. nearing a large Bungo, sent Lieut. Swenson, and six men to his assistance—it proved to be the Ames, with men to look after the raft; brought her alongside and put all the prisoners on her, except Señor Salizar, as she was large and new. At 6, blowing a gale from E. SE. anchored in three and a half fathoms of water.

TUESDAY, July 28, 1856.—Beat out of the gulf bound for San Juan del Sur—crew cleaning and repairing sails.

WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1856.—Beat down the coast, the current very strong, setting to the N.; weather bad.

THURSDAY, July 31, 1856.—Blowing hard with a rough head sea. At 1 P.M. carried away the port after shroud. At 2 P.M. fore peak halyard block parted; refitted another, and set the sail; after part of the day moderate.

FRIDAY, August 1, 1856.—Moderate breezes; working down the coast to the S.; at sunset San Juan bore E. SE twelve miles distant; midnight calm, tide setting us to the southward.

SATURDAY, August 2, 1856.—At daylight San Juan bore N. by W. eight miles distant. Worked in and came to an anchor at 8 A.M.

The capture of Salizar was of but secondary importance when we consider the expose of the plans, the utter poverty and hopelessness of the rebels, the amount of information as well as the names of parties engaged in the treason, and implicated by their own signatures to letters now in the possession of Gen. Walker.

Among the many valuable documents found upon the person of Sr. Salizar, was a letter from the British Consul at Leon, to Florentine Souci at San Miguel, San Salvador. This is another evidence of the double dealing of British agents relative to the affairs of this country.

What, we would ask, in the name of philanthropy and our common humanity does Great Britain expect to gain by permitting her agents to encourage the half-civilized natives of this country to butcher each other; or by what species of sophistry does she expect to justify or excuse herself before the tribunal of christendom, for sending to one part of the world agents who stir up strife and cause the ignorant natives to outrage human nature, while she sends missionaries of peace with the bible in one hand, and flannel shirts in the other, that both the moral and physical condition of the heathen may be improved.

To those who do not understand the Red Flag—Christianity of England, we respectfully submit the following letter of Mr. Manning, her agent at Leon, of which we give a hurried translation:

LEON, July 24th, 1856,

DEAR FRIEND:—I am here, without knowing where to go, since Walker will not give us a passport to pass through Granada. I understand that that man is furious with me, attributing to me the change. It is certain that all his acts are rapid; and we have not passed here without great apprehensions that he will make an attack on Leon. He came as far as Managua, and all we know is, that he returned to Granada. If this man receives forces and money, I assure you that, in that case, it will not be so easy to drive him out of the State, for as the forces come from the other States in handfuls of men, nothing is accomplished; and the expenses and sacrifices are made in vain. I am much afflicted to think that, under these circumstances no more activity is used in so serious an affair. At the present there are 500 men from San Salvador, 500 from Guatemala, and 800 belonging to this place, and according to my judgment double that number is required. I am hurrying to provide in every possible manner for my departure, and if I can get on board one of the ships of war which is on the coast, I will take passage in it to San Juan, or to Panama.

In the politics of the country, I understand that the Democrats have gained much favor and strength. On this footing I go contented, since Estrada and his companions are ruined as having cut a ridiculous figure at Somobillo.

Powers have gone from here appointing Mr. Treasury, to represent Nicaragua, near United States of America, since Padre Viji has returned home. We do not know the motive of his return, for between this and Granada there is no communication. Altogether affairs are wretched in Nicaragua, and very distressing, and if I remain here much longer, I shall not have a shirt which I can put on. Already you can suppose how much I have suffered by these convulsions.

It is known that a certain Fabens, has sailed to Boston with the gold quartz, and that with one Mr. Heiss, he has bought the mines from Padre Sosa.

You need not be afraid but I will do all I can for your interest in this affair, with all earnestness; and you should write to Davis, in Boston, via Omoa, in this particular, inquiring whether the oro which Fabens & Heiss took, were from the mines of Bestaniere. I shall write myself to Zapata, in Laboca, on this same subject. The troops here are altogether naked. If you have any Manta drill that you can sell at 12 1/2 cents per yard, I will take ten bales. Don't forget my request in favor of my political son—Mr. George Bower—to have him appointed to represent San Salvador in Liverpool.

I am your obedient servant,  
T. MANNING.

Mr. FLORENTINE SOUCI, San Miguel, San Salvador.

Here we have a full expose of the condition

of the rebels. According to the statement of one well acquainted with their affairs, they have not half the men necessary for any effective movement, and live in a continual dread of Gen. Walker's army. The rebel troops are altogether naked, and it may also be presumed that, where such poverty exists, hunger and disease will shortly disseminate them faster, and as effectually as any army that could be brought against them. But the letter itself is so explicit as to require from us no elucidation.

It is somewhat unfortunate for Mr. Manning, and we pity him, that he should be drifting so rapidly into the condition of the Leonese soldiery as to have the prospect of being in a short time, shirtless. But the poor man's affliction is divided between his shirtlessness in prospective, and the lack of energy in the party in whose fortunes he seems so deeply interested. The anticipated loss of a few shirts has almost bewildered him, and he lives in great apprehension that General Walker may attack Leon, and perhaps take those as part of the plunder. Upon this point, however, we can assure him he may rest easy, as we believe the General's wardrobe is complete, and the soldiers of the Nicaragua army have lately had a full supply of linen.

Mr. Manning's letter may be construed as the expression of a mere private individual to a friend, but this will be done only, by persons interested in such a construction. His office of British Consul will be connected by the people of this country with every thing he says on questions relative to state policy; and thus by his embracing the views of a party, it is apt to appear as if the whole moral force of England were thrown in its favor. In this particular Mr. Manning has gone beyond the line of his duty, or else there is no weight to be attached to the words of Lord Clarendon, when he said in the House of Lords, that the British Government intended to allow the Central American question to solve itself. He has by his imprudence, forfeited the confidence of the legitimate government, and can therefore no longer claim the protection of the State.

### DESERTERS.

We last week made a few remarks upon the prospects of those who desert the American ranks, for the ranks of the enemy, and the justice of what we said is made apparent by the events which we chronicle in this issue. The number that has already left is scarcely worth a passing notice, and we would not again revert to the subject, were it not to commiserate the poor fellows whom we at one time recognized as countrymen, and who, relying upon the rotten promises of the Leonese rebels, deserted their posts for the sake of trifling temporary benefits. When they reach Leon, instead of the riches which they were no doubt, told existed there, they will find little else than a horde of semi-barbarians, half clad, and quarreling among themselves for the possession of the few catables they can with much difficulty obtain.

Read Manning's letter carefully, in another column, and learn the condition of things in Leon. But this falls far short of the actuality; for it cannot be supposed that a person of Manning's experience would show to an Ally, the worst condition of an affair in which he hoped to interest him. It is to be presumed, on the contrary, that he would exhibit things in their brightest colors in order to effect his purposes, which were to obtain both men and money to drive that audacious man out of the country.

Apart from the inhumanity of taking up arms against their brethren, Americans can not be guilty of a greater piece of folly than by selling their services at any price to those Leonese rebels. If they were successful they would entertain such a hatred for Americans, as would entirely cut them off from all places of honor, and trust; or perhaps, intoxicated with their good fortune they would murder every American when they were no longer in need of their services. As their declared object now is to exterminate the Americans in Central America, the presumption is that when there was no counterbalancing power to stop their excesses, the Americans who were in their power would hold no enviable position. As things stand however, the unfortunate men who were weak enough to be induced to put themselves in the power of their enemies can hope for no better life than that led by the savages amongst whom they have cast their lot. They must expect to suffer extreme privations; to be half clad, and only half fed, and with the brand of Cain upon their foreheads be hunted like wanderers, and vagabonds over the entire Continent.

### THE PROFESSION OF ARMS.

The profession of arms has been from the earliest times, in all ages and places, one of the most honorable of all the professions. In many countries it holds to this day the very first rank; and the higher the degree of civilization, the greater has been its advancement, and the greater the number engaged in it. From the crude beginnings it has gradually progressed until it has attained the dignity of a science. It is the science, for excellence, in which both the mind and body of men are exercised to their fullest capacity. In other professions either the mind or the body is over-worked and abused to the neglect of the other, thus developing a man, as it were, one-sidedly; but in the profession of arms every faculty of the mind, as well as every muscle and fiber in the body is exercised and developed to its fullest extent; and thus the following out of the profession may bring the mental and physical powers of man to their highest development.

Some of the most celebrated states of antiquity were of opinion that the profession of arms, only, was worthy the attention of free men, and left everything else to the care of slaves; and so high was the repute of the profession, that it was emblematic of Justice itself; hence, an appeal to arms was usually resorted to in the settlement of questions, whether social, religious or political.

In both ancient and modern times the highest offices and rewards which states can bestow have been conferred upon those who have excelled in the profession of arms; and deservedly so, as he who excels in this profession must not only have the most absolute power over himself, but must also possess, in no small degree, the faculties which enable him to govern and control others.

The mind of a man who makes arms a profession is led on into the deepest channels of thought. He is thus enabled to plan, and originate the broadest combinations, and executive abilities joined to the most unceasing energy and restless activity, are requisite for the carrying out of his conceptions.

The humblest individual engaged in a profession so noble and ennobling should feel a pride which ought to keep him above anything low or mean. A profession in which there are so many opportunities of displaying to their utmost all the talents given us by nature, should be studied assiduously by those anxious to leave a name and an example to posterity. It is scarcely possible that their labors can miss a proper reward. How much more manly and noble, how much more worthy the great end for which men are placed here, is a devotion to a profession which carries with it such honors; in all countries, than the mere idling away a life-time in the indulgence of the appetites. As there is no "royal road to knowledge," the path is as open to the humblest as to the greatest.

### Notice.

ALL persons having demands against, or indebted to, the Estate of J. A. RUGGLES, deceased, will call at the office of Wines & Co for settlement of the same.

Also, all persons having Goods of any description will call, prove property and take them away. By order, WM. K. ROGERS, Administrator.

### Deserters.

A REWARD of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named DESERTERS from Company C, 1st Rifles.

1. Corporal H. J. Dalton—Aged 20 years, 5 9 inches high, black hair, blue eyes, fair complexion. Occupation—Doctor.
2. Nicholas Canfield—Aged 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, auburn hair, hazel eyes, ruddy complexion. Occupation—Laborer.
3. H. Orillon—5 feet 9 inches high, brown hair, hazel eyes, dark complexion. Occupation—Laborer.
4. F. Soufflow—Aged 35 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hazel eyes, dark complexion. Occupation—Laborer.

THOMAS DOLAN, Captain Company C, First Rifles. Managua, July 12, 1856.

### Deserters.

A REWARD of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named DESERTERS from Company A, Rangers.

1. Private—Nash—Aged (about) 26 years, 6 feet 1 inch high, sandy hair and whiskers, the British coat of arms in India ink on his left arm, usually smiled when speaking, and weighed about 185 pounds.
2. Private Dickford—Aged about 24 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, auburn hair, had an anchor in India ink on left hand below the thumb, and weighed about 160 pounds.

L. NORVELL WALKER, Captain Company A, Rangers. Managua, N.A., August 8, 1856.

**CUBA.**  
**NIVEL.**

On Wednesday Nicaraguan service commencing the gallant victory gained by General the Spanish troops at Las Posas.

Col. Lainé applied to the General-in Chief on behalf of the thirty-two Cubans, to have the supper at his quarters, and requested the honor of his attendance. Said Col. Lainé,—

On the part of the Cubans, I invite you to attend this anniversary occasion; and at the same time I am commissioned to place at your disposal the services of the men in whose behalf I come. We are here to advocate and defend the principles of civilization and progress; and to you as their great head and leader, we appeal for countenance and support, on this occasion. The General accepted the invitation.

The battle of Las Posas (or the hills), was fought on the 18th of August, 1851, on the Island of Ouba, between 250 Cubans under Gen. Lopez, and 700 Spaniards under Gen. Enna. The battle was fought at great disadvantage by the Cubans, but, nevertheless, they gained a brilliant victory, routing the Spaniards from chosen and commanding positions with great loss. It was in remembrance of this victory that the anniversary supper of Wednesday night was given.

On the entrance of the General the Cubans were drawn up in line, with their banner in front. As the General walked past, the banner was drooped, and "Yankee Doodle" was performed by the band.

The table was arranged in General Walker's quarters. The invited guests filled the reception room and parlor at a very early hour, and after an interval of conversation and music, were invited to the supper table. The repast finished and the glasses filled, the President arose and proposed:

"The battle of Las Posas—it demonstrated that when they meet upon an open field, the Spaniards cannot withstand the Cubans." (Prolonged applause.)

By Charles Callahan Esq.—We have toasted the living, let us remember the dead. To the memory of Crittenden, Lopez, and the other brave whose blood has watered the soil of Cuba and consecrated it to the harvest of freedom.

Major Cayce, after prefacing that Nicaragua was the nucleus around which the patriot Cubans might rally, and that here they would find that sympathy and counsel which would interpose no obstacle, but rather lend assistance to the cause of progress everywhere, proposed—

"The health of our President and General." The wildest enthusiasm succeeded this sentiment, and not until the General arose to respond, could any voice have been heard. The President said he was well aware it was for no deed which had been done, that his name was received with such acclamation; but for what was to be done. And continued he, if the countenance and support of those men who have so far sustained me in my course shall continue to follow and uphold the revolution, what ever strength of mind or force of hand I possess, shall be devoted to the cause. Gentlemen, what has been done, it is to be hoped will lead to the furtherance of greater results; and confident in this, I appeal to the anniversary of this day in 1857.

Brig-Gen. Hornsby: "I drink to the success of our little Navy, and to the health of J. Calender Payson, the first and only man to swim ashore at Cardenas with a rope in his mouth."

Señor Arguerro proposed the Liberation of Cuba; for, said the speaker, it is surrounded by liberty, and must be free.

By Lieut-Col. Lainé: "The Hope of Cuba—Gen. Walker."

After this toast the President made a move to withdraw, but his attention was claimed by Brig-Gen. Hornsby, who proposed a toast to

"A woman, whose glorious heart and active mind will do more service to the cause of liberty than all our strength of muscle—to Mrs. Gan. Cazneau—to Cora Montgomery."

Thunders of applause succeeded, and the sentiment was drunk standing and in honor.

TRIP TO CHONTALES.—On the 23d of July a party of seventeen Americans, and twelve natives, left this city under Col. Byron Cole, for an exploration of the Department of Chontales. After an absence of nineteen days, the party returned on Saturday last, all in good health, and well pleased with the trip. We have the notes of the journey taken down by one of the officers of the party, which we shall probably lay before our readers next week.

gentleman and shown in the literary...—Cora Montgomery,) weeks here much to the... had the pleasure to meet... to their own satisfaction. We... they leave in the next steamer for New York, and we wish them a safe passage and a happy return. Such emigrants constitute the true society of a State. We learn that General C., is the bearer of despatches from the American Legation to the State Department.

"Good Bye.—Several of the officers of the various battalions called upon Major Dusenbury last Friday evening, before his departure for Massaya, to bid him good-bye and a happy residence in the post at which he was about to be stationed. Although the visit was probably not expected by him, he was too much the soldier to be taken unawares; presently his tables sparkled with glasses, and the report of the corks as they popped out of champagne bottles, served as an invitation for those present to help themselves. "Major Henry Dusenbury," was, of course, drank with all the honors, and "Mrs. Dusenbury and Little Harry"—the chip off the old block—were seated in full bumpers. After drinking "The President," and many other toasts to present and absent friends, the company, repeating their best wishes for their host retired, much pleased with the Major's style of entertainment.

**OFFICIAL.**  
**DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.**

**REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,**  
Ministry of Relations and Government,  
Granada, August 5, 1856.  
The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following:  
The place of Chief Clerk in the Department of Hacienda being vacant,  
**IT IS ORDERED,**  
1. Appointed Chief Clerk of the Department of Hacienda, Mr. Manuel Fleury.  
2. Communicated to whom it may concern.  
**WILLIAM WALKER.**  
By superior order this is communicated to you, for your intelligence and proper action.  
**FERRER, Minister of State.**

**REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,**  
Ministry of Relations and Government of the Supreme Government, Granada Aug. 1, 1856.  
To the Prefect of the Department of...  
The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following:  
**THE GOVERNMENT:**  
In view of the resignation of General Manuel Carrascosa as Minister of Hacienda and Public Credit, and in virtue of its authority  
**ORDERS:**  
1. That the Minister of Relations, Don Fermín Ferrer shall assume the Secretaryships of Hacienda, and Public Credit, which have been occupied by General Manuel Carrascosa.  
2. Communicated to whom it may concern.  
**WILLIAM WALKER.**  
Communicated to you for your intelligence and proper action awaiting the corresponding acknowledgement.  
**FERRER, Minister of State.**

**No. 28.**  
**REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,**  
Ministry of Relations and Government,  
Granada, August 7, 1856.  
To the Prefect of the Department of...  
The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate, through the Minister of Hacienda, the following decree:  
The President of the Republic of Nicaragua being desirous of suppressing the contraband trade, which is so frequently carried on to the very great detriment of the fiscal interests of the Republic,  
**DECREES:**

Article 1. Any person who shall manufacture any contraband articles or effects, or who shall traffic in the sale or purchase of said articles or effects, or shall assist in conducting them from one place to another, whether employed as seller or as conductor of the same; or who shall in any other way defraud the revenues of the State, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding six hundred dollars, or imprisonment for the term of six months.  
Art. 2. The obligation of all civil or military employes shall be to pursue and apprehend all contrabandists, and conduct them before the Judge of First Instance of the Department where the case is to be tried; the said Judge shall hear and decide the case, fixing the penalties established in Art. 1st.  
Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern.  
**W.M. WALKER.**  
Given in Granada, this seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

To the Minister of Hacienda, Don Fermín Ferrer: By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action, in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgement.  
**FERRER, Minister of State.**  
**No. 29.**  
**REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,**  
Ministry of Relations and Government,  
Granada, August 9, 1856.  
Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been

pleased to dictate the following decree:  
**W.M. WALKER,** President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants.  
In consequence of various questions which have arisen between Great Britain and the Republic of Nicaragua, relative to the Mosquito Territory, and wishing to establish friendship and harmony between the two nations,  
**DECREES:**  
Article 1. Appointed Minister Plenipotentiary for the Republic of Nicaragua at the Government of H. B. M., General Don Domingo de Goicouria.  
Art. 2. In virtue of which, extend the requisite diploma accrediting his representation.  
Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern.  
**W.M. WALKER.**  
Given in Granada, August 9, 1856.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action.  
Your obedient servant,  
**FERRER, Minister of State.**

**No. 30.**  
**REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,**  
Ministry of Relations and Government,  
Granada, August 12, 1856.  
To the Prefect of this Department:  
The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following:  
**THE GOVERNMENT:**

Wishing to facilitate the transaction of the business of the Legation of the Republic of Nicaragua in the United States,  
**ORDERS:**  
Article 1. Appointed Secretary of said Legation, Don Pedro Ygino Seiva.  
Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, August 12, 1856.  
**WILLIAM WALKER.**  
By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper effects in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgement.  
**FERRER, Minister of State.**

**Public Notice.**  
Inventory of property levied upon and subject to confiscation, by virtue of the decrees of the 22d April, 1856, and 16th July, 1856, by the undersigned Board of Commissioners.

**List of the Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Rivas.**

- Pital, belonging to Juan José Ruiz.
- Paraíso, do.
- Palmar, do.
- Palmar, do.
- 3 Orchards or small Haciendas, F. & E. Carazo.
- Hacienda, Indalecio Malesaño.
- Rosario, José Antonio Lopez.
- Candelaria, do.
- San Cayetano, Salvador Sacasa.
- In Postoci, Hacienda, Felipe Avilés.
- David, Bartolo Darce.
- Viejo, Clemente Santos.
- one half, Sapoa, of the family of Salgueras
- one half of the Hacienda, Felipe & Simforoza Saenz
- The Javio, The Cerdas.
- 3 Haciendas, José Abarco.
- San Francisco, J. Jesus Arguello.
- two-thirds of the Hacienda, R. Caracas.
- Pital, Francisco Guerra.
- Hacienda, Bionte Guerra.
- Sopiate, Francisco Ugarte.
- Hacienda, Don Patricio Rivas & Sons.

**List of Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Granada.**

- Las Mercedes belonging to the Chamorros.
- Agua Agral, do.
- Malaco, Fulgencio Vega.
- Nicacio, Nicacio Castillo.
- Mombacho, Fernando Sequiera.
- Domingo Vega, Luis Montiel.
- Vienticuatro, Narciso Espinosa.
- Chaguila, José María Estrada.

**Stock Ranches in the Department of Chontales and Segovia.**

- San Geronimo, the family of Fulgencio Vega.
- Jesus Maria, the Chamorros.
- Santa Rosa, do.
- San Cesar, Lino Cesar.
- one part of San Jose & Animas Salvador Sacasa.
- Quinchapa, Fernan. Sexueira.
- Guapinolapa, Luis Montiel.
- The Palacio, Antonio Barbereno.

**Stock Ranches in the Department of Rivas.**

- Santa Fe, the family of J. Manuel Malesaño.
- Jocote, E. Carazo.
- Cafetal, do.
- Depot, near San Juan del Sur, do.
- Depot, near Virgin Bay, do.
- Juan Davila, José Manuel Malesaño.
- Las Lajas, Rafael Paiz.
- San Marcos, Joaquin Bendaño.
- Do., José Antonio.
- La Cruz, José Antonio Lopez.
- San Francisco, Montenegro.
- Mercedes, Innocentes Guete.
- Cevadilla, Sandoño.
- Jesus Maria, Indigo catato, Juan Jose Ruiz.

**Dwelling Houses in the City of Rivas.**

- 2 Dwellings, José Abarca.
- Opposite the Parochial Church, Chopita Bustos.
- Large adobe, Juan Jose Ruiz.
- Do., Clemente Santos.
- Large corner Building, José Manuel Malesaño.
- Good size adobe, Francisco Guerra.
- The great Mart, partly burned, Francisco Guerra.
- Middling size, corner of the Plaza or square, Rafael Paiz.
- Middling size, adobe, Pablo Torres.

Warehouses of Lopez, Jose Antonio Lopez. Good size, corner of Plaza, Rafael Paiz. In rear of same, not complete, do. do. Good size, east corner of Plaza, Jose Alfaro.

**Dwelling Houses in the City of Granada.**

- Very large two story, adobe and brick, corner of the g cat square, Fulgencio Vega.
- Middling sized adobe, Antonio Barbereno.
- Large adobe, the Chamorros.
- Middling sized adobe, Jose Maria Estrada.
- Do. do., Nicacio Castillo.
- Large adobe, Lino Cesar.
- Do. do., Salvador Sacasa.
- Do. do., José Arguello Arce.
- Do. do., Luis Montiel.
- Do. do., Narciso Espinosa.
- Do., Luciano, Luciano Vega.
- Do., large, Maria Luisa Horam.
- Do. do., Jose Uban.
- Do. do., Ventura Ganez.
- Do. do., Guadalupe Morales.
- 2 large adobe Dwellings, Rosario Vivas.
- Large corner of the small square, Juan Bermudas.
- Large corner, Indalecio Malesaño.
- Large adobe, María Benquechea.
- Do. do., Ponciano Corrales.
- Two Dwellings, Pilar Marenco.
- Corner of the square, Fermín Arana.
- Large adobe, José Antonio Lacayo.
- Do. do., Fernando Guzman.
- dwelling of Mateo Espinosa.
- " " Bernabe Rosales.
- " " Braulio Uban.

one part of a house in Managua, of J. Braulio Uban.

**Haciendas of cacao in the jurisdiction of Nandaimé.**

- Hacienda of Fermín Arana.
- San Antonio Vincente, Joaquin and Pedro Cuadra.
- Hacienda of Mateo Espinosa.
- In Malaco, of José Braulio Uban.
- In the Remates, near Panaloya, of Felipe Cabezas.
- Stock Ranches in Chontales.**
- San Nicolas, of Felipe Alfaro.
- Hacienda of José Antonio Lacayo.
- Merced, of Leandro Selaya.
- A certain part of San Jose, las Canas, Bionte, Joaquin, and Pedro Cuadra.
- Merced, in Tipitapa, of Leandro Selaya.
- San Jacinto, of Miguel Bolanos and brothers.
- One half of San Roque, of Agustín Avilés.
- Quebrada Honda, Dolores Lajarza.
- San Blas, of Domingo Jarquin.
- Corpus, of Pro. Garcia.
- In Acopyapa, of Miguel Gutierrez.
- " " of Timoteo Lacayo.

All persons having claims on the property included in the inventory of this publication, are hereby notified to present themselves with the necessary proofs, to the undersigned Board of Commissioners, at their office in Granada, at the house called "Oriente," within forty days of the date of this publication, and show cause, if any they have, why said property shall not be sold for and on account of the Republic of Nicaragua. Granada, August 9, 1856.

**W. K. ROGERS,**  
**J. H. MARSHALL,**  
**J. L. RICHMOND,**  
Commissioners.

**JOHN MYLARD Marshall,**  
**DOMINGO SELVA Clerk.**

**Notice of Dissolution**  
OF THE

**Partnership of Wiedeman & Beschor,**  
In the City of Granada, Republic of Nicaragua.

A PETITION having been filed by George Ph. Beschor, before the honorable Thomas Basy, Judge of First Instance for the Oriental Department of the Republic of Nicaragua, for a dissolution of the partnership between Wiedeman and Beschor, merchants in the city of Granada, and Republic aforesaid, a decree was issued in compliance with the said petition, dissolving the aforesaid partnership, on and from the fourth day of August, 1856.

The aforesaid George Ph Beschor only has power to settle the accounts of the firm aforesaid, the said Wiedeman having relinquished all claim, title or demand to any of the stock on hand and the debts due the concern.

Given under my hand, this fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1856.

**C. O. VENABLE,**  
Clerk of Court of First Instance.

**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.—O. K. Garrison & Co. New York—Chas. Morgan & Co. Granada, April 12th, 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.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 6.

## ARMY REGISTER.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

**GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.**—A general court martial has been in session during the week, investigating such offences as might be brought before it. The following officers constituted the court: Brig. Gen. Fry, Col. M. B. Skerret, Major J. C. O'Neal, and Second Lieut. W. H. Mathews. Adjutant Dan. Lathrop acted as Recorder.

**INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES.**—Company C. First Light Infantry, has been merged into Company D, with Captain James C. Jamieson, commanding.

**CHANGE OF LETTER.**—The letter of Capt. Williamson's company is changed from C to E; and that of Captain O'Keefe's company from E to D.

**AID-DE-CAMP TO THE GENERAL.**—Captain Frank Mahon has been transferred from the Commissary Department to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

## MEXICO AND SPAIN—DUTY OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

The combination between the northern States against Nicaragua has failed. For some reason unknown to the public, the actuality of war no longer exists on our northern frontier. Leon is at present open to the occupation of the forces of the Republic; and if the Commander-in-Chief does not garrison that place, it is because there exists no necessity that he should send a battalion away before the soldiers are paid off. At present the Pay-Master General is busily engaged in making payments as fast as the pay rolls can be made out; but the unsettled condition of the country, the rapid transition of affairs, the many accounts that naturally accrue in time of war, have all conspired to retard that settlement which the commander is so anxious should be made with the army.

The failure of the combination in the North, was a political necessity, forced upon Honduras, Guatemala and San Salvador, not more by the open discontent of the people than by the fear, now freely expressed, that Spain will make an attempt to subjugate Mexico; and ultimately the whole of her American possessions. An agent from Guatemala had cultivated the sympathies of Mexico against Gen. Walker. About this time the treason of Rivas occurred, and he had been granted permission to recruit forces in that State to serve against this Republic. But on the receipt of certain news from Europe that Spain seriously contemplated a war with Mexico, President Alvaraz revoked the authority to enlist soldiers in that State, and until a full explanation was offered, it was thought a war would arise between Mexico and Guatemala. But the matter was explained, and as a matter of course, Guatemala felt equally interested as Mexico, that every possible energy should be left with Alvaraz to repel Spanish aggression on Mexico. These facts have nothing to do with us other than to originate a matter between Nicaragua and Mexico, which must be settled before the State can entertain anything but coolness towards that Republic.

If it is impossible to conjecture how much truth may be attached to the reported intentions of the Spanish government. Whatever these intentions were, previous to the existing revolution at home, just now Spain is so fraught with internal convulsions that no apprehension need be entertained on this side the Atlantic of an attack from her now too busily occupied soldiery. For the future, however, when her government may become stable from an alliance with the house of Bonaparte;—when French force shall be added to her obstinacy, it is impossible to determine what action she may take to realize her long cherished hope of renewed sovereignty over her former colonies, in America. The knowledge of these hopes, and a long acquaintance with the headlong persistency of the Spanish race, creates a reasonable fear in the Mexican Republic that it will not be long before Spanish guns will come face to face with the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. The possibility, too, that France may afford secret assistance, creates the greater danger and the more urgent necessity for defensive preparation.

The same cause which should create apprehension in Mexico, ought not to be alien to Nicaragua. If Spain desires to re-establish her sovereignty over one portion of her former dependencies in this quarter, why should not her ambition covet the whole of them? If she attempts and succeeds in subjugating Mexico, would she not

Central America, for the same end? The lust for power does not cease when dominion is attained; but experience proves that success only aggravates the desire. Spain has no intention to limit her conquest to Mexico, but she will carry her arms to the extreme point of South America, if successful resistance is not made.

It then devolves upon Nicaragua to determine her line of conduct. If the conflict must be forced upon us—if we are really in danger of European domination—does it not stand us in hand to concert with other States, what is best to be done to avert the horrors that may result from the victorious re-establishment of Spanish dominion on this Isthmus? As the leading nation of Central America, as the representative of freedom, as the exemplar of adjoining States, it is the duty of Nicaragua to interpose her power between Spain and the conquest of Mexico. It is our duty to make war upon Nicaragua, or in other words, assist in defending the freedom of Spanish America; and to do this successfully, we should counsel a burial of all differences and a united effort to repel assault. As one stick may be easily broken when separated from the bundle, so one State, unassisted by its confederates, will fall an easy victim to the power of Spain; and having this union in view, we should not exult that the Northern league has failed; but rather look upon it as an interposition of Providence, guiding all the States to a reunion, under one firm and inflexible head, in opposition to anything like interposition from Europe.

## BATTLE OF VIRGIN.

On the 3d of September, 1855, Gen. William Walker, with forty-five riflemen, a surgeon, and some few native troops, was attacked in Virgin Bay, by five hundred and forty of the best native troops in Central America, under the command of Gen. Guardiola. The fight lasted about two hours, and resulted in the entire and complete rout of the attacking party. Of Guardiola's forces eighty-six were killed on the spot, several wounded who were brought in after the fight, and only ninety-seven got back to the town of Rivas, without arms, and of whom, thirty afterwards died of their wounds. At a minimum three hundred must have been killed, and died in the wood; and at Rivas, of wounds, received in the fight. Gen. Walker had none of his force killed, and but nine wounded, all of whom recovered. Of the nine two were riflemen, and seven natives.

The 3d of September, 1856, being the anniversary of this victory, all of the boys who were at the battle, determined to saddle up, and request the General to ride out with them, thinking it the most sober and pleasant method of showing their regard for their much beloved commander. Unfortunately, they were too late, for upon repairing to the General's quarters, they found that he had already gone to ride. It was a great disappointment to them, but they took a gallop to the lake, and on their return, stopped at the sign of the barrel and demijohn, by invitation of Col. Jones, and toasted "The Battle of Virgin Bay and those who were engaged in it." They then rode around the city, by the Church of the Altaba, and back to the Plaza, when by invitation of Col. Anderson, they repaired to the Walker House, and again toasted the event of the 3d of September, 1855. Afterwards, by invitation of Col. Jones, they brought up at his residence, where seated around his table with plenty of brandy, water and cigars, many incidents connected with the campaign were related, many amusing anecdotes told, and a good time had generally up to ten o'clock, P. M., when they dispersed each to their respective quarters.

We give the names of the gentlemen in town on Wednesday, who were present at the fight of Virgin.

Col. A. Jones,	Capt. D. R. Bailey,
Capt. J. V. Hoof,	Capt. Geo. M. Leonard,
Lieut. R. Gardner,	James Small,
John Moore,	Col. John Markham,
Wm. E. Moody,	Samuel Kennedy,
Lieut. Wm. Matthews,	Wm. Anderson,
Charles Fisher.	

**DESERVED COMPLIMENT.**—The Masaya Herald says that Mrs. Dusenbury, wife of Major Dusenbury, now in command at Masaya, was the first American lady that ever ascended to the summit of the volcano of Masaya. We believe Mrs. Dusenbury was not only the first American lady that ever ascended this volcano, but that she was the first lady that ever broke the monotony of Masaya life by becoming a resident in its midst.

**ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER.**—The San Carlos, Captain Erickson, arrived at this port on Monday last, from Virgin Bay, bringing up several passengers and considerable freight.

## CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

In the course of a week or two we shall publish a description of many of the valuable estates in the Department of Rivas, now advertised in El Nicaraguense as subject to confiscation. Our especial correspondent is at present engaged in a visit to that Department; and being a gentleman of much discernment and acquaintance with correspondence, we may promise a faithful and reliable account of the property liable to sale. He will report upon the situation and capacities of the haciendas, their present growth and the crops they might produce if owned and directed by experienced farmers. Embraced in the list will be found ranches growing cacao, indigo, sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, corn, bananas and plantains. Besides these staple articles of production, on these ranches may be found many fruits and vegetables too numerous to mention. The present condition of these estates is such that a practical man might at once take hold, and with the first year realize an abundant yield; not such a crop, however, as he might produce in the second and third years, with the superior machinery and education of American invention and intellect. The manner of growing corn in this state is to make a small round hole in the ground, in which the grain is deposited. It is then left to grow as best it can, without any assistance except one or two weeding. As a matter of course nature will not do everything, and the result is, a growth of stalk from three to five feet high, bearing nothing but small "nubbins," to use a farmer's term. We appeal to the agriculturists, if, when such is the case, he might not expect with proper sub-soil ploughing and judicious hoeing and hilling, an ear of corn equal in every respect to the Indiana or western product. So it is with every other species of planting; and even with this indifferent training, the sugar-cane of this State challenges a comparison with that of Louisiana or Texas. The stalk is usually an inch and a half and two inches in thickness, growing to the height of eight and ten feet, closely jointed and very juicy. The stubble is never superseded, but is allowed to grow on for a generation. At such a disadvantage, and with hardly an apology for mills, the sugar of Nicaragua is almost equal on its first boiling, to the best crystallized sugar sold in New Orleans. The grain is pure and clear, and we have seen specimens perfectly transparent, which were never subjected to any regular process of crystallization. A gentleman from Mississippi, who has lived in Leon, also informs us that the sugar used in that section of the State is not only equal in every respect to the best Louisiana table sugar, but that it is sold cheaper. Not only does the country present an aspect most favorable to the agriculturist in all the above respects, but it is undeniably one of the best grape-growing states in the world. The priests inform us that many years ago the grape was cultivated to considerable extent, and wine produced superior even to the celebrated Catalonia brand. The Spanish government, however, in a jealous mood, ordered all the vines to be cut up and the manufacture of wine to be suspended. After the revolution of independence the country became involved in such a state of anarchy and consequent uncertainty, that no efforts were made to re-commence the cultivation of grape; and a look at the wasted ranches and decayed buildings that mark the State's gradual decline, will at once convince the most skeptical that this is the only reason why there are no vineyards in Nicaragua at present. At every point the signs of decay are manifested, and even the wealthiest haciendas are not free from the reproach. No improvements appear to have been made within the last fifteen or twenty years, except such as were absolutely necessary; and at every footstep exists the sign of a former wealth and population not now known to the State.

The Board of Commissioners to determine on the right of the Government to confiscate the property advertised, is at present in session in this city. Many places have been taken possession of by the officers of the Board, which will probably be given back, as the owners will be able to prove that they were not compromised in any treason against the Republic. But as a matter of justice to the State, and that a lesson may be taught the disaffected, which will be warning to others both here and elsewhere, it is highly proper, in our opinion, that the Board should proceed with closeness and rigor in its investigations. We have to deal with men who are in reality enemies to the State, and who would take the first favorable occasion to declare for continued revolution. Any scheme they could devise, regardless of its honor or its consequences, would be quickly adopted, not only against the Government, but against unprotected women and children. That considerations of humanity should be extended towards such

people is not only unreasonable, but it would be a license to them hereafter. They will not recognize its generosity, but attribute it to some base motive, and in their privacy the Government would be derided as a dupe. We have no fear that the Commission will waver from its important and essential duties; but we have thrown out these general observations as experiences gained from history and every day life.

The Board has already investigated the first case, and its ruling affords a guarantee of its future conduct. In the matter of Bendano, owner of an estate in the department of Rivas, who is accused of leaving the State contrary to the law, although he proved, just as might have been expected, whatever the Board prescribed that he should prove, still as he did not present the original title papers, the case was set back and he was ordered to bring forward the necessary documents, legally attested by the proper authorities, or his estate be confiscated.

This is the only safe rule, that where it is at all possible, the Court should insist upon having written instruments instead of oral testimony, on all matters pertaining to titles to real estate. It is then impossible, except by forgery, to defraud the Government.

## DINNER TO SOULÉ.

On Saturday the 30th inst., a dinner was given by Captain Frazer, of the Nicaraguan Army, in compliment to the Hon. Pierre Soulé, who was about to depart for his home in the United States. There were about twenty persons present, among whom were Brigadier General Fry, N. A.; Col. Wheeler, American Minister; Hon. Pierre Soulé; Ph. R. Thompson, Adjutant General, N. A.; Col. Thos. E. Fisher, Quartermaster General, N. A.; Major Osane, Acting Postmaster General; Col. Mark B. Skerret, F. R.; Col. Jones, Paymaster General, N. A.; Mr. John Tabor of El Nicaraguense; Mr. Charles Callahan, of the Customs Department, and in fine, all the departments of the civil and military government were represented. The dinner was got up in a very excellent manner, and included some of the rarest vegetable productions, as well as the choicest viands, and very good wines.

Brigadier General Fry presided, supported on his right by the Hon. Pierre Soulé, and on his left by the United-States Minister.

After the more substantial part of the entertainment had been disposed of, toasts to the President of the Republic, the Hon. Pierre Soulé, the American Minister, the giver of the entertainment, the heads of the various Departments of the Government, and many of the gentlemen present were proposed, drunk, and responded to with much gusto.

General Fry presided with his usual grace; Soulé displayed such eloquence upon Nicaraguan affairs as plainly showed the interest he took in them, and Col. Wheeler was, as usual, brilliant, and witty. It would be useless to endeavour to describe Captain Frazer's style, we shall not therefore, attempt it. It is sufficient to say that he performed the part of "nine host," with *éclat* to himself; and to the satisfaction of his guests.

The company separated at seven o'clock to attend at the President's Levee.

**DEPARTURE.**—The steamer San Carlos left this port on Tuesday last, for the San Juan river, with the intention of connecting with the New Orleans steamer.

The Hon. Pierre Soulé took his departure on the San Carlos, and was attended to the beach by a large number of friends. In company with Mr. Soulé, Col. Fisher, Col. Muncosas, and Lieut. G. W. Gist took their departure for the United States.

**NOTICE TO OWNERS OF LAKE VESSELS.**—Attention is directed to the notice of Charles Callahan, in another column, advertising all persons navigating the Lake of Nicaragua, and the river San Juan, that hereafter they must take out licenses for their vessels before they can engage in trading on the aforesaid waters.

**PERSONAL.**—Col. John B. Markham, lately in command of the Meridional Department, arrived in town on Monday, by the San Carlos, and is still in the city. Lt. Col. A. Rudlor, in command at Castillo, also came up a passenger, but left next day on the return trip of the boat.

**CHANGE OF HEAD QUARTERS.**—Brig. General Hornaby in command of the Meridional Department, has removed his head quarters from San Juan del Sur to Rivas.

**GONE TO SAN CARLOS.**—Capt. Frank Thompson has been ordered to San Carlos, with Company F, First Light Infantry. He left on the steamer on Monday.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 13.

## ARMY REGISTER.

### Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

G. A. Hawley, appointed Second Lieutenant, and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.  
 Second Lieutenant George Forrester, promoted First Lieutenant of Artillery.  
 John C. Crowell, appointed Second Lieutenant of Artillery.

### RESIGNATIONS.

First Lieutenant, E. Hewlett, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, has resigned his position.

### TWO IMPORTANT DECREES.

In the last *El Nicaraguense* we published a decree of the Supreme Executive power, creating a certain penalty of labor for idleness, or in the more expressive language of the law, for vagrancy. Any person who shall be fifteen days without employment, having no visible means of support, is liable to arrest, and being brought before the Prefect, Sub-Prefect, Governor of Police or Alcalde, may be sentenced to hard labor upon the public works for six months.

In another column of to-day's paper, will be found a decree for the enforcement of all contracts for labor; as if a laborer shall contract to work for a longer period than six months, and shall fail to abide by his engagement, the Judge of First Instance, Prefect, Sub-prefect, Agricultural Judge or local Alcalde may sentence him to forced labor on the public works for the unexpired term of his service. And any person who shall contract work and fail, shall be liable to not less than one nor more than six months forced labor on the public improvements.

It is evident from these two important decrees, that the Government intends to do away with the mischievous spirit of idleness which seems to affect the native portion of this population. It is probable one-third of the men in Nicaragua will fall under the effects of the vagrant act; and another large proportion will find themselves subject to the second. The local authorities need only overhaul the many hammocks hung up so invitingly in all the houses of the State, to find sufficient employment in the way of collecting vagrants; and an employer who desires laborers, has only to make a contract with the first native hombre he meets, to ensure at least one hand for the Government improvements. Idleness and bad-faith go together; and if an application for laborers is not directly refused, it is only answered affirmatively but to be broken. There is neither industry nor conscience; and many are of opinion that these two wants are supplied by a characteristic more alarming still, malice. It is said experience upholds the assertion, that the lazy loafers about the houses and aguardiente shops will promise to work with no other expectation than to disappoint. We know this to be the case in many instances where Americans have sought workmen; for the laborer—if so dignified a name can be furnished to such liars on industry—have afterwards joked at their successful deceit. Many important works would now be in course of erection, if hands could be employed; and we have the satisfaction of knowing that under these decrees, some kind of show will be made towards collecting the necessary force to go on with building up the country. If men will not work for themselves or others, they will have to work for Government; and a few years experience in this latter line will probably cure the most obstinate case of idleness or deceitfulness.

### FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC.

By a decree published in another column the Flag of the Republic is changed very materially. It now consists of two blue stripes with a white stripe between them, the latter twice as wide as the former. In the middle of the white stripe is to be a red star with five points. We are thus rid of the captive device which has hitherto so appropriately represented the State.

**STREET OPENED.**—The main street leading down from the plaza to the lake has been thoroughly opened within the last week, and the improvement is decidedly to the advantage of the view from the city, or the travel to the beach.

**DEPUTY MARSHAL.**—Mr. Joseph Griffin has been appointed as Deputy by Marshal Stone, of the Court of First Instance.

### MERITED RETRIBUTION.

About two weeks since, information was received here that Turley and his gang of robbers had been cut to pieces in the mountains of Chontales by a party of Indians, but the news came in such an indirect way, and was altogether so unlikely to have occurred in the manner stated, that we did not publish it or even allude to it. On Wednesday last, however, a person arrived from the hacienda of Hato Grande, near Julgalpa, belonging to Don Fernan Ferrer, which is now occupied by a marauding party of Chamorristas, and he confirmed the previous story in all its particulars, having learned them from the men there. But before relating the tale, we will, for the benefit of those of our readers who may not be posted, state who and what Turley and his men really were.

Capt Turley arrived here from New Orleans at the head of a party of twenty-four men, and stated that he had left his second lieutenant and a larger body of men in New Orleans awaiting transportation, who would be on by the next steamer. Turley himself had an apparently frank and candid manner, which prepossessed every one in his favor. He was confirmed in his appointment, and his company was assigned to the Rangers and ordered to be mounted. He represented that most of his men had been recruited in Texas, were admirable horsemen, and from having participated in the border wars of that State, both with Mexicans and Indians, peculiarly fitted for the kind of service for which the Rangers were destined. This may have been partly true, but there was no opportunity for the few old Texas Rangers here to ascertain the truth of the matter, as Turley's company only remained here a few days, when they were ordered to Managua, where three companies of the 1st Rifles were stationed, under command of Capt. Dolan. They were all armed with Sharp's carbines and revolvers, and were soon well mounted, when they were employed in scouting about the neighborhood, by which means they obtained a pretty good knowledge of the surrounding country.

A little more than a week after their arrival they were ordered by Captain Dolan to proceed to Tiptapa, and ascertain the truth of a report that a large body of the enemy had been seen in that vicinity, and at all events not to be absent more than twenty-four hours. They started accordingly, but in pursuance of what was afterwards ascertained to be a regularly concocted plan, instead of going to Tiptapa they made a detour of about four miles and struck the road to Chontales. Accompanying them was John J. Rivers, a young man who had recently been promoted from the ranks to the second Lieutenantcy of Capt. Dolan's company, and was, at the time of his desertion, actually in command of the company.

At first it was not believed that Turley and his command had really deserted. That three officers and twenty-two men, all Americans, could have violated their plighted faith, deserted their countrymen and abandoned their standard, to join a barbarous and miserable faction who were living by plundering their own countrymen, was something too astounding and unnatural to be believed; but as time passed on, their continued absence and various circumstances which came to light unwillingly forced the conviction upon the minds of all, that it was indeed too true, and from that moment the name of Turley or any of his confederates became a bye-word and a scorn among all honorable men.

The general opinion of course was that the deserters would make their way to Leon and join the factionists there, but a few deemed it more probable that they had gone on a robbing expedition among the rich haciendas of Chontales, and would endeavor to make their way to the Atlantic coast, either at Blowfields or San Juan del Norte. The latter were singularly correct, for the first news that was received here was that Turley and his band had robbed several haciendas in Chontales, at one of which they were beaten off, after considerable of a fight. It did not appear that they had joined any of the flying bands of Chamorristas in that region; but, like the sons of Ishmael, their hands seemed to be against every man and every man's hand against them. While Col. Cole and his little party were going through Chontales, he ascertained from a friendly native that Turley and his party were in the vicinity, and had laid an ambush for him, which he was thus enabled to avoid.

The next intelligence of Turley and his gang was the report we previously mentioned that they had all been murdered, and this has now been confirmed in such a manner as to leave no doubt of its truth. We give the particulars as we heard them:—They had gone into the mining district of

Chontales, where they resorted they had been sent by General Walker, and on the strength of this they robbed the miners of everything they wanted. At length a physician who was in the mines, of what nativity we did not hear, called the miners together and informed them that he knew General Walker, and was satisfied that he had not sent these men to plunder them, and counselled them to assemble and drive the marauders from the country.

The miners did assemble to the number of over two hundred, armed with machetas, picks, and other rude arms. They started in pursuit of Turley and his band and soon came up with them. The latter saw they were outnumbered, and demanded a parley, and after the interchange of several flags of truce, the following terms of capitulation were entered into. Turley's party were to give up all their arms, when they were to be furnished with guides who would take them to the Mico or Blowfields river; which they bound themselves to descend and leave the country.

It is conjectured that Turley's party must have been out of ammunition, otherwise they would not have agreed to give up their arms; but at all events they did so, and as the Indians got possession of them, a proposition was made to kill all the robbers. This was agreed to by a large party of the miners, while others were in favor of keeping the treaty. A division was finally made, and it was found that the killing party were largely in the majority, whereupon the latter set upon Turley's gang with their machetas and other weapons and killed all but two, who made their escape but were subsequently captured and are now prisoners in Acoyapa.

Thus miserably perished the deserters who but a few weeks since were greeted as brothers by the army and citizens of Nicaragua, and who might now be occupying high and honorable positions but for their unholy thirst for gain, that *auri sacri fenes*, which would not be content with the proceeds of honest industry, but must needs seek for sudden wealth by despoiling others. Turley was a man of good education, and exceedingly plausible manners, and many think that he deceived his men in the first instance by stating that he was acting under orders from Gen. Walker. Of course the deception could not have lasted long, but the men found themselves in an enemy's country, for they had robbed the natives in all directions, and of course made their enemies, and besides knew they were looked upon as deserters by their comrades. It would not be difficult under such circumstances to induce them to continue on, with the hope of reaching the coast and returning to their homes in the States. With the officers of course it was different. They went into the affair with their eyes open, and were only actuated by a desire for plunder.

Turley was a native of Vicksburgh, Miss., and his family there is considered highly respectable. When a boy his character was bad, and he was early obliged to leave home on account of his dishonest propensities. It is said that a few years since he made a trip into South America, where he joined a party of noted robbers, and was quite successful. Since then it is stated that he has been marauding upon the borders of Mexico and Texas. These particulars have come out since his desertion. Lieut. Rivers is a native, we believe, of San Antonio, Texas, and has always borne a good character up to the time of his desertion. He was liked by his men and trusted by his superior officers, and no man in the army stood a better chance to attain a high position than he did. It is a fatal moment the tempter found him, and he bartered all his hopes for the prospect of a robber's life. Of the others we know nothing personally, but as warning to any who might be disposed to follow their example, if any such there be, we append the names of the miserable wretches who have paid so dearly for their crimes:

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| OFFICERS.              |                       |
| Captain Turley,        | Lieut. E. F. Russell. |
| Lieut. John J. Rivers. |                       |
| PRIVATES.              |                       |
| E. R. Fitzhugh,        | A. C. Lewis,          |
| J. F. Butler,          | A. Locke,             |
| B. F. Boyle,           | W. B. Lofdin,         |
| Samuel Browne,         | M. R. Morrison,       |
| M. Conant,             | A. N. Moore,          |
| George Dunn,           | Samuel Moore,         |
| W. O. Earl,            | Y. B. Smith,          |
| James A. Gray,         | W. B. Shears,         |
| J. A. Gammon,          | H. Sphera,            |
| J. B. Taylor,          | D. F. Klink,          |
| F. R. Welch,           | M. M. Wells,          |
|                        | O. P. Lanton,         |

**MASONIC.**—The brethren of the mystic tie are referred to an advertisement in another column, from which it will be seen that a regular meeting of Granada Lodge, U. D., will be held on Wednesday evening next, and every alternate Wednesday thereafter. They will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

### DEATH OF ESTRADA.

We are informed that José María Estrada, the pretended President of Nicaragua, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Don Fruto Chamorro, has been killed by the Indians in the Department of New Segovia, at a town called Samoto Grande. It appears that Antonio Chavis, a native whom Estrada had imprisoned in the guard house of this city, and who was released by Gen. Walker on his entry into Granada, was the means of Estrada's death. Chavis collected a party of forty-five men in Leon, with whom he went to Somoto Grande, where Estrada was. There he incited the native population against Estrada to such a pitch that they rose upon him. Without means of defence, he fell, the victim to his own perversity.

**MAINE ARRIVAL.**—The schooner Pearl returned to this port on Tuesday, after a severe and dangerous trip to Virgin. On the passage up she met a tremendous gale which sprung her timbers to such that it was with difficulty she managed to keep afloat. Passengers and crew were kept bailing all the while, and even then great apprehension was felt that she would go down. In beating about, she made the lee of the Island of Zapaleo, and in coming to this city, navigated a channel between that island and the mainland hitherto unknown. Col. H. P., Commissary General Capt. Baldwin, and Lieut. Page, Government agent, came on the Pearl. Lieut. Page brought up \$600 for the government. Capt. Hardy commands the Pearl.

**MUTINOUS CONDUCT.**—Before a general Court Martial held in this city, during the week, private F. A. Boyd, of the Second Light Infantry, was tried for mutinous conduct in that while on the steamer J. W. Scott, he drew his knife and resisted the guard, and also threatened his superior officers and used disrespectful language to them. He was tried and convicted, and the Court Martial condemned him to serve one year at hard labor, under charge of the guard, with a ball and chain about his leg.

**MASAYA RACES.**—In another column we publish the advertisement of the Masaya races. The Herald says the races will commence whether it rains or shines; and as extensive preparations have been made by the Club, a week of rare sports is expected. Don Chicot Bravo's stable contains some of the finest stock in the country, which have been in active train for some days. Several of the officers are also in the possession of fancy stock, upon which they are willing to stake their pile. Sportsmen from a distance are cordially invited to be present and participate in the sports on the occasion.

**INDIAN FESTIVITY.**—Sunday last was another holiday among our Indian friends, says the Masaya Herald. It was the anniversary, we believe, of the subjugation of the Moors, and was entered into with spirit. Although we could not understand their language, yet we watched their manoeuvres with all the interest we could muster, and enjoyed the scene very much.

**BALL.**—The Masaya Herald congratulates itself on being present last Monday night at a dance given by Señora María Balenmela to the officers of the Second Light Infantry Battalion. The party was a pleasant one, if our sanguine contemporary "knew himself."

**THUNDER STORM.**—On Tuesday night we had such a succession of heavy claps of thunder that even boiled milk turned to honny-clabber. The above is about the most forcible illustration of the strength of the storm that we can think of just now.

**TEMPERANCE LECTURE.**—Professor Simpson will lecture on the subject of Temperance, in Masaya, to-morrow evening. The course will be given on the plaza, in front of the church, at 7 P. M. Doors open a short time before the hour.

**MORTALITY IN LEON.**—The Masaya Herald publishes an extract of a letter giving direct intelligence from Leon, in which it is stated that of the few remaining foreign troops now in that city, from fifteen to twenty die off every day.

**COMPANIES PAID OFF.**—The First Rifle Battalion has been receiving its pay during the past week. The following Companies have called at the Colonel's office and settled: Company A, E, C, D, and F.

**REFRESHING.**—A delightfully refreshing rain fell yesterday morning until about seven o'clock, when the weather cleared up cool and healthy. The plaza looks beautiful in its present coating of green grass.

**GLANCE OUT OF TOWN.**

By THE ORDERLY.

In the capacity of Orderly to the Captain whose name has so often appeared in connection with Mr. Titas Bricks, I felt uneasy last Saturday on discovering that he was not in his quarters. A very large demijohn, but recently purchased, was empty and its hollow sound seemed to echo the Captain's name with every reverberation. The company felt lonesome without the occasional visit of the commanding officer, and I therefore felt it more incumbent upon me to discover his whereabouts. Sunday passed in fruitless endeavours, and so did Monday and Tuesday. At last, a search through the country, around the aguardiente manufactories suggested itself, and I determined to hunt him in quarters I knew he would like to inhabit.

The horse of Titas Bricks was in the yard, tied up to a tree, and as he had been left to fatten on the two bushels of corn Mr. Bricks gave him the night after his purchase, I concluded to mount and ride him. Untying the rope and leading him into the street, I was surprised at his remarkable size, being just high enough to allow my feet to drag the ground when I was seated in the saddle. As I straddled him, however, he reeled and and from would certainly have fallen, but that when he turned to one side my feet propped him up, and so on the other. In this way he was kept from falling; but with all my efforts he could not be induced to go, ever and anon uttering his denial in a mongrel language, such as "ya-ya-be-ya-he-he-he-o-o-o-e-e-oh-ah!" which translated, means, "If I know myself, and I think I do, you can come no such game as that." Finding it useless to expect a ride on the horse of Mr. Bricks, I concluded to try it on foot; and tying the animal up to the tree, I started on my hunt. Taking the road towards the Convent of San Francisco, I passed a dusty looking place at which I had observed the Captain and Titas stop occasionally, and where singular to relate an agreeable looking woman, with crispy hair, and shining teeth but rather dark complexion, used to hand out two fine eggs, each about the size of a pint measure. As much favor was extended to me, I put it down that I ought to be a Mason, an Odd Fellow or a Know Nothing. A peculiar sign with my hand brought the woman to the door, but without saying a word, I felt her affection in the application of a small sized adobe to my head.

Passing away from so inhospitable a quarter, I strolled along down under the jooote trees towards the American cemetery. Nothing mournful crossed my mind, but a halo of thought seemed to envelop me, that there amid the grand and solemn dead, I stood upon the pillars of the State. The brave and gallant, who have gone to sleep amid the ruins of Granada, are only the foundation stones to a new state as far surpassing the former as did the Spanish dynasty eclipse the Indian. Musing thus, my feet suddenly stumbled, and before I could recover, I lay prostrate on what seemed a new made grave. Crossing myself devoutly and uttering an *ave*, I soon stood on end; but you can imagine that I was not perfectly self-possessed. A moment, and I was calm, when it occurred to me to look at the new and neatly framed head-board, and to my horror and surprise, the following inscription appeared engraved upon the mahogany tablet:

"Beneath these tricks  
Lies Titas Bricks;  
And when he died  
The Devil cried  
"Welcome Bricks  
You're in a fix."

How the friend of my estimable Captain died, or when, I have been unable to ascertain. No one dug the grave, no one erected the monument, no one inscribed the appropriate epitaph, and I am therefore without the means of informing you. He was a good fellow, but rather inclined to aguardiente; but I shall allow his faults to rest with him. Perhaps when I find the Captain, I may furnish you with some interesting items concerning our deceased amigo.

ORDERLY.

**MUSTER ROLLS WANTING.**—By a notice from the Paymaster, it will be seen that the First and Second Battalions of Light Infantry, not having sent in their muster rolls, will not be paid off until the first of October. They are required to send in their muster rolls this month. The First and Second Rifle Battalions, and the Artillery, are required to send in new muster rolls, on which they will be paid up to the first of October.

**CHRISTIAN TRACTS.**—We notice in circulation, a great many religious tracts, printed in Spanish, and sent out to this country by the American Tract Society.

**MASAYA JOCKEY CLUB.**

At a meeting of the officers of the 2nd Light Infantry Battalion, September 4th, 1856, Major Henry Dusenbury was called to the chair and Lieut. Arthur Conner elected Secretary.

The object of the meeting, as stated by the President, was for the organization of a Jockey Club.

On motion of Lieut. Jas. St. Levy it was resolved that this organization be known as "The Masaya Jockey Club."

On motion of Capt J. G. Drexel it was Resolved—That the meeting proceed to an election of officers for the ensuing year.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were unanimously elected and installed:—President, Major H. Dusenbury; Vice-Presidents, Don Francisco Bravo and Lieut. Jos. St. Levy; Treasurer, Capt. Horace Bell; Secretary, Lieut. John Cooper. On motion, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to draft rules and regulations for the government of the Club.

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Capt. J. G. Drexel, Lieut. W. M. Reeder and Dr. W. L. Lundy.

On motion, adjourned. H. DUSENBURY, Pres. JOHN COOPER, Secretary.

**COMMISSION ON CONFISCATED ESTATES.**—Messrs. Rogers and Richmond, the only two members of the above Board, are proceeding as rapidly as possible in deciding upon the property advertised in another column as subject to confiscation. The appointment of Mr. Baldwin as Solicitor of Hacienda will relieve the Board in a great measure of its severest task in collecting and arranging the evidence.

**SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.**—John M. Baldwin, Esq., formerly Captain of Company C, First Light Infantry, has been appointed to the important position of Solicitor General of the Treasury. The appointment of Mr. Baldwin meets with universal approbation.

**APPOINTED PREFECT.**—Mr. Henry Kane, a legal gentleman of this city, has been appointed Prefect in the Southern Department in place of Dr. Cole resigned. Mr. Kane's office will be at Rivas.

**HAULED UP.**—The schooner Pearl has been hauled ashore near the wharf, and is now undergoing repairs. In many places entire boards have had to be taken out of her bottom, and her whole hull needed recaulking.

**PERSONAL.**—Major John P. Waters, although still suffering from his late sickness, left this city on Tuesday last for Managua, to take command of that important post.

**Races! Races!! Races!!  
MASAYA COURSE.**

THE Spring Meeting of the Masaya Jockey Club will commence on Sunday, the 14th September, and continue until Saturday, the 20th.

First Day—Sunday 14th—200 yards, best 3 in 5. Purse \$100. Entrance \$15; forfeit \$10. Two or more to make a race.—Free for all horses and mules who have not won a race.

Second Day—Monday 15th—Single dash 300 yards. Purse \$50. Entrance \$15; forfeit \$7 1/2. Three or more to make a race.—For mules only.

Third Day—Tuesday 16th—200 yards, best 2 in 3. Purse \$150. Entrance \$20; half forfeit. Two or more to make a race.—Free for all horses.

Fourth Day—Wednesday 17th—Jockey purse, \$50. Entrance \$10; \$2 50 forfeit. 100 yards—Free for all mules.

Fifth Day—Thursday 18th—Chicot Bravo purse, \$25. Entrance \$5; half forfeit. 500 yards.—Free for all horses, mules and jackasses.

Sixth Day—Friday 19th—Proprietors purse, \$200. Entrance \$45; half forfeit. 300 yards. Best 2 in 5—Two or more to make a race.

Last Day—Saturday 20th—Masaya Herald Stake, Silver Cup. Entrance, \$15; forfeit \$5. 400 yards. Four or more to make a race.—Free for everything wishing to start.

All entries to be made the day previous to the race, before 5 o'clock, P.M. From the well known reputation of the stock now on the course, great sport may be expected. The races will take place rain or shine. Sportsmen at a distance will please address the Secretary.

H. DUSENBURY, Pres.

A. BRADY, Sec., pro. tem. Masaya Jockey Club.

**Particular Notice.**

AS the 1st and 2d Light Infantry Battalions have not sent in their muster-rolls to this office, they will not be paid until the first of October; and they are required to send in their muster-rolls this month.

The Artillery, and the 1st and 2d Battalions of Rifles are also required to send to this office, new muster-rolls, on which they will receive payment up to the first of October, 1856.

ALEXANDER JONES,  
Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

**Granada Lodge, U. D.**

THE regular meetings of this Lodge will hereafter be held on every alternate WEDNESDAY, commencing on Wednesday the 17th of September, at the house next to the Post Office, at half-past 7 o'clock. Visiting brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

CHAS. CALLAHAN, W. M.  
September 13, 1856.

**OFFICIAL.**

**DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.**

No. 44.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,

Department of State and Interior Relations,  
Granada, Sept. 8, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree: The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants,

In order to secure the exact performance of contracts for labor, in virtue of his authority,  
DECREES:

Article 1. Any contract made for labor for a term of months or years shall be binding on the parties to it.

Art. 2. Any person who may make a contract to perform labor and shall fail to fulfill the contract shall be sentenced by the Judge of First Instance, Prefect, Sub-Prefect, Agricultural Judge or local Alcaldes, to forced labor on the public works, for a term of not less than one nor more than six months, or until the party to whom the labor is due may ask for the release of the laborer.

Art. 3. Any laborer who may contract to do work for a longer period than six months, and shall fail to fulfill his contract, may be sentenced by either of the before mentioned authorities, to forced labor on the public works for the time of his unexpired service, or until the party to whom his labor is due may ask for his release.

Art. 4. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, this 6th day of Sept., 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of State in the Department of Government, Don Fermín Ferrer:  
Communicated to you for your information and proper action.

FERRER,  
Minister of State.

No. 45.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,

Department of State and Interior Relations,  
Granada, Sept. 9, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree,  
THE GOVERNMENT:

The Prefect of the Southern Department having tendered his resignation; in virtue of its authority,  
DECREES:

Article 1. Appointed Prefect of said Department, Mr. Henry Kane; who shall take charge for the present, consequent upon the resignation of the Receiver of the excises of Rivas, of the public revenues with the exception of the branches of aguardiente and labor, which are already leased.

Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern. Granada, Sept. 6th, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

Communicated to you for your information and proper action.

FERRER,  
Minister of State.

No. 46.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,

Department of State and Interior Relations,  
Granada, Sept. 9, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following Decree:  
THE GOVERNMENT:

It being necessary to appoint a functionary who shall represent and defend the rights and interests of the Nation; in virtue of its authority  
DECREES:

Article 1. Appointed Solicitor of the Treasury (Fiscal General de Hacienda) of the Republic of Nicaragua, Mr. John M. Baldwin, with the salary of two hundred dollars per month.

Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern. Granada, September 9, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action awaiting acknowledgment of the same.

FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 47.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,

Department of State and Interior Relations,  
Granada, Sept. 9, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following Decree:  
The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants:

Inasmuch as the Decree concerning colonization published on the 23d of November, 1855, has been seriously modified and made of little effect by a Decree of the Provisional Government issued in Leon on the 29th of March last past—Therefore, in virtue of the authority in me vested, it is  
DECREED;

Article 1. Every free white man who shall immigrate to the Republic may enter upon and improve any unoccupied tract of public land, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in extent; and after six months residence upon or occupation of said land, he shall receive a title thereto from the Government; provided that at the time of his entry he register the same, describing it by metes and bounds, in the office of the Recorder of the Department in which the land lies.

Art. 2. Any immigrant included within the provisions of the foregoing article, who may be accompanied by his family, shall be entitled to locate and at the end of six months' occupation, receive a title for three hundred and twenty acres of public land, always complying with the proviso of registry in the first article.

Art. 3. It shall be the duty of the Recorders of land titles in the several Departments to keep a separate and distinct book for the registry of all settlements and possessory privileges occurring under this decree.

Art. 4. The applicant for title under the first and second articles of this decree shall establish his six months' occupation before the Judge of the

First Instance of the Department in which the land is situated, after having duly notified the Solicitor of Hacienda of the time at which he will apply to the Judge for a certificate of the settlement and occupation herein required. The notice to the Solicitor shall be given in writing ten days before the application for a certificate to the Judge of First Instance.

Art. 5. The Decrees of Nov. 28d, 1855, and of March 29th, 1856, are revoked and annulled, always, however, without prejudice to any rights heretofore acquired under them.

Art. 6. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, this 9th day of Sept. 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of State in the Department of Government, Don Fermín Ferrer.

By superior order this is communicated for your information and proper action.

FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 48.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,

Department of State and Interior Relations,  
Granada, Sept. 11, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:  
The President of the Republic of Nicaragua in virtue of his authority,  
DECREES:

Article 1. The flag of the Republic shall consist of three stripes, the middle white and the others blue; the middle stripe shall be twice the width of the other stripes, and in the centre of it shall be a red star with five points.

Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada this, 11th day of Sept., 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of State in the Department of Government, Don Fermín Ferrer:

By superior order this is forwarded to you for your information and proper action.

FERRER,  
Minister of State.

**Public Sale.**

C. THOMAS REP & CO.,

DOMITILI BONE ADUIR, & CO.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in the above entitled suit, and the parties having given up the following property to satisfy the judgment therein rendered, I will proceed to sell the same at the court-house door in Granada, on Saturday, the twentieth day of September, 1856, at twelve o'clock meridian:

The Hacienda commonly known as the Hacienda Solidad, situated about nine miles south of San Lorenzo, in this department, with all the improvements therein situated, consisting of three houses covered with tiles, with out houses, &c.; the farm contains about forty acres of land more or less, and is a platanal hacienda, with fences and everything attached necessary for their cultivation, also about four hundred head of cattle more or less with all their increase, and the right and title to the brand marked OB Solidad.

W. J. STONE, Marshal.

Granada, Sept. 8, 1856.

**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—G. K. Garrison & Co. New York—Chas. Morgan & Co.

Granada, April 12th, 1856.

**MAX. A. THOMAN,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE**  
AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with

**ZIN, COPPER AND SKEET-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**  
DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of D 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.

**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.

**Tabor & Duffy,**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

Office in EL NICARAGUENSE Buildings—South-west corner of Plaza, Granada, Nicaragua.

Particular attention paid to claims against the Government.

JOHN TABOR, }  
OWEN DUFFY, } GRANADA, Sept. 1, 1856.





PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

By TITAS BRICKS.

I never complained in my life. Bricks are not apt to complain, although, they sometimes suffer under such a weight of injustice as would make the tiles of ordinary persons rise with indignation. During a short absence from Granada my enemies have, twice killed me, (on paper,) set up (in type) several epitaphs announcing my death. After having undergone all this I was again consigned to the firm of Pluto & Co.—libeled "right side up with care," from the effects of a shot from a printer's "shooting stick." Now I wish to give the world to understand that Bricks belongs to the "true blue" stripes (with a red five pointed star in the center, on a white ground,) and his motto is "never say die." All great men have their enemies, and, of course Bricks has his. And although his requiem may have been played upon all the pipes and Tabors in Nicaragua, or even "upon the harp of a thousand strings—spirits of the just made perfect," he is willing to appear at the first instance, or at the instance of any of his friends, and make affirmation that he never died during the whole course of his eventful life.

But this unfortunate report was spread by the Captain with whom I have lately had a quarrel, in the hope that he would inherit all the property which I have so carefully collected during my stay in the Republic, and which consists of one camp stool, two boxes of matches, and the bottle in which we kept our stock of aguardiente. I was out of the city when my calumniators began to cook up the fowl tail which has been so eagerly swallowed. But one swallow does not make a summer, although several swallows of this cocktail have brought on the Winter of my discontent; and all this happened because my traducers neglected to season the tail they so industriously served out to the public. When I returned I could only pursue the course open to men of honor; nor did I pursue far before I caught it. I hit upon an expedient to bring the Captain to justice, but, unfortunately, I hit it so hard that I injured myself more than I did him. An idea then struck me that I ought to call him out, but it struck so hard that it deprived me of the powers of speech—I could not, therefore call him out. A friend kindly volunteered to do it for me, but as soon as he appeared at the quarters of my enemy he found he could only do the thing by halves, as the Captain wanted a defiance with such force at his head as to stun him for a moment. Now my friend is such a regular trump—when he knows he's right, he's the left bowler, or at least—that when proceeding in the right course he cannot be taken aback, and recollecting a little he threw an insinuation in the teeth of the Captain which I am credibly informed dislocated several of his molars, to say nothing of the number of teeth which it more or less injured. Here the rage of my friend went beyond all bounds, and it might have continued to travel to this day were it not that it could not cross the ravine. The Captain lost all control of his temper, and was obliged to call the officer of the guard, and a file of soldiers to force it into a state of subordination—thus thus lost to the State of Nicaragua forever. They both, at length, came to a resolution which, by a great effort, they succeeded in moving a little—they endeavored to carry it, but failed. They both then took a determined stand, and dividing equally between them retired from the field. I had not ceased wondering at the efforts my friend had made in my behalf, and expressing my thankfulness, when a note was put into my hand, from the Captain, requesting me to meet him immediately at the well known house of "Terms Cash," where prompt settlements usually take place. As I had never received any credit at the establishment, and did not, therefore, owe any thing, I consented. The Captain had arrived before me. I could see much wrath, and a few pimples upon his face, which convinced me that he meant something. Of course the calm dignity of my countenance proved to the Captain, at once, that I was "up to snuff."

"Bricks," says the Captain, with the voice of a wooden ox-cart; "Bricks, choose your weapons." "Pocket pistols, across the table," said I, confident of a victory. The weapons were produced without delay—pressed up for the first shot—the Captain won, and took such a swig as convinced me it was going to be no easy fight. He handed me the weapon across the table—he knew how Bricks could use it—determined not to disappoint him, and savagely emptied its contents to the very bottom. True courage is always respected, and I could see a sparkle of admiration in the Captain's eye. "Reload, old skin flint," said the Captain. "Terms Cash," growled the landlord as the fatal

weapon was again placed in our hands. The Captain made a desperate effort to discharge its contents—failed—handed it to me—it was as dry as a powder horn in a second. I could see that the Captain began to turn a little pail, (which stood close to him,) while I preserved my equanimity in the spirit of conciliation. The weapon was again loaded to the very muzzle, and placed in the hands of the Captain, whose hands were becoming so very unsteady that he was unable to take proper aim, and were it not that I seized the instrument of destruction and wrenched it from his hands, he would have poured the contents of it into his breast. With an energy inspired by the hope of a proud and glorious triumph, I again discharged the contents of the pocket pistol (and travelling companion) into the precise spot I wanted it to lodge. At the fourth round the Captain was unable to come to time, and the affair was amicably arranged by the friends of both parties taking a shot all around at each other. The Captain then apologized to Bricks, and Bricks apologized to the Captain, and both apologized to everybody, and everybody apologized to each other, and all expressed their firm conviction that Bricks is not dead yet.

A "FARMER'S BOY" in Warren county advertises for a wife. He says:

He wants to know if she can milk And make his bread and butter, And go to meeting without silk, To make a "show and flutter."

He'd like to know if it would hurt Her hands to take up stitches; Or sew the buttons on his shirt, Or make a pair of breeches.

"WANTED—An able bodied person to hold my wife's tongue, she and I being unable to keep it still."

OFFICIAL.

DECREE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

No. 50. REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Department of State and Interior Relations, Granada, Sept. 23, 1856. Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate through the Minister of War the following Decree: The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its Inhabitants. Wishing to relieve the people from fresh exactions of horses for the use of the Army, and taking into consideration that in various parts of the Republic, as well as in the possession of individuals, there are a large number of animals belonging to the Government; in virtue of his authority

DECREES:

Article 1. All horses and mules belonging to the Republic, shall be delivered to the Government for the use of the Army, through the Prefects, sub-Prefects and Alcaldes of the respective towns, within fifteen days from the publication of this decree.

Art. 2. Any person who shall have in his possession any of the animals indicated in Article 1st, and shall not deliver up the same within the specified time, shall be judged as a thief and punished with all the rigor of the law.

Art. 3. The Government will protect all individuals who shall denounce the retainers of said animals, and will punish with the same severity those who being informed of the unlawful possession of any animals shall not communicate the same to the proper authorities for the apprehension of the offender.

Art. 4. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, Sept. 23, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of War, Gen. Mateo Pineda. By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action. M. PINEDA, Minister of War.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons will present them to me duly authenticated, on or before the 28th day of Dec. 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law.

CHARLES GORDEN, CHARLES CALLAHAN, JULIUS KIEL.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS, Public Administrator, Oriental Department.

September 27, 1856. Granada City, Republic of Nicaragua.

Recorder's Office.

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 8th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded within six months after that date. A. GILLIS, Recorder for the Oriental Department, Granada, Sept. 6, 1856.

BATTALION NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS:

ARRIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER.

COMPANY A.

- CHARLES A. WALTERS—Captain, M. F. NAGLE—First Lieutenant, JAMES S. JUDGE—Second Lieutenant. 1 C. Armstrong, 2 Robert Aber, 3 Fred. Abott, 4 Henry Adams, 5 Richmond Burns, 6 G. Blair, 7 Thomas Burns, 8 F. D. Chrisay, 9 Mich. Considine, 10 Isaac Clark, 11 Richard Doe, 12 Charles Dougherty, 13 A. B. Fairchild, 14 John Fitzgeraid, 15 Thomas Gibbons, 16 John Haskins, 17 John Hennessey, 18 William Harris, 19 George Howard, 20 William Jackson, 21 William Kaylor, 22 E. R. F. Latsou, 23 Samuel Leonard, 24 John Moony, 25 Henry Mowray, 26 James Morrow, 27 E. W. Moosman, 28 H. McLord, 29 William Manning, 30 Henry Manning, 31 Charles Frohlington, 32 Henry Rodman, 33 William Ryan, 34 A. Roth, 35 Thomas Stewart, 36 James Smith, 37 F. Shannon, 38 W. G. Turner, 39 C. C. Van Houten, 40 James Welsh, 41 H. W. Wheeler, 42 John Welsh, 2nd Sergeant, 43 James Warrin, 44 James Racker, 45 Patrick Everett, 46 John Corcoran, 47 J. F. Taylor, 3d Sergeant.

COMPANY B.

- CHARLES RAKIERWICZ—Captain, F. LAWTON—First Lieutenant, G. VON HILL—Second Lieutenant. 1 John Colbrig, 2 Charles Weizel, 3 Joseph Sauer, 4 Franz Neier, 5 Charles Krauss, 6 John Axt, 7 John Beyor, 8 Edward Bibra, 9 John Bruns, 10 John Dietz, 11 William Fliegel, 12 Theodore Fick, 13 Julius Frank, 14 Henry Feiz, 15 William Giesson, 16 E. Hanken, 17 Joseph Hoetic, 18 Oscar Heuritzsch, 19 J. Kuperfeldt, 20 Leopold Kloerthbe, 21 Edward Knndig, 22 T. Krothenbauer, 23 Arthur Hopper, 24 John Lenz, 25 Charles Lupus, 26 Philip Meyer, 27 Charles Moosfeld, 28 Augustus Muller, 29 Chas. Mazewakj, 30 B. Martin, 31 Robt. Nowmann, 32 Charles Peters, 33 Chas. Roschers, 34 Edward Rhein, 35 Joseph Schem, 36 T. Schrempff, 37 Charles Scriba, 38 Charles Schmidt, 39 Theodore Swevert, 40 C. G. Staehli, 41 J. Schermasser, 42 Dion Straub, 43 Emile Seibt, 44 C. Ummerlin, 45 Ferd. Wessenborg, 46 Edward Wilke, 47 Otto Weher.

COMPANY C.

- HIRAM RUSSELL—Captain, A. MCK. PITTMAN—First Lieutenant, WM. NORTHBIDGE—Second Lieutenant. 1 Patrick Butler, 2 Thomas Brooks, 3 Samuel Brown, 4 P. Connelly, 5 Thomas Carroll, 6 William Charles, 7 Geo. Carpenter, 8 D. Cornullan, 9 Edward Corey, 10 Edward Clark, 11 John Dentham, 12 W. Davidson, 13 Dennis Elliott, 14 Patrick Everitt, 15 M. Taney, 16 R. W. Forman, 17 John Fooke, 18 Alfred Gray, 19 Ben. Hardin, 20 James Haynes, 21 J. Henderson, 22 Charles Gehrels, 23 David Johnes, 24 H. F. James, 25 Edward Craft, 26 Thos. King, 27 James Lovelace, 28 James Landreth, 29 Patrick Larrigan, 30 H. F. Miller, 31 W. G. Martin, 32 J. W. Loughlin, 33 Wm. Mc Carthy, 34 Pat. O'Donnegan, 35 Thomas Pidgeon, 36 William Rose, 37 J. A. Smith, 38 Charles Smith, 39 Thos. Winters, 40 John Barnacle, 41 Oscar Cromroy, 42 J. Lyster, 43 D. W. Wilkins, 44 J. W. Austin, 45 D. Cook, 46 Thomas Fitzgerald.

COMPANY D.

- LEWIS E. GRANT—Captain, A. STRULLER—First Lieutenant. 1 Otto Wucke, 2 Emilio Barrera, 3 Herin. Schmidt, 4 P. Buile, 5 C. Bauman, 6 John Dumas, 7 T. R. Dohn, 8 S. Dariff, 9 Theodore Ditt, 10 Henry Dalion, 11 Anton Gubbeltz, 12 F. Grantz, 13 Theo. Heronaren, 14 S. Harneheim, 15 Pierre Justirre, 16 Leop. Krotzowsky, 17 Robert Kempf, 18 Jules Lohlood, 19 Henry Mertears, 20 Charles Prentz, 21 Henry Paulson, 22 G. Pazzl, 23 Henry Ponce, 24 Wm. Sommer, 25 Dan. Schrader, 26 John Vitta, 27 F. Consigne, 28 Francis Couspone, 29 Phil. Bramagau, 30 W. P. Copland, 31 Henry Isaacs, 32 Phillip Leondra, 33 Jos. Schugman, 34 Fred. Dirkop, 35 James Muller, 36 Wm. Gannelly, 37 John Hargen, 38 James Finnegau, 39 J. J. Schuyler, 40 James Dale, 41 James Hall, 42 — O'Neal, 43 W. M. Agate, 44 Pat. J. Rivers.

Public Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will proceed to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, in the city of San Juan del Sur, on the 10th day of October next, all the property belonging to the estate of S. Wordon, deceased. The property consists of one house, and several articles of personal property. J. PRIEST, American Consul, San Juan del Sur, Sept. 25, 1856.

List of Letters

Remaining in Post Office, in Granada, Sept. 27, 56

- Alvares, J M Ayula, Monia A Brown, Geo M Bonasl, Chas D Brinson P P Barclay Henry Bobadi Maria y Berry, E Bula, Don F Bingoryno Brown, Geo Benelle, D J Boardman, F A Bell, Z F Bowman, Wm Cole Sam Cassat, Sam R Coop: Thomas Clark Albert Campbell, Capt Christophle, Mousuir Coleman J T Clark, E H Conklin, B K Cogawell, G W Coleman B K Castellan Don Francisco Cowley, Eat Cuventry, John Carpenter Courtarde, Don Bernado Cooper John Cabrera E Campen Chs Colman M W Casullo M Dick, Jas Dulton, H J Dyer P 2 Donalds, O M De Fruwer, J W Dickson, H Dunn, Thomas Donally, W B Doherty, J Duvall, F M Doshon, J T Eiscrutuck, Pablo Evans, E B Fisher, Jas T 2 Fitzgerald Jas Dyer P 2 Faysou, C J Farauu, J C 2 Geilach S Graham, B R Gregory, G A Gliddou, J T Gaskill M Guenero R Goodman W H Gutzschalk C Gibbins Gilmore, Stph Gilmore, Thomas Gaudreau, Do G A 4 Gray, A Hou, J W Hume, W W Hagu, P Hooy, E T Hutchings, Wm J Hobbs, S T Harris Chs Hooker, Clark Halej, M Johnston, A Johnston, L A Jones, Isaac Knapp, T F Kip, Oscar Klumph, J E Kelch, John Littlefield, Wm McAlpin, J W Littlefield, Wm Morris, J W McMullon, Jno A Mackie, Robt Mims, J K Merill, Jas M Mendel, T Mims, J R Mook, Wm Morales, Pedro Mayer, Jno Mirlen J J Moor, Fred Martin, Robt Marsh, H Meinow, Wm T Myers, Enrique Mosley, T A Mundel, D Moore, J G P Mylord Juan McMaua, H J Nag, R B Orosco, J A Pelion, Lon Luis Patterson, Luis Palacios Enriquez Polomino D Polamberton, Thos Pickeresgill, R W Powers, Rdw Payton, Obs Quintara, M Ruth, John Rue, Paul Roux, L Ronalds O L Rucker, O H Ragg, J H Smith, T B Sturges, G A Sanders, E J Sweney, Jas W Schunders, T H Sherrin, Hugh Snyder, Dr J H Schlessinger, Esq Spann, A Sullivan, J Swan, Jno R Sauford, F G Shed, Chs Sturtz, Jacob Temple, M L 2 Towns, Asa C Tinscale, T & S 2 Townsly, L D Treminio, Y 2 Tompkins, W A Tognacca Terry, C M Uoter, F M Vega, Don C Watkins, Lewis D 2 Williamsen, W H Weeb, R M White, Wm Ware, Edw 2 White, Sam Williams, A V Wayne, Geo Weight, Thos Wood, N F Willson Jno H 2 Wall, A Williams, A V Wynes, A Walsh, Jas B

B. P. CRANE, Postmaster-General.

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.

David Israng,

OFFERS FOR SALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Reschor's store: Flour, White-sugar, Candles, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolff's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter, Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes. TERMS: Cash.

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

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

WHAT WE ARE STRIVING FOR.

There was a period in the short, but eventful time that Americans have been in Nicaragua when they were branded, by the puritanic people of the East, as little better than the brigands of the European middle ages, or the buccaneers that infested the coasts of Central America during its transition from savage to half-civilized life.

President Walker, in his inaugural address, says: "To allow the utmost liberty of speech, and action compatible with order and good government shall be the leading idea of my political conduct."

These are the principles which, not only guide the chief of this Republic, but which have guided the body politic of Americans since their arrival in this country.

There may have been here, as there are, and must be in every community, individuals so unbrutally organized as to allow their passions to triumph over their better judgement.

Americanism in Nicaragua is but the genius of Anglo-Saxonism reduced down to practice. We are here through the same impulse, or instinct that impels the English to push their colonies to the remotest corners of the earth.

Without hesitation, or exaggeration we can say that, we are the only practical missionaries of the gospel since the days of St. Paul, or St. Patrick; and we have already done more for the cause of civilization in Central America, than all the preaching that has been done here since the days of Columbus.

SHARP SHOOTERS.—A regular corps of sharpshooters has been organized in each battalion. The best marksmen in every company are selected and then armed with a Minnie musket.

GEN. HORNSBY'S COMMAND.—On Tuesday last the Virgin brought up from St. George, the entire command under Brig. Gen. C. C. Hornsby, making an addition to the garrison of 150 men.

THE ORIZABA.—This steamer arrived in San Juan del Sur on Wednesday. She will remain at that port until the passengers arrive by the next steamer from New York.

TARGET SHOOTING.—For the last three days the different companies in the two Rifle Battalions have been engaged in target exercises. The shooting of all the companies was highly creditable.

ROMANCE OF WAR.

To those who have never been participators in a campaign, war appears to be full of horrors. Their minds dwell upon bloody conflicts; and visions of carnage are always before them when their thoughts dwell upon the life of a soldier in active service.

Friends now fast sworn, Whose double-bosoms seem to wear one heart, Whose hours, whose beds, whose meals and exercise Are still together; who are twin, as 'twere, in love inseparable."

The First Rifle Battalion of the Army is the oldest, and on this account, appear to claim the right of setting an example to their equally brave companions of other battalions of the jollity of a soldier's life.

Have sold their fortunes at their native homes, Bearing their birthrights proudly on their backs, To make a hazard of new fortunes here.

They care not for prospective dangers, but like true philosophers and men of understanding, turn the present to the best advantage.

When it was understood that the rebels of the North were marching toward this capital, the First Rifles were ordered from their quarters, as an advance-guard of the Nicaraguan Army.

A dance on the green by moonlight would tempt St. Anthony himself. We need not say, therefore, with what alacrity the invitations met with compliance.

Before the moon had fairly "spread her horns," figures were gliding rapidly to and fro, and ladies on horseback began to arrive.

Shows stars and women in a fair light."

The gipsy hat, coquettish riding-jacket, and the tantalizing impudence of the clouds, which would sometimes cast a shade of uncertainty over their fair faces, rendered the scene one of intense interest.

Music arose, with its voluptuous swell, Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spoke again; And all went merry as a marriage bell."

Dancing, with all its desirableness, does have, at times, a slight exhausting tendency; but the Rifles are the last in the world to forget the necessities of the "inner man."

Col. E. J. Sanders and Lieut. Col. F. Anderson controlled the entertainments so well and so pleasingly, that were it not they are already known to excel in the military profession, and have both, with their swords, carved a niche for themselves in the Temple of Fame.

LADIER.—The lady of Maj. Potter, of the Ordnance Department, came to Granada, by the last steamer, and we are happy to say expects to make this her future home.

THE BAY ISLANDS.

The white folks settled on the Bay Islands, about which so much diplomacy has been expended between the United States and Great Britain, do not seem disposed to submit to the late Convention concluded between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon.

A report having spread on Ruanan that the British government was going to deliver the colony of the Bay Islands to their original possessors (the State of Honduras), it has caused considerable excitement, and the President of the Legislative Assembly called a general meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose of petitioning her Majesty on the subject.

There was a numerous assemblage at this meeting, which took place at 11 o'clock on the 18th inst.; and previous to any resolutions being passed, many individuals expressed, in very strong terms, their sentiments on the matter.

It appeared that the meeting was called to show its loyalty and attachment to the British crown, but it had quite an opposite effect, for the feeling is that the taxation that is imposed for the benefit of useless officials might have been saved had they been permitted to remain independent and neutral.

Many suggestions were offered, but that which seemed the most feasible was made by one of the residents—that in the event of the colony being evacuated by the British they should send to President Walker, seeking his alliance and requesting him to send a body of troops to garrison the island, for any government was better than that of Honduras.

Emigration is setting in to the newly discovered gold diggings, situated on the coast of Honduras, at a river called Balfate, within thirty miles, westward of the port of Truxillo, and about the same distance from the island of Ruanan.

COMING STEAMER.—The steamer Tennessee was advertised in New York to leave for San Juan del Norte on the 6th of October, which would make her five days out at present.

NICARAGUA GRAPES.—We received a very large bunch of native grapes from J. De Briseot, Capt. N. N., which, although not quite equal in flavor to the best Rhenish, are, for an uncultivated fruit, of good quality.

EASTERN PAPERS.—We must apologise to Mr. Edward Cooper, Newspaper Agent in San Francisco, for not returning our thanks for the constant and copious supplies of Eastern papers which we continue to receive at his hands.

ARRIVAL OF FELIX FROM SPAIN.—Mr. J. H. Felix, the fellow-prisoner and fellow-convict of Estrampes, in Cuba, has arrived at New York from Spain, after enduring a long series of punishments. In the early part of last year, Senor Estrampes was garroted at Havana as a filibuster, and Mr. Felix, who had been communicated in prison for a long time with him on a similar charge, barely escaped with his life.

In pursuance of this rule, he was shipped for Spain on the 1st of June, 1855, and landed at Vigo on the 31st of the same month. On the 18th of July following he was taken to Cadiz, where he was kept until the 7th of August.

Mr. Felix is now in this city engaged as the Government translator.

A MONSTER.—Some gentlemen were amusing themselves yesterday afternoon by shooting at alligators at a short distance from the Granada wharf, and succeeded in sending a bullet through the brain of one. The monster soon gave up the ghost, and was rolled on the shore.

EXPRESS WAGON.—Wines & Co., have sent out a neat express wagon, well painted, and quite a gay looking concern in this country where there are nothing but carts with wheels made by sawing off the butt of a tree, and punching a hole through the center for the axle-tree.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to the publishers and also to Wines & Co's Express, for copies of the above valuable monthly. Persons in this State who may wish to subscribe to Harper's, can do so through Wines & Co.

Wines & Co.—Mr. Hinkley, the accommodating agent of the above Express, has placed us in possession of our regular files of Eastern and Pacific exchanges. We hope to see the Express business thoroughly organized again.

ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS.—Col. E. J. Sanders brought down from California seventy recruits, which have been mostly assigned to the First Rifle Battalion. They all looked like men of the right stripe.

MORE RECRUITS.—Col. Jack Allen arrived on Monday last with near one hundred recruits, under Capt. J. B. Green. Both Col. Allen and Capt. Green have returned from furlough.

PERSONAL.—We announce with pleasure the return of J. W. Fabens, to Granada, after an absence of three months to the Eastern States.

List of Letters: Remaining in the Post Office; received since August 30, 1856.

- Andreas, J J
Anderson, Moses
Alvarez, Dr. M.
Blair, Charles
Brown, George
Cody, Thomas
Clark, S J
Clondiez, Don
Costle & Canave,
Craig, R R
Crowell, John
Cooper, Thomas
Erickson, Capt.
Fitzgerald, C C
Fitzgerald, George
Fisher, Benjamin
Frank, M
Gottel, H
Gardner, R P
Gingan, John
Haley, M
Haga, Thomas
Jorntman, Wm. C
Lettlen, Curtis
Lockwood, E C
Mullen, J
Mahoney, C
Miller, D G
McLuigan, J C
Nag, R B
Ottman, J D
Palmer, J
Post, F M
Post, Dr. A.
Piper, Cal.
Swan, J R
Slocum, Capt.
Small, James
Travilla, Chas. B.
Taylor, A W
Wright, A
West,
Wheeler, A H
West, Lieut. J S
Zarriga, José R.

Scott's Tactics. THE GENTLEMAN who borrowed from Col. J. Fisher's quarters the Second Volume of Scott's Tactics will please return it to the Colonel. My name is in the front of the book. Lieut. HENRY T. SHERMAN, Co. E, Second Infantry.

martial music to urge them on, but with victory and defiance stamped on their mud-stained figures, and written on their waving banners—ah! then there was a shout went up from the arsenal that was echoed from the old parochial church, and rolled on and grew heavier at the Guard-house—a shout that carried hope and new life and tearful joy to the hearts of our families and friends, but such terror to the craven enemy that they could not fly, and fell, many of them in the pitfall they had dug themselves. There were some who heard it, and at first knew not its meaning—friends who were cut off and lying in their houses in momentary expectation of the assassin's knife. But, as Gen. Walker and "the boys" drew near the plaza, and saw still floating from the flag-staff in its centre, the device of free Nicaragua—"In a white field, with azure borders, the red planet Mars"—and thus knew that Nicaragua was still safe, the drum and fife struck up the homely old tune of Yankee Doodle; and those who knew not the meaning of the shout, knew the air that in other days had led their fathers from victory to victory.

One year previous, on that very day, the never-to-be-forgotten 13th of October, Gen. William Walker entered Granada for the first time, and this was his "second coming."

**AN ADVENTUROUS PARTY.**

Late on the evening of Sunday, the 12th, a party consisting of Major Rogers, Minister of Hacienda; Col. Thos. F. Fisher, Quartermaster General; Capt. Sammis, of the Quartermaster's department; Col. Lainé, one of Gen. Walker's Aids, and an escort of about fifteen Rangers, started from Masaya for the city of Granada. They had not advanced far when it became evident that it would be dangerous to proceed, and Maj. Rogers returned to acquaint the General of the fact. The remainder of the party encamped for the night. Before morning they were attacked, and though they defended themselves bravely, and succeeded in cutting their way through, they were, unfortunately, separated from each other. Col. Lainé was taken prisoner. Col. Fisher with two Rangers returned to Masaya, but discovering that Gen. Walker had returned to the assistance of Granada, they also retraced their steps to this place. On their way they met several large parties of the enemy, and were therefore obliged to make very circuitous routes. Col. Fisher with his two companions returned on Thursday morning. They were very much fatigued, having eaten nothing from the time they started from Masaya, until they arrived at Granada, except once where they happened to get to a small hut where there were nineteen women and children, and only one man. The Colonel placed a guard at the door to prevent the egress of any of the natives, and then provided something to eat for himself and men.

During the week several others of the party arrived. They reported Capt. Sammis dead, as they had seen his horse fall under him, and supposed that he had received a severe wound. But fortunately Capt. Sammis himself arrived in the city this morning. He had not been wounded, and had eaten nothing from the time he left Masaya until he arrived here, remaining without food about five days. Capt. Sammis is quite a young man, and one of the most promising officers in the army. There are now only four of the entire party missing.

**SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS!**

We are informed by intelligent and loyal Democrats of this city, that when the late attack was made upon Granada, they gave up all hope for the city. Not knowing the character of the American people, and believing it impossible that one hundred and fifty men, and a portion of those infirm, could contend successfully against the heavy odds coming down upon us from all quarters, many of these people ran away to the mountains; and in some cases, we have heard of them being slaughtered in the woods whither they had gone for safety. When it is known that many of the emissaries of these brutalities were former residents of Granada, it can scarcely be credited that even savages would pursue their passions so far; but nevertheless it is a truth, that the most cold-blooded atrocities were performed on fleeing natives by men who were once their next door neighbors. There were but few engaged in these horrid tragedies, for we are justified in saying that out of a population of fifteen thousand, Granada did not furnish more than three hundred men to the ranks of the enemy; and those three hundred were only enemies because the Americans had introduced into Granada a plan of living without theft. It was once the privilege of the military officers in this city to "raise the wind" by the most questionable measures, and as a matter of course, when a better government was established under Gen. Walker, these titled thieves found their occupation gone, and therewith the chance of living a dissolute life. These were the traitors who came into Granada with patriotic cheers upon their lips; these were the men who promised to save the country—these were the men who claimed the evangelism of order—these were the men who loved Granada too well to see her in the hands of the present government, and yet live! What did they do? What were their works?

Coming into town at mid-day, by a foray upon their own countrymen they were soon fed. Their next move was for a whiskey shop; and at night-set, one-fourth of the attacking force was turned into the same set of drunken vagabonds that had been driven out of Granada just one year before. Their native instincts still hold mastery, although they were in front of danger and in the path of duty. At night, had not a large portion of the foreign force been constrained to remain sober, our small garrison might have gone forth and tied up with ropes the loafing rascals who came into this city to redeem it to order and good government.

But their system of "order" did not stop here. Those who did not get drunk, under cover of night resorted to robbery; and but few houses escaped unpillaged. Every thing capable of being carried away was stolen, not only from foes, but alike from friends. The poorest natives were forced to give up their money; and those who had none, in some cases were lashed. Trunks, boxes and every other place where goods or valuables might be had, were turned topsy-turvy; and when clothing could not be made useful, it was torn to pieces. For twenty one hours this continued, and we say it with all candor, the simple natives fled from it as from a pestilence. They ran into the woods, crept into corners, hid themselves in all kinds of places, and trembled until the plague was driven out. Those who saw the eager eyes that watched the Jalteba, when they heard that the Americans were coming, can bear testimony to the

fidelity of the people of Granada. Those who saw them make voluntary offering of refreshments to the exhausted soldiers, know how willing it was done. They had been robbed of almost every thing, except when the American guns could protect them; but of what was left, they gave with a willing hand.

Such facts as these are worthy to be studied by the world at large. Those who have slandered us without knowing of what they wrote, can weigh these evidences and then decide upon whom to cast the title of friends and protectors to the people of Nicaragua.

**INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLES.**

As the American soldiers approached the Jalteba church, the bullets from the guns of the enemy were flying so thickly that every person on horseback instinctively sprang to the ground, and got behind his horse for protection. Gen. Walker alone remained on his, giving orders to his men with about as much *sang froid* as if ordering a bottle of wine for his dinner; and it was not until he was repeatedly requested, by those about him, to dismount, that he did so. He seemed to be as regardless of the effects of a Minie ball as if he were proof against them. Fortunately he did not get touched.

Among the many narrow escapes from the enemy's shots, at the Jalteba, was Henry Walters, whose fine heavy-cased gold hunting watch arrested a ball which would otherwise have entered his groin. The bullet sank into the watch, but save the jar such a shock gave his system, he received no injury. He has already fought in four battles under Gen. Walker, and was at the first taking of Granada.

One gentleman left the following card in one of the houses in which he took up a temporary residence:

JUAN OTTON DE OPLEN,  
TENIENTE CORONEL  
De Artilleria.

The card was one of fine Bristol board, and indicated much taste in its execution. His pocket book was also left, as well as his commission signed by Carrera. Gen. Walker now holds the commission.

During the fight at Masaya several lances were taken from the enemy. In the hands of a person skilled in their use these may be very effective weapons, but they certainly seem to us of very little account. They are but a step in advance of the bows and arrows of the Indians of the North, and have long since been discarded by the nations that conduct a war in a scientific manner.

The handle of the lance is about twice as long and thick as an ordinary broom-handle; the lance on the end is an oval piece of iron, or steel, about four inches in length and about an inch and a half in its greatest breadth. In riding, they grasp the handle about its centre with one hand, and its lower end rests upon their right foot. Close to the head of the lance some had a little red flag, split in the centre like a swallow's tail.

**A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE.**—A citizen, whose bravery during the late defence of this city was amply demonstrated by the saving of a wounded man from the presence of the enemy, on hearing one of the "daggers" cry out, "yo soy rifleiro" very coolly remarked that the fellow might be a rifleman, but his credentials were gathered in a different school from those known, by that name in Kentucky. The Nicaraguan rifleman earns his reputation by successfully attacking trunks and winning other people's goods; while the Kentuckian has the honor to be a terror to all such rascals for the skill with which he drops them at the distance of one or two hundred yards.

**THE DOG PRINCE.**—This specimen of military caninity accompanied the troops to Masaya, and was always with the most advanced of the First Rifles. The howitzer was his favorite position, and the boys were afforded considerable amusement, amid the din of the battle, in the manner in which he would jump at an imaginary enemy when the gun was fired. Prince is regarded as *le fils de regiment* by the First Rifles.

**A NEW IDEA IN WAR.**—Our Rangers sometimes find lying in the woods, in the vicinity of the city, some of the Guatemalan and San Salvadorian soldiers, with their legs tied. These prisoners say they were thus tied by their officers in order to prevent them from running away in the fight. Verily, this is something new under the sun.

Col. SANDERS, in his report, says the whole of the officers and men of the First Rifle Battalion did their duty, and "it would be mockery to try to give one officer more praise than another. They were all willing to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, for the cause they were engaged in."

Col. JOHN ALLEN.—This officer was in command of the body of the Second Rifles with Major Cayce in the repulse of the Lancers, mentioned by our correspondent, and proved himself to be a brave man. After this engagement, he was ordered to assist Capt. Dreux and Capt. Green, in their position near the large plaza. The combination succeeded in repulsing the enemy several times during the day.

Col. McINTOSH.—This efficient officer proved himself at Masaya well worthy of the position he occupies. He was always watchful and always ready to attend to his duty. His care for his wounded men is well worthy of notice. As soon as it was ascertained the enemy were driven out of Granada he immediately dispatched one of the Companies under his command to bring in the wounded of his Battalion from the scene of the conflict at the Jalteba.

Capt. GREEN.—From the inability of one man to see the whole of a battle, the report of our "Special Correspondent" must be necessarily very defective. It appears that Capt. Green, of the Second Rifles, assisted Capt. Dreux, of the Second Infantry, to sustain his advanced position during the day, and acted very bravely. Lieut. Henry T. Sherman was wounded in the neck while assisting in the defence of this point. Sherman has not been able to speak since he received the wound. It is not likely to prove fatal.

Capt. O'REGAN.—This gentleman charged into a house, at Masaya, full of the enemy, with his sword in hand, at such a rapid rate that his Company could not keep pace with him. Col. T. F. Fisher and Lieut. Page accompanied him, and had the house cleared of the enemy before the men arrived.

**THE PEN AND THE SWORD.**—We take pleasure in stating that the composers of the English department of El Nicaraguense office fought bravely in defence of our city. Their names are: Charles E. Cantley, William Buchanan, Frederick Kapp, and P. A. Yarrington. They showed that they could make good use of the "shooting iron," as well as the "shooting stick."

**OUR COMMISSARIAT FORCE.**—Lieut. W. H. Buttrick, Lieut. J. S. West, Lieut. G. A. Hawley, Lieut. H. O. Wall, A. A. Corning and Capt. W. H. Lyons, behaved gallantly, and rendered efficient service in defence of Granada.

In the report of our special correspondent we mention Capt. Drew. The proper reading of the name is Dreux.

The following copy of a letter written by Mr. David H. Wheeler, the Agent of the American Bible Society, at Granada, seems, considering when it was written, almost prophetic. It is a clear, fair statement, and will excite much sympathy for his sad end. But "the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church;" and in the place of one Missionary killed by those savages, hundreds will yet pursue their goodly calling here in security:

GRANADA, Oct. 3, 1856.

To-day I took my books and went around and sold only one testament. Many said they had no money, and others said they would purchase after the "combat" was over. We are looking for the enemy every day, full three thousand strong, with some good officers and some very good soldiers. To this force Gen. Walker can oppose 1000 fighting men, together with what he may receive from California and New York, which may be 300 men. At present the enemy are strongly fortified at Masaya, only 12 miles distant. Gen. Walker is preparing to receive them, and there will be some hard fighting, but the Americans feel very confident of success. Perhaps prudence would have dictated that I should have left here on the eve of a battle such as is expected every hour, but I came when there was no enemy near and none expected, and my work is here and there will be many wounded and dying to care for, and I can do some good, certainly. True, I may be among the slain, for these men have threatened a war of extermination against all Americans, and if they should be victorious they will do as they have said. If I should perish, do the best you can for my family, for they are poor and will need all that can be afforded them. Should the enemy come and attack the city, I shall leave my books posted and money and effects in the hands of Col. John H. Wheeler, the American Minister. For reasons I need not name, the United States flag will afford very little protection to American citizens here.

Yours, truly, DAVID H. WHEELER.

J. C. BAIGHAM, Cor. Sec. Amer. Bible Society

"Hog or dog?—that's the question," as the fellow said when he sat down to a dish of fried sausages.

## The Battles of the 12th and 13th of October, 1856.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from the reports of the officers in command of the various battalions. The confusion and delay in our office, caused by the late attack, and the unfortunate accidents which happened to Mr. Tabor, the editor-in-chief, put it out of our power to arrange the reports as under more favorable circumstances we should have done. The battles of the two days were so connected that it would be difficult to separate them on paper, and procure all the incidents.

The report of Colonel Sanders is full of interest, and bears out the statements of our correspondent, who, it would appear, followed the fortunes of the First Rifles. He says:

About 12 o'clock on the 11th they took their position in line, and the command was given to move forward. The men were in good spirits, and about 9 o'clock at night they encamped in the suburbs of Masaya. Shortly after lying down a skirmish took place between Col. Markham's regiment of First Infantry and a scouting party of the enemy, which lasted but a few moments, without any serious result. Between daylight and sunrise on the morning of the 12th, the whole army took their position for battle, the howitzers in front, supported by the Rifle regiment. After advancing but a few yards, Capt. Swartz of the Artillery was ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to throw a shell into a small plaza, and Company C, commanded by Capt. Dolan, charged and took possession of the church in the plaza, and the whole army soon followed, and commanders of regiments received their instructions from the Commander-in-Chief for further operations. The Sappers and Miners were ordered to go in advance, and supported by the Rifles cut their way into the main plaza, between two streets running directly thereto—the streets on the right and left being protected by the enemy with barricades, cannon and sharpshooters. After having cut half way through to the main plaza, the howitzers, commanded by Capt. Swartz and Lieut. Farron, were ordered to the support of the Rifles—and of those two gallant officers too much praise cannot be awarded, for their daring bravery and coolness in discharge of their duty. History has not a parallel. They fired a successful shot into an adobe building, where a large number of the enemy were resting securely behind barricades. On the smoke clearing away, Company B, commanded by Capt. Leonard, and Company G, commanded by Capt. O'Regan, with their gallant soldiers, took possession of the building, where they were charged upon twice by the enemy. Capt. Ewbank took possession of the corner house on the right. The Rifles were then within seventy-five yards of the main plaza, when the gallant Swartz and Farron again came to their assistance with their guns. The enemy were in large force immediately in their front about this time.

The Commander-in-Chief having received information that Granada was attacked by a large force, and believing that a large portion of the force at Masaya had gone to aid in taking Granada, where the most of our ammunition was, he ordered a retreat from our position, and about 12 o'clock at night we were on our road back to Granada. After making all night the glorious sun of the 13th of October rose in beauty and splendor—the anniversary of the first taking of Granada. When we got into the outskirts of the city we were received by a heavy fire from the enemy, but with a shout and yell we rushed on the city of Granada, which was again, on the same day, taken by General Walker.

Of the officers and men composing the Rifles, they did their duty well, and it would be mockery to try and give one officer more praise than another. They were all willing to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, for the cause they are engaged in.

About 11 o'clock, on the 12th, as stated by our correspondent, Col. Allen was ordered to assist a detachment of Rangers against a body of Lancers. The enemy was repulsed, and the following from his report will show how he and his men were engaged until they had fought their way to a peace:

The soldiers of my command advanced and received the fire of the enemy coolly, returning it with effect. After a few volleys had been exchanged the enemy left the road and retired, apparently satisfied. Major Cayce, though Field Officer of the Day, advanced with, and showed, as he invariably does, great coolness and firmness.

After the enemy retreated I returned to the Plaza St. Sebastian, when I received orders to support Capt. Drexel, 2nd Infantry, and Capt. Green, of my command, who were warmly engaged near the main Plaza. I found on my arrival that Capt. Drexel had one private killed and Capt. Green several wounded. We were attacked in this place I front and on the left, but repulsed them several times from the latter position.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of both officers and men engaged here; they exhibited the greatest coolness and gallantry.

About 4 o'clock, Gen. Hornsby, with one Company of 1st Infantry joined us, and shortly after this we received orders from Your Excellency to fall back on the Plaza St. Sebastian, which we did in the best of order. Immediately on our arrival Capt. Green was ordered to assist Col. Sanders, where he remained until orders were given to concentrate on the Plaza St. Sebastian.

The position we occupied on the march from Masaya to Granada was in the rear of 1st Rifles and van of 2nd Infantry.

12th. In the attack on the enemy who were stationed near the Jaltaba Church, with one piece of cannon, a slight confusion occurred in the

troops who preceded us, which divided my command, throwing myself, Capt. Gore, Lieut. Hart, Lieut. Trapp and seven privates, almost in advance of the entire command, at which time we received orders to charge the cannon, having succeeded in which, and bearing firing in the Plaza, I ordered them forward. Major Cayce (by order of Gen. Hornsby) remained at this point with the balance of my Battalion to guard the dismounted howitzer.

From this place my small command advanced rapidly, and turning to the left one street from the Plaza, stormed the corner back of the Lone Star, where we killed a number of the enemy. Capt. Bell, who accompanied us in this charge, was wounded in the thigh.

We then proceeded under a hot fire to the Guardhouse, when Major Potter gave up his command to me. We fired a cannon from this point twice into Your Excellency's quarters, and once into the house occupied by Capt. Morris, then charged the latter place, our men gallantly carrying it. This was the last place, I believe, the enemy occupied in the city.

I am happy to state that no casualties occurred in my Battalion during this last battle.

Major Cayce will give you a separate account of his proceedings with the remainder of the Battalion.

The command of Col. Allen was divided near the Jaltaba Church. The following extract from the report made by Major Cayce is very graphic, and shows the way in which the enemy was handled by this gallant officer and his men:

In compliance with an order given by Brig. Gen. Hornsby, I led the Battalion towards the Grand Plaza, until opposite the ruins of the Mercedes Church, at which point I received an order to diverge to the north and dislodge a portion of the enemy who were at the time occupying the wall immediately in the rear of the building occupied by the Surgeon General. Having succeeded in crossing the street, (though under a most galling fire,) ten minutes sufficed to accomplish the dislodgement, and then indeed began the work of death, the enemy firing in every direction, receiving death at the hands of our unerring riflemen. Finding after a length, that more remained to oppose us, I ordered a march at quick time to the Plaza, and arrived just as the last of the panic-stricken foe were seeking in flight that safety which their vaunted valor could not secure them. In regard to the conduct of the troops, I must say to Your Excellency, that never in my life have I seen men more cool or gallant in their actions than the little party which I commanded.

In the report of the actions of the Second Light Infantry, Col. McIntosh says:

I would be doing injustice to a brave officer, did I not here mention the name of Capt. Robert Ellis, of the Rangers, for the fearless manner in which he exposed himself to the enemy's fire.

It was soon discovered that we were in danger from the shell thrown from our howitzers, which caused an order to be given for us to fall back to the small plaza. Companies A, B, C and D, of my command, were then stationed at different points and held as a reserve. Company E, under Capt. J. Drexel, was then thrown out on the left, to keep the enemy from making any move on Col. Sanders's command, which was nobly working its way through the centre street leading to the grand plaza. He was afterwards reinforced by Capt. Green, of the 2d Rifles. These two officers deserve great credit for the bravery they displayed. Exposed as they were, they fought their way nearly to the northeast corner of the plaza, and held their position under a hot fire until they were called off just before dark. I regret to inform you that Lieut. Henry T. Sherman, of Company E, was severely wounded whilst gallantly seconding the efforts of his Captain. Companies A and B acted as piquet-guard during the day, and performed their duty to my entire satisfaction. At dark my battalion was posted on the two main streets leading into the plaza, and occupied a position in which they could do good service through the night, in case the enemy meditated anything in the offensive. Thus we remained until the order reached us to prepare to march for Granada. Before going further I beg respectfully to state, that that portion of my battalion ordered to remain inactive throughout the day expressed great eagerness to be led into action and assist their comrades.

Returning, my battalion was posted on the extreme left, and when hearing Granada fired was distinctly heard; my men, though much jaded, moved with great alacrity, and manifested great eagerness to be the first into action. Their position could not admit of it, and we had no chance to take part in the contest at the Jaltaba. As soon as that point was gained, however, and sufficient space made for us to come up, we immediately charged down the road. An order to halt and stand fast was received, for the purpose of protecting the rear, and was promptly obeyed, with the exception of Captains Bell and Grant's Companies, they advancing with such speed, and the firing was so deafening, that they could not hear the order, and so continued on in the general charge. These two officers behaved well; the former was wounded whilst at the head of his men. As soon as the danger from the rear was passed, I was ordered to advance with Companies A, B, C and E. They responded to the call with cheers, came up well, and did much execution. We entered the plaza and charged the enemy in different directions, with such impetuosity that they were quickly routed, scattering in all directions.

I cannot close this report without making favorable mention of Major H. Dusenbury and Capt. T. Henry. They rendered great assistance in pressing order among the men, and encouraging them in the field.

The men composing my battalion acted in harmony, and obeyed my different orders promptly,

each one vying with the other as to who should do the most good service.

We also take pleasure in making the following extract from the official report of Col. Natzmer:

I have the honor to report, on the evening preceding the day of the battle in Masaya, Major Dusenbury, as Field Officer of the Day, and Capt. Matsdorf, as Officer of the Guard, distinguished themselves by the greatest vigilance, activity and circumspection.

The Plaza of St. Sebastian being taken on the ensuing morning, and the 1st Rifle Battalion and part of the 2nd Infantry Battalion advancing till within two blocks of the great plaza, Captains Leonard, Drexel and Green distinguished themselves by remarkable bravery and courage with their Companies.

Although the Artillery did not have all the efficiency expected, I cannot but acquit Your Excellency of the most courageous and cool manner in which Capt. Schwartz and Lieut. Ferrand discharged their duties, which deserves high and full credit.

In the attack on Granada on the 13th inst., Your Excellency has seen very well, that the gallantry of the officers and soldiers, generally, left nothing to be wished for, although as regards discipline, the commanders of the respective Battalions and Companies did not keep their men enough together; but when our troops reached the plaza, having occasion to observe every one more particularly, I have to recommend to Your Excellency, Capt. Swingle, of the Ordnance Department, who being stationed before the Guardhouse, fought against the enemy in Your Excellency's and Narciso Espinosa's houses.

Lieut. Col. McIntosh and Major Dusenbury, likewise, behaved very bravely in two charges.

We have been kindly permitted to make the following extract from Gen. Fry's report of the defence of Granada:

At 1 o'clock P. M., the alarm was given and the enemy seen advancing. The garrison, consisting of a company of about 40 citizens, (under the command of Major Gillis) the wounded and convalescent in the hospital, and some men of the staff corps, having been previously instructed, occupied the range of buildings extending along the south and east sides of the plaza, from the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments to the Hospital. The guns had been placed as follows: One eighteen and one six pounder at the southwest corner of the plaza, one nine pounder at the Guardhouse, and one six pounder at the Hospital.

The enemy advanced in column along the street leading into the northwest corner of the plaza, and I ordered the nine pounder to be run forward and directed against them, which was promptly done in the direction of Lieut. Crowell and Captain Hardy. At the first discharge, which was followed by three hearty cheers for Gen. Walker from the garrison, the enemy fell back, and making a circuit, advanced upon the Hospital, where they were held in check by the fire of the six pounder, under Capt. Swingle, which dismounted one of their guns, and by the force rallied by Major O'Neil. They then commenced a vigorous attack upon our rear from the east and south sides of the plaza, where they were gallantly met by the force along our whole line. The contest in the rear of the Guardhouse was particularly obstinate and maintained on our side by some fifty men under the command of Capt. Swingle, assisted by Captains Lewis and Pickersgill.

During the night and following morning, the enemy made several attempts to attack us in front, but were driven back by the fire of our artillery.

Most of the American ladies and children were placed in the Church and in the house of the American Minister, in the rear of which I posted a guard of 15 men, under Lieut. Micon.

During the fight the enemy, through a deserter from our army, made a proposition to us to surrender, promising us protection, and stating that our army was defeated at Masaya. The answer was a shout of derision and defiance; and the battle continued until 10 o'clock the following morning, when it was speedily terminated by the entrance of the army under the Commander-in-Chief.

Thus for 21 hours a force of at least 900 of the enemy was repulsed by less than 25 men, in which number was included all the sick and disabled of the army.

Where there were so many instances of gallantry and good conduct, it is difficult to specify who were most deserving of commendation. Annexed is a list of officers, soldiers and citizens who were conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct. Also a list of the casualties in my command, amounting to 7 killed and 10 wounded.

The loss of the enemy I am unable to report accurately, from the fact that during the night of the 12th they threw a large number of bodies into wells and other hiding places, and buried some. About 150 bodies have been discovered.

### EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF MAJ. POTTER.

On Sunday, 12th inst., about 1½ o'clock P. M., standing on the corner of the Plaza, near the office of the Ordnance Department, saw a man mounted on a gray horse, galloping past the Jaltaba church, followed directly after by some dozen or more men upon the run. Those standing near me thought it a courier from Masaya; directly the supposed courier returned, and soon after came back again with thirty or forty mounted men, passing the Jaltaba church towards the northeast of the city. Suspecting that it was a party of Lancers from the enemy, I ran towards the church, as far as the office of the Adjutant General, when I was satisfied that it was a strong force of the enemy; went immediately to my house (the house formerly owned by Dolores Lajarra) and sent my wife and children with Mr. and Mrs. Hughes to the residence of Col. Wheeler, Minister from the U. S.

From my house I went immediately to the Ordnance Office, and there found Lieut. W. B. Hite, on duty, with two Sergeants and men; reported the approach of the enemy, and gave them such orders as I thought necessary, and then started to Minister Wheeler's to see if my family had arrived safe, and arrived at the corner of the Plaza, near the residence of Mr. Teller, just in time to check the charge being made by the enemy down the street for the Plaza, by killing the leader, who was gallantly leading the charge, much in advance of his men, running and shouting.

My first shot was with a Sharp's carbine, only wounding and staggering him against the house, and then rolled him into the street with my six shooter. I think this was the first man killed in the city. Mr. Hughes and several others saw this fortunate check, (it completely halting the charging party,) by which those working the nine pounder cannon were enabled to fire it.

I cannot speak in praise or commendation of the nine pounder cannon during the commencement of the attack—two of our own men, were very seriously wounded by it. The charge on the Plaza was abandoned by the enemy; their force concentrated and made a vigorous effort to enter the small plaza by the quarters of the Commander-in-Chief. There the enemy were gallantly held in check by Capt. Swingle with the six pounder cannon, assisted and covered by many citizens with rifles and muskets, encouraged and directed by Capt. Watkins. The brass field-piece brought to bear by the enemy at this point, was soon dismounted by the heavy and well-directed fire of Capt. Swingle, with the six pounder. His coolness and bravery cannot be too much praised.

Concluding that the hospital and guardhouse would require an additional supply of ammunition, I returned to the Ordnance office, on the way crossing the heavy fire of the enemy near the entrance to the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, and despatched two men loaded with ammunition for the hospital—one of them only reaching there, the other stopping at the guardhouse. In the meantime, the attack of the enemy being so strong and vigorous, and having no cover from which to hold and work the cannon, and there being no commander to direct the movements in the vicinity, Capt. Swingle withdrew the six pounder to the cover of the guardhouse, about 5 o'clock, P. M. Those in the hospital remained in it under the direction of Capt. Wilkins, where they gallantly detoured themselves until the reinforcement with the Commander-in-Chief arrived. Before the withdrawal of the six pounder to the guardhouse, Capt. Wilkins was very active in rallying the citizens to assist in covering the loading and working the cannon.

At 5½ o'clock P. M., I crossed from the Ordnance office to the church, alone, (not finding any one at the moment willing to cross the Plaza, with as much ammunition as I could carry in two haversacks; and soon after arriving there, was desired by Gen. Fry to take command of the defence of the front of the church.

From the commencement of the attack, the Express wagon, in use by the Commissary Department, had been standing in front of the house called the "Lone Star." After being desired to take charge of the defence of the church, I found a man (I regret that I am not able to give his name) who by my orders crossed the plaza and drove the wagon to the Ordnance office, and loaded it with ammunition, but from some cause unknown to me, did not return with it. The wagon was loaded in front of the Ordnance office nearly an hour—no one appearing to be willing to cross with it—when a Mr. Haynes crossed from the guardhouse and drove it over—a highly creditable performance. After making a careful examination of the church and premises connected, the force to defend it, &c., I placed Mr. J. L. Richmond, with men, in charge of the part called the "Dead House," its yard and adjoining apartments, in the quarters in the rear of the church, extending to the street below. "Capt. Kelly," Mr. Franklin, Robert H. Smith and three others, were stationed in the tower at the northeast corner, where they were of essential service, and their conduct is highly commendable. Others were properly stationed in the yards and apartments belonging to said quarters. The communication of the above mentioned quarters with the church was through a hole in the separating wall.

No regular attack was made upon the church or premises communicating. Capt. Lyons, of the Commissary Department, can give much information of those in the church, as he was there until the end of the attack. About 8 to 9 o'clock, P. M., Capt. Pickersgill came in from the guardhouse with the information that the force there was small; that Capt. Swingle was much engaged in the defence of the yard in the rear of the guardhouse, with bomb shells, using them as hand grenades, and making fuse to explode them from the artillery match rope, &c., and that some commanding officer was required there, or the place would be taken, as the enemy were making vigorous attacks on it from almost every side.

I was then directed by Gen. Fry to take command of the guardhouse, where I remained until the arrival of Col. Allen, on the 13th inst., who courteously accepted of my request to relieve me. I then assisted in the use of the six pounder on the quarters lately occupied by Capt. Morris, and in charging the enemy from those quarters. Capt. Wm. Lewis gave valuable assistance in the defence of the guardhouse, but was prevented from great activity by his ill health. He can give much information of the conduct of the men who defended the guardhouse. Chas. Richardson gave such assistance as his ill health would permit, and I can recommend the conduct of a Cuban, name unknown to me; I think he is a sub-Alcalde or Prefect. I have seen him often in an office near the "Lone Star" house. There were many there who behaved creditably, whose names are not known to me. I can highly commend the action of John Ashton, a mechanic employed in the Ord-

ance Department; James Lambert, blacksmith in Ordnance Department, (wounded); The Lane, and Jones, under charges for murder...

In regard to the defence of that part of the plaza occupied by the Ordnance office, I cannot say much from observation...

The force there was the largest of any except that in the church, and was well conducted by Maj. Gillis, Capt. Baldwin, a Mr. Bolcher, and W. H. Wyatt...

List of Officers, Soldiers and Citizens of Brig. Gen. Fry's command, distinguished in the action at Granada, Oct. 12 and 18, 1856.

- Maj. J. O. O'Neil, 1st Rifles. Capt. A. Swingle, Ordnance Dep't. Maj. H. L. Potter, " Col. Alex. Jones, P. M. General. Capt. John Baldwin, " Capt. R. W. Pickersgill, Rangers. Capt. Wm. Lewis, Gen. Walker's staff. Lieut. Crowell, Medical Dep't. Dr. Lundy, " Dr. Briukerhoof, " Dr. Scott, " Dr. Stringer, " Dr. Davis, " Capt. Green, Capt. of Port. Sergeant Lamber, Ordnance Dep't. Wm. Tillman, " James Lorgacere, " John Ashton, " John Yates, " Mr. Haynes, Surveyor. Wm. Jones, Co. A, 1st Rifles. W. H. Wyatt, Q. M. Dep't. F. E. Archbold, " R. W. Leake, " W. Kelly, " M. M. Rainey, " John Ryan, " Thos. Chapman, " John Irving, " Thos. Mosely, " H. Buxter, Gen. Fry's Orderly. R. T. Stekler, Citizen. Maj. Gillis, " W. Teller, " John Tabor, " E. Thomas, " J. L. Richmond, " Capt. Wilkins, " L. Hathaway, " Mr. Kingswell, " Mr. Smith, " Mr. Raklewitz, " Geo. Richards, " Mr. Rosseter, Chaplain.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

List of Killed and Wounded in Granada, previous to Gen. Walker's arrival, Oct. 18, 1856.

Killed—Mr. Harley, musician; George Gally, citizen; Mr. Venable, Court-House. Privates, Co. B, 2d INFANTRY—Murray, Fredericks, Frank, Joseph Singleton, butcher. Missing—Hinkley, Express Agent. Wounded—Major Gillis, Capt. Baldwin, Dr. Scott, Chas. Sweetzer, John Tabor, Ed. El Nicaraguense; W. Teller, citizen; Ramundo Silva, citizen. Slightly—Carter, Capt. Hardy, Capt. Pickersgill.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the First Rifle Battalion, Oct. 12th and 13th:

Company A—1st Lieut. Mathews, wounded slightly. Company B—Wounded, 1st Lieut. Latimer, 2d Lieut. Morris, Sergeant Rockfellow, slightly. Company C—Killed, Private Lutz; wounded, Sergeant LeSueur; Privates, Lillie, Parmear, Latimer, Jackson, Houchins. Company D—Wounded, 1st Lieut. Anderson; Privates, McCoy, Gordon, Singleton, Bride. Company E—Killed, Privates Reid, Hobbs; wounded, Resor, Hays. Company F—Killed, Private McClure; wounded, Privates Kerr, Estes. Company G—Killed, Sergeant Murry; wounded, Privates Brandis, Collinson, Edinger, Blairon; missing, Drummer Forster.

List of Wounded of the Second Rifle Battalion.

Company A—Private W. Cloud, slightly. Company B—Privates J. Boswell, slightly; F. Ezer, do.; Mitchell, do. Company C—Sergeant Denson, slightly; Corporal Hoffman, do.; Privates, A. Fullerton, dangerously; Souleyer, do.; J. P. Miel, do. None killed.

List of Killed and Wounded of First Infantry.

Adj. F. W. Peters, wounded slightly. Company B—Killed, Private Wm. Manning; wounded, Sergeant A. J. Fairchild; Privates Pat. Gibbons, John Walsh, John Mooney, John Harkin. Company C—Wounded, Corporal J. Evans. Company D—Killed, Terry, Phillip Kilm. Company E—Wounded, Lieut. Wright. Company G—Wounded, Sergeant McLaughlin; Privates, R. W. Foreman, Denis Elliott, Charles Gehrels, Thos. Brooks, Dominick Connellan, J. A. Smyth.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing of Second Infantry.

Company A—Wounded, Privates Reid, dangerously; White, slightly. Company B—Killed, Private Frank; missing, Privates Frederick, Murray. Company C—Wounded, Capt. A. Matzdoff, slightly; 2d Lieut. VonHill, do. Company D—Wounded, Capt. Horace Ball, slightly; Sergeant Brooks, dangerously; Privates Boyde, slightly; Price, do.; missing, Private Amey. Company E—Killed, Private Callahan; wounded, 2d Lieut. H. T. Sherman, dangerously; Sergeant Conklin, slightly; Privates, Thos. Clark, do.; H. B. Williams, do.; missing, Geo. Ryana. Company F—Killed, Privates G. Kowloskey, Phillip Geonard, Florio Brule, Francisco Rian; wounded, Privates H. Smith, slightly; Thd. Herman, do.; missing, M. Hannigan.

List of Killed and Wounded of Light Artillery

Company A—Killed, Privates Theodorevan Krottenhauer, Frederick Dirks; wounded, Capt. A. Schwartz, slightly; Sergeant Salumb Giles, do; Privates Fr. Straub, do.; Henry Malarub, do.; Theodore Dihm, severely.

List of Killed and Wounded of Transit Rangers.

Killed—Private Frederick Hill. Missing—Private Joseph Klumph, George Townsend.

RECUPERATIVE POWER OF THIS COUNTRY.

Nicaragua is so favored by climate, that it is one of the best countries on the globe to sustain a war. Its reproducing power is so great, no army need ever be at any loss for any great length of time for provisions. In cold northern climates, where nature rests for nearly half the year from the effort made during the other half, there have been instances in which large bodies of men, concentrated in narrow limits, have suffered for food, but in this country such an event cannot occur. Here every day is itself a Spring, Summer, and Autumn. Every day ushers into being the germ of our food, and every day brings large quantities to maturity.

In this country, also, where cattle require no care, where the material for their sustenance is so plentiful, and where there is no winter to reduce or impoverish them, an abundance is always at hand. As it an especial providence held a guardianship over this favored land, the great staples of true food, corn and beans, are always in season. Other fruit may be scarce at times, but these are never scarce; on these, with the never-failing supply of animal food, we can always depend with a certainty. These supplies are not confined to one place or department; the country abounds in them, and the greatest difficulty always experienced in obtaining supplies is the means of transport.

Sugar, which is no longer a luxury, but a necessity, is always very abundant in this country. The cane grows here so plentifully that at a short distance from Granada it is fed occasionally to horses. If this or any other article of food should be for a day or two difficult to obtain, on account of the market Indians being frightened by the late presence of their hereditary enemies among them, a day or two will assure them of the protection of the Americans, and luxuries will be again as abundant as formerly.

HUMANITY TO OUR PRISONERS.

It will probably astonish some of the barbarous wretches who murdered American citizens and missionaries here without provocation, and in cold blood, when they learn that the wounded they left among us are being cared for and attended to with as much regularity and attention as the wounded of our own army. The wounded were at first put into the Guard-House along with the others. Gen. Walker had them removed to an hospital set apart for themselves, and native women have been employed to attend to their necessities. This forms a strong contrast with the manner in which the Americans have hitherto been treated who have fallen into the hands of the enemy. We call upon the civilized nations that are spectators of our struggles to note the difference.

PERFECTLY CLEAR.—"Fellow-citizens," said a Fourth of July orator, "I repeat the declaration, I do not believe there is a man, woman or child in this house, who has reached the age of fifty years, but what has felt this truth thundering through their brains centuries ago!"

[Communicated.] HORRIBLE ASSASSINATION.

One of the most barbarous butcheries was perpetrated on the persons of Lawless, Wheeler, Carson and Ferguson, during the recent attack on the city of Granada, ever recorded on the pages of history.

These four inoffensive men were deliberately taken from the house in which they had sought refuge, and murdered in cold blood.

Poor Lawless, a merchant who had resided in this country for five years, and always remained neutral, and claimed the protection of the United States, has fallen a victim to those bloodthirsty savages of Guatemala. But not content with murdering him, they mutilated his body with bayonets in the most shocking manner.

He was too good a man to live in this country. It was impossible for him to conceive that any people in this civilized age could be guilty of such an act. Ah, he was most woefully disappointed! He knew not that he had to deal with savages. How much it is to be deplored that he did not take the advice of his friends, and shoulder his musket in self-defence, against monsters that make no distinction.

The Rev. Mr. Wheeler was a missionary from the United States, a minister of the Gospel, who was engaged in distributing books and other sacred duties.

Americans, foreigners, Christians, will you suffer such outrages on humanity to go unpunished? The blood of the innocent cries for vengeance!

If the war against the Indians of North America was justifiable at that early day, how much more is this war justifiable, against a set of barbarians, who have not profited by the enlightenment of the age, and who can commit such monstrous atrocities.

What has been the treatment of the wounded and prisoners taken by Gen. Walker? The former were provided for in a humane manner; the latter treated as prisoners of war. Here would have been a fine opportunity for exercising the law of retaliation. But Gen. Walker chose rather to follow the dictates of humanity, and be governed by the enlightened principles of the age.

Shall this beautiful country, which is so far superior to North America, be allowed to remain in the hands of savages, who would morally prohibit immigration and progress? Here nature has done all that is necessary to human happiness, God has showered his blessings, and "All, save the spirit of man, is divine." H.

OUR ENEMIES DISPERSING.

Intelligence, upon which we can rely, brought into Granada this morning, states, that the remnants of the Allied forces are preparing to withdraw from Masaya. They are sending their sick forward to Leon, and taking other preliminary steps for a speedy evacuation of Masaya. This is now, with them, a matter of choice; if delayed a few days, we are under the impression it would become a stern necessity.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Capt. Hesse,

of this company, in his despatch says:

"I have to state that Henry O. Porter, whom I temporarily appointed 1st Lieutenant, behaved bravely as well in Masaya as on entering Granada. He was the only one to load the gun in the charge on the enemy beyond the Ja-teba Church, the Captain being wounded, and all the other men being either wounded or driven from it under the heavy firing of the enemy. Fagan and Loyd attended well to all orders, and fought well at Masaya and Granada. Mr. Latta was wounded in the execution of his duty. Mr. Johnson did his duty well throughout both actions, as also did Messrs. McKeven, and Maloney.

"Well, Pat, which is the way to Burlington?" "How did you know my name was Pat?" "Oh, I guessed it!" "Thin, by the holy poker, if you are so good at guessing, ye'd better guess the way to Burlington."

An editor asks, in talking of poetry and matrimony, "Who would indite sonnets to a woman whom he saw every morning in her night cap, and every day at dinner swallowing meat and mustard?"

The bed of death brings every human being to his pure individuality; to the intense contemplation of that deepest and most solemn of all relations, the relation between the creature and his Creator.

Ice is obtained by the red-hot process, thus:

A platina crucible is made and maintained red hot over a large spirit-lump, and some sulphuric acid is poured into it from a pipette. This acid, though of common temperature, one of the most volatile of known bodies, possesses the singular property of remaining fixed in the red hot crucible, and not a drop of it evaporates; in fact, it is not in contact with the crucible, but has an atmosphere of its own interposed. A few drops of common water are now added to the sulphurous acid in the red hot crucible. The diluted acid gets into immediate contact with the heated metal, instantly flashes off into sulphurous acid vapor, and such is the rapidity and energy of the evaporation that the water remains behind, and is frozen into a lump of ice in the red hot crucible, from which, seizing the moment before it again melts, it may be thrown out before the eyes of the astonished observer.

We wish some of our enterprising readers would attempt the manufacture of ice in Granada. To the person who produces the first sample we will give a tip-top notice.

The Roman Empire in the zenith of its glory, did not contain more than three millions of square miles. The United States now covers more than this area, and is larger than Rome was when she was called the mistress of the world.

Respect for a woman, says a Frenchman, requires us never to doubt a word of what she utters; self-respect requires us never to believe a word of what she says.

Lost,

FROM the saddle of a saddle, on the 18th inst., within a mile of the city, a blue broadcloth CAPE, lined with black, with a black velvet collar. The Cape was rolled around a few articles of under clothes. A suitable reward will be paid to any one who will leave it at this office. Granada, Oct. 16-85.

Notice.

I WILL give a liberal reward to any person who will return to my store my Ledger Book. It was pilaged from my store during the late attack. M. A. THOMAN

Lost.

ON TUESDAY, the 31st ult., a LAND-WARRANT, for five hundred acres, drawn in favor of J. O. O'Neil. Such measures have been taken as will render the warrant of no use except to the person for whom it was drawn. Any person who returns it to the subscriber, or to the office of El Nicaraguense, will be suitably rewarded. J. O. O'NEAL. Granada, October 4, 1856.

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

Recorder's Office.

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded within six months after that date. A. GILLIS, Recorder for the Oriental Department. Granada, Sept. 6, 1856.

Tabor & Duffy,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Offices in EL NICARAGUENSE Buildings—South-west corner of Plaza, Granada, Nicaragua. Particular attention paid to claims against the Government. JOHN TABOR, OWEN DUFFY, } GRANADA, Sept. 1, 1856.

David Israng.

OFFERS FOR SALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Bechor's store: Flour, White-sugar, Candies, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolf's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes. TERMS: Cash.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 25.

## ARMY REGISTER.

### Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

#### PROMOTIONS.

C. F. Henningsen is appointed Brigadier General in the Army, and will take charge of the Ordnance and Artillery, under orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

Major W. K. Rogers is promoted Assistant Quartermaster General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and will take charge of the Department during the absence of Col. Fisher, Quartermaster General.

Capt. Will Morris, Quartermaster, is promoted Major, Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. George W. Leonard, First Rifles, is promoted Brevet Major, for gallantry on the field, Oct. 18th, 1856.

Capt. A. Schwartz, Artillery, to be Major.

Capt. Thomas Henry (unattached) is promoted Major in the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. George E. Farrand to be Captain.

First Lieut. George W. Glat, Aid-de-camp, to be Captain.

First Lieut. James F. Schoch, Company A, Second Rifles, is promoted Captain Company A, Second Rifles.

First Lieut. B. F. Delaney, Second Infantry, is promoted Captain of Artillery.

First Lieut. James Dunican, First Rifles, is promoted Captain First Rifles.

Second Lieut. B. M. Anderson, Company A, to be Captain Company B, Second Rifles.

Second Lieut. Wm. Northedge, Company G, First Infantry, is promoted First Lieutenant Company G, First Infantry.

Second Lieut. C. H. West, First Rifles, is promoted First Lieutenant First Rifles.

Second Lieut. Sumpter Williamson, First Rifles, is promoted First Lieutenant First Rifles.

Second Lieut. H. A. Carhart, of Ordnance, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Geo. W. Haller, Second Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. John F. Price (unattached) is promoted First Lieutenant, to report to the Quartermaster-General for orders.

Second Lieut. E. S. McElroy, Company A, Second Rifles, to be First Lieutenant Company A, Second Rifles.

Second Lieut. Jesse Williams, Company B, Second Rifles, to be First Lieutenant Company B, Second Rifles.

Private H. O. Porter to be First Lieutenant Sappers and Miners.

Charles Kleasendorf, Company A, Rangers, to be First Lieutenant Company B, Second Rifles.

Sergeant-Major Maxwell Allen, First Rifles, is appointed Second Lieutenant First Rifles.

First Sergeant Charles Wilkinson, First Rifles, is appointed Second Lieutenant First Rifles.

First Sergeant Carl G. Stackle, Artillery, is promoted Second Lieutenant Artillery.

Sergeant Hardin, Infantry, is promoted Second Lieutenant Company G, First Infantry.

Sergeant J. W. Conklin, Company D, Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Company B, Second Infantry.

Corporal Benjamin Belcher, Company B, Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Company D, Second Infantry.

Private Francis Roth, Company F, Second Infantry, to be First Lieutenant Company F, Second Infantry.

Private L. A. Clarke, Company F, Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Company F, Second Infantry.

Private Dennis E. Haynes to be Second Lieutenant Sappers and Miners.

Private John G. Hare, Company A, Second Rifles, to be Second Lieutenant Company A, Second Rifles.

Sergeant Major Vaughn, Company A, Second Rifles, to be Second Lieutenant Company A, Second Rifles.

Private H. Haynes, Company A, Second Rifles, to be Second Lieutenant Company B, Second Rifles.

J. K. Fagan is appointed Second Lieutenant of the Sappers and Miners.

R. T. Sickles is appointed Second Lieutenant, to date from May 1st, 1856. (He is acting at present as Aid to Brig. Gen. Fry.)

#### TRANSFERS.

Col. John B. Markham is reinstated, and will take command of the First Infantry.

Lieut. Col. S. O. Astin is assigned to the First Rifles.

Sergeant John Calling, Company C, Second Infantry, is transferred to Company F, Second Infantry.

The Transit Rangers, with all their equipments, are transferred to the Battalion of Rangers.

The corps of Sappers and Miners, commanded by Capt. Howe, is placed under the orders of Brig. Gen. Henningsen.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

The resignation of Capt. Charles A. Gore, Second Rifles, is accepted, to take effect October 18th, 1856.

The resignation of First Lieut. A. M. Pittman, First Infantry, is accepted, to take effect from October 23, 1856.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Gross, Second

Rifles, is accepted, to take effect October 18th, 1856.

The resignation of Second Lieut. J. G. Sammie, Company C, Second Rifles, is accepted, to take effect October 18th, 1856.

The resignation of Second Lieut. J. W. Folk, Second Infantry, is accepted, to take effect October 20th, 1856.

The resignation of Second Lieut. J. W. Williams, Second Rifles, is accepted, to take effect October 21st, 1856.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Col. Thomas F. Fisher, Quartermaster General, ordered to the United States on business of the Government. Will receive his instructions from the Commander-in-Chief.

Capt. William Merryman is granted leave of absence for sixty days, from the 1st of November, 1856. At its expiration he will report for duty to the Commander-in-Chief.

Capt. L. Norvell Walker, Ranger Battalion, is granted leave of absence for sixty days, from 1st November, 1856. At its expiration he will report for orders to the commanding officers of his Battalion.

Capt. J. C. Jamison, First Infantry, is granted leave of absence for eighty days, from November 1st, 1856. At its expiration he will report to the commanding officer of his Regiment for orders.

Capt. M. Matsdorf, Second Infantry, is granted leave of absence for sixty days. At its expiration he will report to the commanding officer of his Battalion for orders.

First Lieut. Robert Glendon is granted leave of absence for sixty days. At its expiration he will report for duty at Granada to the commanding officer.

First Lieut. Lewis R. Latimer, First Rifles, is granted leave of absence for ninety days, from November 1st, 1856. At its expiration he will report to Col. E. J. Sanders, First Rifles, for orders.

First Lieut. Arthur O'Connor, Second Infantry, is granted leave of absence for sixty days, from November 1st, 1856. At its expiration he will report to the commanding officer of his Regiment for orders.

Leave of absence for sixty days is granted to First Lieut. J. W. Andrews, Quartermaster's Department. At its expiration he will report at Granada for orders.

First Lieut. Robert Gardner, First Rifles, is granted leave of absence for ninety days; at the expiration of which, he will report for orders to the commanding officer of his Battalion.

Second Lieut. J. Bieher (unattached) is granted leave of absence for sixty days. At its expiration he will report for orders at General Headquarters.

#### DISCHARGES.

Sergeant J. A. Hopkins, Company D, First Rifles, is honorably discharged from the Army.

Corporal Daniel Smith, Company D, First Rifles, is honorably discharged from the Army.

Private Henry Walters, Company A, First Rifles, is honorably discharged from the Army.

Private M. Mulloy, Company A, Voltiguers, is honorably discharged from the Army.

Private Edwin P. Daney, Company E, Second Infantry, is discharged from the army on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

#### STRICKEN FROM THE ROLL.

The name of Brig. Gen. D. Golcouria is stricken from the roll of the army.

ARTILLERY.—On Thursday evening, Gen. Henningsen had the men under his command exercising in the plaza. The Artillery, in two Companies, under the immediate directions of Major Schwartz, Cap. Delaney and Capt. Farrand, and the Sappers and Miners, under Capt. Heisse. The men were exercised in maneuvering the mountain howitzers, and from the rapidity of their loading, certainly showed much proficiency.

On Friday evening, after having exercised for a while on the plaza with blank cartridges, a trial was made with the regular shells against the wall of an adobe ruin. The captains proved themselves excellent marksmen. They struck the precise spot aimed at, and the shells, exploding in the wall, tore out large pieces. It appears to us, from what we have seen of the exercise, that two shells, striking in the same spot, will effect a breach in the strongest adobe building, and that for the majority, one well directed shot will be sufficient. The wall fired into was nearly four feet in thickness.

The Sappers and Miners coming to a "shoulder arms" with shovels, looked at first somewhat odd, but they are a fine looking set of men, and are one of the most useful corps in the service.

COL. T. F. FISHER.—We observe that Col. Thos. F. Fisher, Quartermaster General, N. A., has been ordered to the United States on business connected with this Government. He has made himself such a favorite with the people of Granada that, we doubt not, he will receive a pleasant reception wherever he goes. We wish him a favorable voyage and a speedy return.

DEFENDERS OF GRANADA.—We have been handed a list of the names of all the persons who were present at the defence of Granada, on the 19th and 18th of this month. It was crowded out this week. We shall probably publish it in our next issue.

#### PLURALITY OF PARTINGTONS.

The name of the venerable and simple dame—Mrs. Partington—is in these times, often suggested. There are now many Partingtons—many who strive to arrest the advance of oceans with broomsicks. We are surrounded by them; we read of them; every mail brings some new development of their fruitless labors. They endeavor to out-Partington Partington by using less effectual instruments in their efforts to arrest more forcible and overwhelming oceans. The original Partington was, we believe, a native of the city of Liverpool, now all England belongs to the family; and France, by virtue of the Alliance, is ready to act Partington to the letter.

Partington is no longer a proper name; it has become common; it has become a principle of action; it is now a great political organization; in fact, States and Kingdoms tuck up their petticoats and stand, mop in hand, ready to arrest the rising tide of the times, let the effort cost what it may.

There is an adage, which, although worn threadbare, we would advise all Partingtons to keep conspicuously before them. It will save them much labor, and not a little ridicule, viz: "Time and tide wait for no man." In this is a world of truth and philosophy, which it would be well for the Partingtons of the age to study.

Before the wheel of time has completed another cycle, the obituary of all the Partingtons will have been written; for although truth sometimes reveals itself slowly, the day is about to dawn, if it has not already dawned, when men will be convinced of what they have known, or have professed to know, for a long time—that man is a progressive creature, and that the inscrutable wisdom of Divinity has set him travelling in a path in which he must continue to move forward. It is true that on this road there may be stragglers, that some may step out of the way and recline in comfortable resting places; but, it is equally true, that those who rest too long must keep out of the way of those who are marching onward, or they will be most assuredly trodden upon.

It cannot be long before man will be convinced that,

"Life is real, life is earnest,  
And the grave is not its goal;  
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,  
Was not spoken to the soul!"

And that, although individuals, or classes, or peoples, may become as it were withered limbs in the great tree of life, the trunk cannot perish, but continue, according to the laws of its creation, to rise and expand, until it has accomplished the great purposes for which it was created.

But the Partingtons of Europe and America seem incapable of making the proper deductions from the logic of events; they seem as incapable of comprehending the great laws of human life, as did their venerable progenitor the forces which regulated the ebb and flow of the Atlantic.

We are having now re-enacted on the stage of European policy, the scene of in which the Partingtons of the Inquisition figured when, as they would have us suppose, clothed in the solemn authority of God, they compelled a venerable philosopher to retract his assertions relative to the revolution of the earth. But although this delayed, for a short time, a general belief in the fact, the progress of the earth itself was not arrested; and the Partingtons of the Old World who are so assiduous in thrusting their mops into the advancing waters of the sea of Progress, will succeed only in being convinced in the end that, notwithstanding their efforts, the world will continue to wag on.

It was the spirit of Partingtonism that threw obstacles in the path of Columbus, and Luther, and Kossuth. It was to legislate in this spirit that England may attribute the loss of her North American Colonies, and to this spirit Spain lost her American Possessions. It is the Partingtonism of the age that endeavors to arrest the advance of Nicaragua in the road of her destiny, and that would stigmatize, if possible, one of the ablest and most disinterested men who ever undertook to lead a people to prosperity.

But to the philosopher, and the thinker, there is a consolation in the knowledge that events are guided by the superior laws of an all-wise Being, in whose balance the efforts of all the Partingtons do not weigh more than a grain against the efforts of a Washington, or a Walker, or any other of the instruments, whose name we might adduce, whom He uses in the development of His designs.

THE "B CLAMPEUS VITAE"—This fashionable club, we regret to say, has ceased to exist. An inquest over its remains brought in a verdict of "died of collapse of the pocket." Requiescat in pace.

#### The Late Insult to the U. S. Flag!

### MURDER OF AMERICAN CITIZENS BY THE ALLIED ARMY OF GUATEMALA AND SAN SALVADOR!

The murder of the American citizens in the city of Granada, on the 12th of the current month, by the allied forces of San Salvador and Guatemala is one of the infamous transactions that must for ever disgrace the character of the people by whom it was committed, and bring the states that gave them such instructions under the contempt, if not the direct censure of every civilized nation. It is an action so far beyond the pale of all civilized customs as to render it impossible of justification. Every incident, every circumstance connected with it, serves only to add to the guilt, and sink the perpetrators of the outrage deeper in the great iniquity.

It cannot be said that it happened by accident, or while the soldiers were in such a state of excitement as not to be aware of what they did; for as yet they had not been engaged in any action, nor had they a shot yet fired upon them by any of the citizens of Granada. The residence of Mr. Lawless is situated about midway between the large plaza and the Jalteba Church. His house was the first they came to inhabited by Americans, and without provocation or cause, while the American flag was flying over his door, and against his protests, they first robbed him of all that was valuable in his house, and then dragged out from under the folds of that flag, which should have made his person sacred, and shot him with coolness and deliberation.

As if to add to the atrocity, they were not content with taking his life. Being an American citizen, instead of protecting him while living, was the cause of a continuance of the outrage upon his remains after death! Seven bayonets were thrust through his body after he had been shot.

The thought of how these fiends danced about their victim, and, in their hellish glee at having deprived an American citizen of life, becoming as intoxicated with fury as to continue to thrust their bayonets into him, is heart-sickening.

These men cannot excuse themselves by saying they were not aware of Lawless's position; for, having resided in this country several years, he spoke their language fluently. He was well known throughout the country as a merchant, who had never interfered or took part in the politics of this country. He had been here through two revolutions, and more than two wars, and had always the respect shown him due the flag whose protection he claimed. Beside all this, he, no doubt, explained his position, having had ample time to do it; but it availed him nothing that he had not taken part in the war; it availed him nothing that there were no arms in his house, and that he was entirely defenceless—a circumstance that, among any people with a spark of chivalry or humanity among them, would have saved his life. He claimed to be an American citizen, and, sitting beneath and claiming the protection of the Star and Stripes, was, by the demi demons (we cannot call them men) considered a crime worthy of a most horrid death.

We do not wish to call attention, especially, to the death of the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, who was engaged in the pious duty of distributing the sacred Word of God among the people of this place; whom neither the sacred banner of Christ, nor the flag of the United States, could save from the ruffianly butchery; nor to the murder of the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, nor to Mr. Carstens, who was dragged from the bosom of his family and murdered, while proclaiming that he was an American citizen, for the circumstances of their death is set forth plainly in the annexed affidavits; nor do we wish to make any comments upon their desire to get the American Minister—who was at the time prostrated by illness—into their hands, for we feel assured it would be a work of supererogation on our part, as the case will be set forth to the people of the United States by their representative; and we doubt not that Americans will vindicate their dignity.

But we would call attention to the fact that the flag of the comparatively small Hanseatic town of Saxony, in Europe, was respected, while the American colors were being shot at, and riddled with bullets while flying over the houses of the American Minister, and served rather to induce outrage than afford protection to those who sought its shelter, as the following affidavits will show.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
NEAR REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

This day personally appeared before me, James George Wiedemann, and makes oath, that:

A strong force of the allied army of Guatemala

LATER FROM THE EAST.

The Mail Steamer La Virgen, Capt. Thomas Bunker, arrived at the port of Granada on the evening of Saturday, the 18th inst. She brought Eastern papers up to the 6th of the present month.

She brought also about eighty passengers, who intend to reside in this country, sixty of whom have joined the Nicaraguan Army. Among the arrivals we notice the name of Col. Henningsen. He has also joined the Nicaraguan Army, and is in command of the Artillery.

The La Virgen brought also for the Army an invoice of six hundred Minié muskets and rifles, four mortars, with their proper equipments, the carriages for the mountain howitzers, already received, and a large quantity of ammunition.

By our files of papers, we learn that as the day approaches for the Presidential election in the United States, the excitement and interest increases.

The most exaggerated statements are made by the friends of the rival candidates, relative to their probable success. From all we can learn, the great struggle will be between Buchanan and Fremont. Fillmore may, however, be much stronger than the public have any idea of. If the Know Nothing element has anything like its former perfection of organization and tenacity to principle, they may surprise the Union by an amount of strength as sudden as unexpected. But as far as present appearances go, their candidate and themselves are far behind.

The Buchanan and Fremont men are both on their knees, in supplication before the States of New York and Pennsylvania. There never was a coquette wooed with more devotion, or more uncertain in her caprices than those two States now are. It is supposed that Pennsylvania may go for Fremont—Buchanan is not certain of carrying it. On the other hand, it has always been a strong democratic State, and has given Buchanan large majorities. As a proof of its entire devotion to democracy, it is said that in its remotest districts, there are still large numbers of votes cast for Andrew Jackson.

As New York now stands, the Fremont men are almost sure of her. But it is feared that in order to secure the election of Buchanan by the other States, the democracy of New York will go over to Fillmore.

The chances are so nicely balanced that considerable amounts of money are staked upon the result. We see an account of a man who has to shave all the hair off his head if Buchanan is not elected, whereas, in the event of his election, he is to be furnished with all the hats he can wear during the time Buchanan continues to reside in the White House.

This reminds us of Professor Stowe—husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe—who, when the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, registered a vow that he would not have his beard cut until the law was repealed. It is needless to say, that, by this time the beard of the Professor has attained considerable length. His family will, at some future time, be able to determine the time which has elapsed since the passage of that celebrated law, by a measurement of this bizarre appendage.

Our neighbors in the South, it will be seen by reference to another part of this paper, have arrived at a period when they are beginning to act. Not through any energy of their own, but by the force of the elective spark which the proximity of the Americans excites. As is usually the case in such spasmodic efforts, their actions are neither guided by prudence or great intelligence. Instead of turning their attention to the development of the resources of their States, they are endeavoring to form cabals against us, who, if they studied their own interest, they would not only treat as brothers, but endeavor to induce us into their countries, by offering large rewards to every American who would settle among them.

They might profit in this particular by the conduct of the Emperors Nicholas and Alexander, of Russia, who have sent directly to the United States for American mechanics to come and live in their dominions, and those who accepted the invitation have been treated in a manner commensurate with the wealth of the Empire whose resources their labor will help to develop. There is no people in Europe that has advanced in the arts, of late, at the same ratio as the Russians; and in order to cover the entire Empire with a network of railroads, the Emperor has lately secured the services of several American engineers.

In the dockyards of Russia, American mechanics have the direction of affairs. The consequence of this will be, that in a short time the Russian vessels will be able to compete in speed, and durability, with the best built Yankee clipper. If the Spanish Americans of this continent were to

“go and do likewise,” they would, in a few years, have reason to bless the day the Americans made their advent among them.

The Emperor Alexander of Russia was crowned lately with great ceremony. During the coronation the Emperor expressed a desire that the press should be allowed every facility for publishing the incidents of the ceremony. The representatives of the Pope were received, on this occasion, before those of any other country.

The Costa Ricans are beginning to learn wisdom, and their refusal to follow President Mora in another foray against Nicaragua, excites a suspicion in our mind that they are beginning to know “what’s what.”

The news from Europe is not of especial interest to us in Nicaragua. Queen Victoria, like a good sensible mother, is endeavoring to get a suitable spouse for her daughter, the Princess Royal. Prince Frederick of Prussia is at present the favorite in the royal matrimonial market. He has accompanied the royal mother during her tour. His qualifications appear to be a good disposition, a slender figure, and very light hair.

England and France have made a warlike demonstration against the King of Sardinia. A large fleet has been ordered to the Sardinian ports. The news from France is unimportant. Young France has grown up to be a big, fat, healthy baby.

A coup d’etat has been attempted in Spain by General O’Donnell, backed by Queen Isabella. Under his leadership the Spanish troops hold possession of Madrid, but the blow was not struck simultaneously in all the large cities, and was therefore only partially successful. A civil war in Spain is therefore highly probable. It is thought that France is in some way connected with the affair.

Russia has positively refused to abandon Kara, until the last man of the Allied forces has quitted the Crimea. Turkey has, for the present, sunk from the diplomatic horizon.

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPER.

On the evening of the 19th inst. the Field Officers and Officers of the General’s Staff, with a few citizens, met at the President’s mansion, and partook of a supper.

Among the guests we noticed Brigadier-General Hornsby, Brigadier-General Fry, Brigadier-General Henningsen; W. K. Rogers, Sub. Sec. of Hacienda; Col. Ph. R. Thompson, Adj’t. Gen., N. A.; Col. Alex. Jones, Paymaster General, N. A.; Col. T. F. Fisher, Quartermaster-General, N. A.; Col. George B. Hall, Commissary-General, N. A. At 7 o’clock P. M. the gentlemen sat down to partake of the viands. As soon as the dishes were removed,

“The Health of the President of the Republic of Nicaragua” was proposed, and drunk with enthusiasm. To this the President responded by proposing,

“The Officers of the Nicaraguan Army.”

“The Health of General William Walker” was then proposed, and drunk with three cheers. The General was called upon to reply. It is almost impossible to give an idea of the electric effect his words produced, aided by his graceful gesticulation and peculiar fervor; we can only attempt to give an idea of what he said.

When his name had been repeatedly called, he arose and said:

GENTLEMEN—Whatever of history belongs to that name, whatever of the future it may be associated with, it owes more to the aid received from the wisdom, gallantry and daring of the gentlemen with whom the individual who bears it has had the good fortune to operate, than to any merit he himself possesses. [Cheers.] An individual, whatever position he may hold, is great only as the principle he represents makes him great. It is my good fortune to be the representative of a principle with which you are all imbued—a principle that cannot be confined to this or any other spot; it is as broad as the universe—it is the principle of universal freedom. It must continue to spread until it embraces not only all this continent, but the continents of the old world. It will change old systems, and reinvigorate races; and the Old World receiving new impulses from the notions of the New, will extend to us the paternal embraces of a universal brotherhood. [Loud cheering.]

After the General had concluded, “The Soldiers of the Nicaraguan Army” was proposed, and drunk with loud cheers.

“Brig. Gen. Henningsen” was drunk with much enthusiasm, and in response Gen. Henningsen said, in substance, that he was not much accustomed to making speeches; that he was entirely a worker, and that he came to Nicaragua because he thought here there was work to do. He would not have come here if he supposed the effects of his labor would be confined to this place. Returning thanks for the honor the gentlemen present conferred upon him by the manner in which

his name was received, he concluded, amid much applause.

“Brig. Gen. Hornsby” was, as it always is, drunk with cheers, and the sentiment—

“The people of Granada—may they never get into a stew, that they cannot be got out of by a Fry”—was received with laughter.

Brig. Gen. Fry, in response to this, drank to “The Red Star of Nicaragua.”

There were several other toasts and sentiments drunk, and about 9 o’clock the gentlemen withdrew to their residences, much pleased with the entertainment.

KANSAS.

THE WAR OVER AND PEACE PROCLAIMED—THE MARCH UPON LAWRENCE.

The St. Louis Evening News, of September 24th, has the following important news:

We have dates from the border of the 19th, and portions of the last days of the war in Kansas, and circumstances attending the final treaty of peace at Franklin.

The Missourians, true to their word, marched from Westport to attack Lawrence, on the 13th. The army was composed of one regiment of foot and one of mounted men—in all, 2,400 men, attended by four pieces of artillery. Gen. Haskell was in command. On the 13th and 14th, the army marched forty miles, reaching Franklin, three miles from Lawrence. When about four miles from Franklin, the advance guard was fired on by the picket guard of the Lawrence army, and one man killed. The main body was hurried up as rapidly as possible for the purpose of attacking Lawrence this evening.

By the time it reached Franklin, however, it was night, and the contemplated attack was postponed. The army encamped at Franklin, intending to make the assault next day, the 15th. At midnight, however, an express arrived in camp with the information that Col. Cook, with a large force of U. S. troops, had taken up a position in front of Lawrence, for the purpose of protecting it from the proposed attack. Col. Cook communicated notice of his resolution to defend the town, in a note to Gen. Haskell, warning him of the consequences of an attempt on the place. It is said that Col. Cook had been sent by Gov. Geary, who was urgently solicited by the people of Lawrence to interpose for their protection. On the 15th, Gov. Geary arrived at Franklin, and had a consultation with the officers of the invading army. He told them that he was prepared to enforce the laws, to arrest the offenders, to crush insurrection and suppress disorders, with the aid of the troops placed under his command, and that the interposition of the Missourians under Gen. Haskell was no longer necessary. As an evidence of his ability to enforce the laws, he told them that he had just arrested 90 or 100 outlaws, who would be properly tried by the legal authorities. In view of these facts, the Governor urged the Missourians to disband, and abandon their projected attempt on Lawrence.

Gen. Atchison, Gen. Reid, and Col. Titus, addressed the meeting, and urged compliance with the Governor’s proposal. The Governor then withdrew from the conference, to afford to Missourians an opportunity to act among themselves on his suggestion. A meeting was instantly organized by calling Gen. Atchison to the chair. Resolutions were passed declaring that, relying on the protection promised to peaceful settlers by the Governor, they, the invading army, would disband and return to their homes—requesting the Governor to reorganize and distribute over the Territory a force of militia to protect the settlers from marauders and robbers—and recommending that Col. Titus be made commander of the militia of the Territory. The Missourians then broke up camp and returned home, except those who intended to settle in the Territory.

The ninety or one hundred men arrested by Gov. Geary belonged to the company of Col. Harvey, who made the attack on Col. Robertson at Hickory Point. They were captured at Grasshopper Mills, opposite Leocompton, on their return from Hickory Point to Lawrence. It is said that, in the attempt to arrest them, one U. S. soldier and fourteen of Harvey’s men were killed. Lane is not to be found in the Territory. He left Lawrence on the approach of Gov. Geary with the U. S. troops, and went towards Nebraska. All is quiet in the Territory.

FREAK OF A RIVER.—The New Orleans Delta learns that Red River has dammed up its own mouth, and now makes its way to the Gulf through Atchafalaya Bayou. There is no doubt that this was the former course of the stream, and that at one time it never touched the Mississippi, but pursued the course which it has now resumed, emptying into the Gulf far to the west of the Mississippi. The Red River is now low, and it remains to be seen whether, when full, it will not re-open the outlet to the Mississippi and again mingle with the “Father of Waters.”

“HERE’S TILL YE JIMMY.”—An Irishman had been sick for a long time, and while in this state would occasionally come breathing, and life be apparently extinct for some time, when he would again come to. On one of these occasions, when he had just awakened from his sleep, Patrick asked him— “And how’ll we know, Jimmy, when you’re dead—you’re after waking up every time?” “Bring me a glass o’ grog, an’ say to me—‘here’s till ye, Jimmy,’ an’ if I don’t raise an’ drink, thin bury me.”

CANAL ACROSS THE Isthmus of Suez.—This great enterprise, which for many years has seemed too visionary a project to be seriously entertained, is likely, says the Philadelphia Ledger, to prove not only practicable, but to be actually realized. The commission of engineers and scientific men whom the Viceroy of Egypt appointed to examine and determine upon the practicability of uniting ocean to ocean by this means, have made a report, in which they declare that the canal could be built on nearly a direct route from Suez to the Gulf of Pelusium, with a branch to the Nile. The cost is \$8,000,000, and the construction will take six years. At Suez 25 feet of water will be found at the distance of 5,000 feet from the shore. The port to be constructed in the Gulf of Pelusium, which the former project placed at the bottom of the Gulf, will be located twelve miles to the west, on a part of the coast where the water is 25 feet deep at less than the distance of two miles from the shore, and where anchorage is good. It is estimated that a saving will be made in distances between the respective places and Bombay, as follows: Constantinople, 12,900; Havre, 8,928; London, 8,550; Liverpool, 8,550; New York, 7,317; New Orleans, 8,178. More than half the distance is abridged between the principal ports of Europe and Asia by the proposed canal. This single fact shows its immense utility to all nations, as well as to Egypt and Turkey, and will secure for its projectors the best wishes of the civilized world.

“We don’t remember any example where so many words sounding alike, but of different meaning, have been put into one sentence, as in the following: The tender Aetir of Baron Tyre, of Agr, justice in eye, ere he sallies forth to take the air, follows his doctor’s maxim and airs his pocket-handkerchief.”

FAT AND LEAN.—A man praising porter, said it was so excellent a beverage that, though taken in great quantities, it always made him fat. “I have seen the time when it made you lean.” “When?” I should be glad to know,” said the eulogist. “Why no longer since than last night—against a wall.”

A land speculator out West, in defending his “tract” against the charge of inequity, declared it was so healthy “around there,” and so difficult for folks to die, that all the inhabitants had to draw their last breath with a corkcreeper.

PROVERBLY CLEAR.—“Fellow-citizens,” said a Fourth of July orator, “I repeat the declaration, I do not believe there is a man, woman or child in this house, who has reached the age of fifty years, but what has felt this truth thundering through their brains centuries ago!”

A man in Rochester, N. Y., who had accidentally swallowed four grains of strychnine, was saved from death by the administration of chloroform and emetics.

“Hog or dog?—that’s the question” at the fellow said when he sat down to a dish of fried sausage.

“Why is a man with a corn on every toe like a large handholder?” Because he is possessed of many achers.

“Why is a lover like a knocker? Because he is bound to adore (a dook).”

List of Letters

Remaind in the Post Office, received since October 11, 1856:

- Allen Curllas 2
- Birdall W E L 2
- Bush J G
- Blanch J
- Bernhard O E
- Bremser J
- Clark E W 2
- Castillo C
- Checkley Mrs
- Canton T
- Daly M J
- Fisher J A
- Fitzgerald J
- Fisher G W
- Gaufrere G A
- Gollbar P A
- Genear J C
- Hanshe R
- Hogland M H
- Hardy O
- Hegney J A
- Harrington J
- Henry A
- Jones J R
- Jorge A
- Kipp S W
- Loring L
- Linacre T B
- Lindsay, M M
- Livingston J W
- McGulgan J O
- Mayer A
- Morris H
- McCann H
- McCaville J
- Manoville S
- Mooney J
- Ma sh M
- Nahr E A
- Osborn D C
- Post Dr A
- Pearson J T
- Post Miss A
- Roper J H
- Rippon Capt
- Rouland P
- Seydl Dr
- Scott W L
- Stunsberry D
- Stevens J C
- Sniloro H
- Stansberry E H
- Warren
- Wheeler H H
- Williamson Capt
- Williamson J

GRANADA, 25, 1856.

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

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

BRIG. GEN. HENNINGSEN.

In looking over the "Democratic Review for 1852," we find a criticism on the Hungarian War, in which the conduct, and actions, and abilities of the persons who figured in that ever memorable struggle are carefully turned over, so as to let a strong light fall upon them. Speaking of the various accounts that had been written up to that time, of this memorable struggle for freedom, and the men engaged in it, we find the following:

The first connected and intelligible account of the campaign in Hungary, and, therefore, of the Hungarian contest generally, which cannot be understood without appreciating the military operations in that country; is contained in a pamphlet, entitled—

"The Past and Future of Hungary: being Facts, Dates and Figures illustrative of the Past Struggle and Future Prospects, by G. F. Henningsen, author of 'Twelve Months Campaign with Zamalessarregui,' 'Revolutions of Russia,' &c."

The author of this pamphlet was introduced to public notice some years ago, by his connection with the Basque General, with whom he fought, until his death, through the memorable campaign, in which that Chief, commencing with 800 insurgents, \$1000, and fourteen horses, succeeded in defeating 60,000 Spanish Commanders-in-Chief, destroying 60,000 men, and capturing torts with mortar cast-out of copper kettles, and progressing in an interrupted tide of success till killed before Bilbao.

In 1844, Henningsen entered the field anonymously against Russian despotism by publishing a book called "Revelations of Russia," which has been translated into most European languages, followed by the "White Slave," "Eastern Europe," and other works, of which the authorship was, until recently, studiously concealed, on which account they were variously attributed to David Urquhart and to Smythe, formerly Under Secretary of State, and the author of "Historic Fancies."

The author of "Revelations of Russia," together with David Urquhart, during many years, successfully combated the influence of Russia, and of the absolutism of Europe on public opinion, by unmasking the true condition of the population under their rule; and this was, in itself, no little service to the cause of progress, when it is considered that there has been for twenty years a department of the secret police in St. Petersburg, instituted "to direct public opinion in foreign countries," and whose services, aided by unlimited secret service funds, were principally directed to misinform the public of this country, of France, and of Great Britain.

In the Hungarian contest Mr. Henningsen was appointed Civil and Military Commissioner of the Dist. to carry out to the last the defence of Comorn. He was actively employed by Kossuth in negotiating with the Porte and the Oriental populations, and acted as Secretary to the Governor of Hungary.

The critique speaks in very flattering terms of the history of the war by Henningsen, as well as his ability in delineating on maps, so as to make desirable, in a military point of view, the movements he so judiciously describes.

In speaking of Gorgey's treason in having violated the conditions on which Kossuth delegated his powers, the Review publishes the following quotation, which we are tempted to copy, as it shows the prominent position in European affairs held by our present Brig. Gen. Henningsen:

Kossuth had not reached Orsova, upon the frontier, before the account of Gorgey's treason overtook him, from whence, together with Bepi, Dembitzki, Knety, Guyon, and five thousand fugitives, he passed through Wallachia to Viddin, in Bulgaria, beyond the Turkish frontier.

Meanwhile, Gorgey had ordered the garrison of Comorn to surrender, which it refused at first to do, though entering into negotiation with the Austrians. There were unfortunately amongst the officers some dupes of Gorgey's party, who were anxious to make terms, and as nothing was heard of Kossuth, and as Gorgey had received from him full powers, the fortress was given up to the Austrians with the stipulation that the garrison should be allowed to secure a portion of its pay, and should be permitted to retire unmolested.

Kossuth, having heard of these negotiations, and considering that the power delegated to Gorgey had reverted back to him, on account of the non-compliance of the traitor with the conditions stipulated, had, however, dispatched a commissioner with powers and instructions to profect to the utmost the defence of Comorn.

These powers, which he could only give as Governor of Hungary, were countersigned by Count Cassini Bathyanyi. The commissioner was on his way to Comorn when that fortress surrendered:

This commissioner, delegated with supreme civil and military power, we have reason to know, was Henningsen, the author of the pamphlet from which we have been so largely extracting. Though fifty hours, at a stretch, on horseback, he could not, in time, reach the frontier, for which purpose it was necessary to pass twice through the Austrian lines.

Had he done so, he was pledged not to surrender Comorn for six months, and would have found in it 900 Austrian prisoners, whom he would have held as hostages for the safety of the Hungarian chiefs—so that, on this incident hinged the fate of Louis Bathyanyi and of his companions in misfortune and in martyrdom. The soldiers of the garrison broke their mus-

kets and tore their flags out of rage and grief at this humiliation. Austria, of course, violated the capitulation, and forced the privates and many officers into the ranks.

Thirteen Hungarian leaders and generals of note were directly after this surrender hanged or shot, although they had had, for months, in their power fourteen hundred Austrian officers of all ranks as prisoners, without injuring one of them, Gorgey being the only man who ever put a prisoner (Count Zichy, an Hungarian,) to death.

Amongst the victims were some men of large fortune, whom the victors were anxious to despoil. Louis Bathyanyi, for his estate worth three millions of dollars; General Kis, condemned by Haynau, who was his debtor, for sixty thousand dollars; Yeczey, whose father (still living) had saved the life of the late emperor; Au-lich, the soldier and philosopher—the gallant Nagy Sandor, and the fearless Damianic, who being reserved to be hanged last, said with composure, "Why last here, was not always first upon the battle field?"

Louis Bathyanyi, who, when Comorn fell, had been tried over again, after being sentenced to four years imprisonment, on the charge of being accessory to the murder of Count Latour, of which he was notoriously an accomplice, and of the death of Washington, was condemned to be hanged. His wife introduced a lancet into his prison, with which he made an ineffectual attempt to sever the jugular vein. Discovered before he had bled to death, his wound was bandaged up, and he was hurriedly dragged out and shot, the gallows probably not being ready. He gave the word to fire, and fell shouting "Long live Hungary."

The arrest of Bathyanyi had been a violation of the law of nations—his sentence was a calumny—his execution an assassination. Many others were put to death. Women of all ranks were stripped and scourged before the soldiers. Officers from the rank of colonels downwards were shut up for life, or forced into the Austrian ranks as privates, subject, at the caprice of officers and sergeants, to degrading punishment.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons will present them to me duly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of Dec. 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law.

- CHARLES GORDEN, CHARLES OLLAHAN, JULIUS KIEH.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me. Public Administrator O. D. Granada, Sept. 27, 1856.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me duly authenticated on or before the 20th day of December, 1856, otherwise they will not be allowed by law:

- Byron Cole, Wiley Marshall, Robert Milliken, Jonathan Wilson, J. K. Jackson, George White.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons will make immediate payment to me. Public Administrator, O. D. Granada, Sept. 30, 1856.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating for the following scrip: One piece numbered (86,) thirty-six, in favor of D. Bayley for \$399.70. One piece numbered (19,) nineteen in favor of Wm Bayley for \$128.33. The above described scrip is not endorsed by me, and payment is protested at the office of the Minister of Hacienda. DANIEL BAYLEY. Granada, Sept. 4th, 1856.

David Israng, OFFERS FOR SALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Beschor's store: Flour, White-sugar, Candles, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolf's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter, Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes.

Recorder's Office.

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded within six months after that date. A. GILLIS, Recorder for the Oriental Department. Granada, Sept. 6, 1856.

Notice.

I WILL give a liberal reward to any person who will return to my store my Ledger Book. It was pilaged from my store during the late attack. M. A. THOMAS.

Granada, Oct. 13, 1856.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

PURSUANT to an order issued by the Board of Commissioners, I will, on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, offer the following inventoried property for sale at public auction, in the Plaza in the city of Granada. Terms—Cash or Military Script. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of. Particular desirous of seeing the property and examining for themselves will be furnished with horses and guides by application at my office.

Table with columns: Class of Property, Name of Estate, Property of, Remarks, Value. Contains numerous entries for land and buildings in various locations like Hacienda de Cacao, Rivas, etc.

T O T A L . . . . . \$753.000 Together with forty or fifty Farms, Houses, &c., in the Department of Rivas, valued at from three hundred to one thousand dollars. A large portion of the above property is situated within six hours ride of San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, Rivas, San Jorge, Nandaima and Deriomo, and the remainder in Granada and Chontales.

JOHN MYLARD, MARSHAL.



# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1856.

NO. 52.

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

TABOR & DUFFY, Proprietors.

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For one copy six months, ..... 4 50  
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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

## G. H. WINES & CO'S. NEW YORK, N. ORLEANS SAN FRANCISCO & NICARAGUA EXPRESS!

MESSRS. G. H. WINES & CO. have now prepared to do a general express business, carrying freight, parcels, valuables, letters, (make collection, &c.) to and from all the principle cities and towns in the United States and Nicaragua. All business entrusted to their care will be attended to with promptness and despatch.  
Office in the Post-Office Building.  
OWEN DUFFY, Agent.  
Granada, October 4, 1856.

### Deserters.

REWARD OF THIRTY DOLLARS each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any Officer of the Army) of the following named Deserters, from Company A, First Infantry Battalion—

1. JAMES RICH. Aged 22 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, light hair, blue eyes, ruddy complexion, weighs about 160 pounds. Occupation, baker.
  2. JOHN T. GLIDDON. Aged 26 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, very large feet, and long fingered—weighs 178 pounds. Occupation, tailor, also fruit dealer.
  3. LOUIS COBERT. Aged 22, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, large nose—weighs about 135 pounds. Occupation, carpenter.
  4. PATRICK HAYES, an Irishman. Aged 21 years, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, dark eyes—weighs about 145 pounds. Occupation, laborer.
  5. OLIVER CROMWELL. Aged 32 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, light hair, sandy whiskers, hazel eyes—weighs about 140 pounds. Occupation, mill-wright.
- CHARLES W. KRUGER, Capt. Com'dg.  
Co. A, 1st Infantry Battalion.  
Post Sarapaqui, Sept. 25th, 1856.

### David Israng.

OFFERS FOR SALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Beschor's store:  
Flour, White-sugar, Candles, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolff's romantic Schiedam Schnapps, Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter, Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes.  
Terms cash.

### 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.

### Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons will present them to me duly authenticated, on or before the 28th day of Dec. 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law.

CHARLES GORDEN,  
CHARLES CALLAHAN,  
JULIUS KIEL.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,  
Public Administrator O. D.

Granada, Sept. 27, 1856.

## [OFFICIAL.] REGISTER

### OF THE NICARAGUA ARMY.

GENERAL COMMANDING IN CHIEF.  
William Walker.

*Aid-de-Camp.*  
Capt. Frank Mahon, commissioned Jan. 20, 1856.  
" M. F. Pineda, " March 31, "  
" Wm. P. Lewis, " May 12, "  
" Geo. W. Gist, " Oct. 18, "

BRIGADIER GENERAL.  
Collier C. Hornsby, commissioned Jan. 12, 1856.

*Aid-de-Camp.*  
First Lieutenant James Small.  
Birkett D. Fry, commissioned April 16, "  
*Aid-de-Camp.*  
2d. Lieut. R. T. Seckle, commiss'd May 1, "  
C. F. Henningsen, commissioned Oct. 19, "

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.  
*Adjutant General.*  
Col. Ph. R. Thompson, commiss'd Feb. 11, 1856.  
*Assistant Adjutant General.*  
Major G. R. Gaston, commissioned Oct. 26, "

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.  
*Assistant Judge Advocate General.*  
Capt. M. A. Frazor, commissioned July 23, 1856.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.  
*Inspector General.*  
Col. Bruno Natzer, commiss'd Nov. 12, 1856.

*First Lieut. out.*  
Tyler O'Gwin, commissioned August 16, 1856.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.  
*Quartermaster General.*  
Col. Thos. F. Fisher, commissioned April 1, 1856.  
*Assistant Quartermaster General.*  
Lieut. Col. Wm. K. Rogers, com'd Oct. 23, "

*Quartermasters.*  
Major Thos. Henry, commissioned Oct. 16, "  
" Will Morris, " 28, "

*Assistant Quartermasters.*  
Capt. Wm. H. Williamson, com'd Nov. 10, 1855.  
" Benj. W. Sammis, " Aug. 4, 1856.  
1st Lieut. J. W. Andrews, " 22, "  
" John Y. Price, " Oct. 18, "  
2d Lieut. Wm. O. Page, " April 1, "

*Military Storekeeper.*  
William B. Wyatt.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.  
*Commissary General of Subsistence.*  
Col. George B. Hall, commissioned July 15, 1856.

*Assistant Commissary General.*  
Major Benj. F. Crane, commiss'd July 2, "

*Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence.*  
Capt. W. H. Lyons, commissioned Aug. 7, 1856.  
1st Lieut. W. H. Buttrick, " 7, "  
" Henry C. Wall, " 7, "  
" James S. West, " 7, "

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.  
*Surgeon General.*  
(with the rank of Colonel.)  
*Surgeons.*  
(with the rank of Major.)

John Dawson, Acting S. G., com'd Nov. 14, 1855.  
O. S. Coleman, commissioned April 28, 1856.  
R. T. Rowson, " Sept. 18, "  
James Kellum, " Oct. 19, "

*Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.*  
(with the rank of Captain.)  
J. C. Gessner, commissioned Jan. 9, 1856.  
W. G. Sleight, " 24, "  
A. Callahan, " May 30, "  
Wm. L. Lundy, " June 13, "  
George H. Scott, " 18, "  
J. Brinkerhoff, " Aug. 25, "  
A. H. Hardcastle, " Oct. 28, "

PAY DEPARTMENT.  
*Paymaster General.*  
Col. Alex. Jones, commissioned Feb. 8, 1856.

*Assistant Paymaster.*  
2d Lieut. J. Fleming, commissioned Aug. 4, "

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.  
Major E. W. Rawls, commissioned July 14, 1856.  
" Henry L. Potter, " 14, "  
Capt. Alfred Swingle, " April 17, "  
1st Lieut. H. A. Carhart, " Oct. 18, "  
2d " Wm. B. Hite, " 9, "

ENGINEER CORPS.  
*Captain.*  
E. C. F. Hesse, commissioned October 7, 1856.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.  
*First Lieutenant.*  
Henry O. Porter, commissioned Oct. 18, 1856.

*Second Lieutenant.*  
Dennis E. Haynes, commissioned Oct. 18, 1856.  
J. K. Fagan, " 21, "

OFFICERS UNATTACHED.  
*Colonel.*  
M. E. Skerrett, commissioned January 12, 1856.

*Captains.*  
F. Mouscos, commissioned, Jan. 26, 1856.  
J. Egbert Farnum, " Feb. 7, "  
W. J. Merryman, " June 18, "

M. Matsdorf, Commissioned Oct. 8, 1856.  
Oscar Cromtoy, " 9, "  
Arthur Connor, commissioned August 22, 1856.

*Second Lieutenant.*  
George Von Hill, commissioned Sept. 25, 1856.  
Newton L. Webb, " April 16, "  
H. Lawther, " Sept. 25, "  
A. Stillier, " 25, "

FIRST BATTALION OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.  
*Major.*  
A. Schwartz, commissioned October 18, 1856.

*Captains.*  
George E. Ferrand, commissioned Oct. 16, 1856.  
D. B. F. Dulaury, " 21, "  
*Second Lieutenant.*  
John Crowell, commissioned Sept. 11, 1856.  
Carl G. Staehle, " Oct. 24, "

BATTALION OF RANGERS.  
*Major.*  
John P. Waters, commissioned June 13, 1856.

*Captains.*  
L. Norvell Walker, commissioned April 16, 1856.  
Robert Ellis, " June 13, "  
R. W. Pickersgill, " Aug. 22, "  
John H. Finney, " Oct. 1, "

*First Lieutenants.*  
W. A. Rhea, commissioned August 16, 1856.  
W. H. Lent, " 22, "  
Samuel Leslie, " October 5, "  
*Second Lieutenant.*  
Thompson Mico, commissioned June 27, 1856.  
T. G. Hewlett, " Aug. 16, "  
W. J. Gaskill, " 23, "

FIRST BATTALION OF RIFLES.  
*Colonel.*  
Edward J. Sanders, commissioned April 16, 1856.

*Lieutenant Colonel.*  
Samuel C. Astin, commissioned March 1, 1856.

*Major.*  
John C. O'Neal, commissioned April 17, 1856.

*Adjutant.*  
1st Lieut. Dan Lathrop, commiss'd Jan. 14, 1856.

*Captains.*  
G. W. M. Leonard, commissioned April 16, 1856. [Brevet Major on the field, Oct. 13.]  
Co. E. J. Laval Smith, commiss'd April 16, 1856.  
C. Thos. Dolan, " June 18, "  
D. S. D. McChesney, " July 6, "  
A. B. A. Johnston, " Sept. 17, "  
G. Daniel O'Regan, " Oct. 4, "  
F. John Ewbanks, " " "  
B. Jas. Dunnington, " Oct. 21, "

*First Lieutenants.*  
Co. B. Lewis R. Lathrop, com'd April 16, 1856.  
E. Robt. P. Gardner, " Aug. 20, "  
D. Alex. Anderson, " 20, "  
A. Wm. H. Matthews, " Sept. 17, "  
F. " Conway, " Oct. 4, "  
G. " Lothammer, " " "  
Ohas. H. West, " Oct. 24, "  
Sampter Williamson, " 24, "

*Second Lieutenants.*  
Co. D. Thos. Chichester, com'd April 16, 1856.  
E. Thos. Y. Flournoy, " May 28, "  
B. Mike J. Morris, " July 6, "  
C. John B. Moore, " Sept. 17, "  
A. David A. Lawton, " Aug. 17, "  
G. Clayton Sinclair, " Oct. 8, "  
F. Benj. O'Neal, " 4, "  
G. H. Ubbrook, " " "  
B. W. Max Allen, " Oct. 21, "  
B. Chas. Wilkinson, " 21, "

SECOND BATTALION OF RIFLES.  
*Colonel.*  
John Allen, commissioned June 30, 1856.

*Lieutenant Colonel.*  
Edmund H. McDonald, commiss'd June 13, 1856.

*Major.*  
W. P. Caycee, commissioned May 12, 1856.

*Adjutant.*  
1st Lieut. J. W. Klutendorf, com'd Oct. 18, 1856.

*Captains.*  
Co. C. John B. Green, commiss'd June 27, 1856.  
A. John F. Scorch, " Oct. 18, "  
B. Benj. M. Anderson, " 18, "

*First Lieutenants.*  
Edward O. Hart, transferred from Ordnance Department, commissioned Aug. 15, 1856.  
S. S. McElroy, " Oct. 18, "

*Second Lieutenants.*  
N. Trapp, commissioned October 8, 1856.  
E. H. Cross, " 8, "  
J. T. Hooe, " 18, "  
J. B. Vaughan, " 18, "  
Henry Hynes, " 16, "  
O. W. Graves, " 26, "

FIRST BATTALION OF INFANTRY.  
*Colonel.*  
John B. Markham, commissioned October 10, 1856.

*Lieutenant Colonel.*  
A. Francis Rudler, commissioned May 12, 1856.

*Major.*  
Warren Raymond, commissioned May 12, 1853.

*Adjutant.*  
2nd Lieut. Fred. W. Peters, com'd April 16, 1856.

*Captains.*  
Francis B. O'Keefe, commissioned April 1, 1856.  
James C. Jamieson, " 28, "  
Chas. B. Kruger, " May 12, "  
Frank A. Thompson, " June 27, "  
Charles A. Walters, " Sept. 25, "  
Hiram Russell, " Sept. 25, "

*First Lieutenants.*  
D. Barney Woolf, commissioned April 28, 1856.  
R. Charles Tylor, " May 25, "  
John W. Anderson, " June 27, "  
Thomas F. Wright, " July 7, "  
John M. Griffin, " Aug. 7, "  
M. T. Neagle, " Sept. 25, "  
William Northedge, " Oct. 23, "

*Second Lieutenants.*  
George Beambh, commissioned April 16, 1856.  
James W. Taylor, " May 22, "  
Wm. K. Percival, " May 26, "  
J. L. Ransford, " July 6, "  
William H. Toler, " Aug. 17, "  
James S. Judge, " Sept. 25, "  
John M. Watlington, " Oct. 10, "  
Benjamin Hardie, " Oct. 23, "

SECOND BATTALION OF INFANTRY.  
*Colonel.*  
John A. Jaquess, commissioned June 13, 1856.

*Lieutenant Colonel.*  
Leonidas McIntosh, commissioned Aug. 16, 1856.

*Major.*  
Henry Dusenbury, commissioned Aug. 15, 1856.

*Adjutant.*  
2d Lieut. E. H. Clarke, commiss'd June 13, 1856.

*Captains.*  
James Mullen, commissioned April 23, 1856.  
Jules G. Dreux, " June 13, "  
Lewis D. Watkins, " Aug. 22, "  
Horace Bell, " 2, "  
Lewis E. Grant, " Sept. 26, "

*First Lieutenants.*  
John Cooper, commissioned June 13, 1856.  
Andrew Brady, " Aug. 22, "  
George W. Haller, " Oct. 18, "  
Francisco Roth, " 18, "

*Second Lieutenants.*  
H. D. Morrell, commissioned Aug. 23, 1856.  
J. W. Conklin, " Oct. 18, "  
Benjamin Beachler, " 18, "  
L. A. Clarke, " 18, "

RESIGNATIONS  
1st Lieut. H. A. Hutchings, Com. of Sub. Dep. August 6, 1856.

2nd Lieut. Thomas Stockhouse, 2nd Infantry, August 17, 1856.

2nd Lieut. D. O. Forrest, 1st Rifles, August 29, 1856.

2nd Lieut. W. B. Newby, Inspector Gen. Dep. August 22, 1856.

1st Lieut. E. A. Hewit, Sub. Dep. Sept. 11, 1856.

2nd " A. A. Moore, 1st Rifles, Aug. 25, 1856.

Surgeon Wm. H. Saunders, August 26, 1856.

Major John H. Marshall, Judge Adv. Gen., Aug. 29, 1856.

Capt. John W. Ryder, 1st Rifles, Aug. 31, 1856.

Capt. M. E. Bradley, Tran. Raigera, Sept. 18, 1856.

1st Lieut. A. McPitman, 1st Inf., Oct. 23, 1856.

Capt. Douglas J. Wilkins, (un'tch'd), Sept. 30, 1856.

L. Englehart, 2nd Infantry, " 29, "  
R. S. Williams, 2nd Rifles, Oct. 8, "  
Lieut. Col. F. P. Anderson, 1st Rifles, Oct. 10, 1856.

Capt. Charles A. Gore, 2nd Rifles, Oct. 18, 1856.

2nd Lieut. M. S. Gross, " 18, "  
" J. G. Summers, 2nd Rifles, Oct. 13, 1856.

2nd Lieut. J. W. Polk, 2nd Infantry, Oct. 20, 1856.

" J. M. Williams, 2nd Rifles, Oct. 21, 1856.

" G. A. Hawley, Com. Dep. " 25, 1856.

Capt. J. V. Hooft, Asst. Adj. Gen. " 26, 1856.

Resignations—23.

DEATHS.  
Capt. Hy. F. Witter, Assistant Adjutant General.  
2nd Lieut. Wm. M. Rogers, 1st Infantry.  
Lieut. Col. Byron Cole, Assistant Quartermaster-General, killed at San Jacinto.  
2nd Lieut. R. A. Milliken, 1st Rifles, killed at San Jacinto.  
Capt. W. P. Jarvis, 2nd Rifles, died from wounds received at San Jacinto.  
Capt. Jas. H. Williamson, drowned at Virgin Bay.  
2nd Lieut. H. T. Sherman, died from wound received at Masaya, Oct. 24, 1856.  
Lieut. Col. F. A. Laine, A. D. C., barbarously murdered by the allied forces opposed to this Government, without proposing an exchange of prisoners, according to the usages of war.  
1st Lieut. Julius Keil, killed in action at San Jacinto.  
2nd Lieut. W. W. Reader, killed in action at San Jacinto.  
Deaths—10.

DROPPED.  
Capt. A. U. Marsh, August 6, 1856.  
" A. B. Watkins, August 16, 1856.  
1st Lieut. S. W. Quay, August 29, 1856—cashiered.  
Surgeon D. N. Ingraham, Sept. 1, 1856.  
Brig. Gen. D. de Goicouria, Oct. 19, 1856.  
Dropped—5.

By command of  
WILLIAM WALKER,  
General-Commanding-in-Chief,  
Ph. R. Thompson, Adj. General, N. A.  
Headquarters of the Army,  
Adj. General's Office,  
Granada, Oct. 28, 1856.

SPORTING CHRONICLE.

RACES ON THE GRANADA COURSE.

The race between Col. Sanders's "Old Tom," and Major Cayce's "Black Billy," chronicled last week, in which Old Tom was declared a victor, started the sporting men of the city, and this week we have had several exciting and closely contested races.

On Wednesday evening, a match was made and run, between Capt. George Gist's "Bay" and Major Cayce's "Black Billy." Distance, 400 yards, for two hundred dollars. "Black Billy" won by a clear length.

The next—on the same evening—was a contest between Gist's "Bay," and a dark grey owned by Bravet Major Leonard. This race was a very close one—the horses running side by side the whole distance. Gist's horse was, evidently, over-weighted, which resulted in causing him to lose the race by a distance of only a few feet.

The next was a race between Major Cayce's "Black Billy," and Col. Jones's "Grey Eagle." The sum bet upon the horses exceeded five hundred dollars. A good start was obtained, and the horses ran neck and neck about four hundred yards, when the grey began to crawl a little ahead, and at the winning post came out nearly half a length in advance. Both horses appeared to be in this race, managed well, but at the end the riders appeared to be in doubt as to which was the faster animal, and a match for two thousand dollars was effected on the field, by the same horses, with change of riders—it came off the next (Thursday) evening, and the Grey won.

CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.—Shortly after all the assistants had taken their places, the Master of Ceremonies raised his hand and gave an order in Russian, whereupon the trumpets burst out into a wild and startling flourish, the heralds raised their maces in the air, and all having uncovered their heads, one of the Secretaries read the proclamation, which is rendered into English as follows:

Our ivory august, very high and very puissant lord, the Emperor Alexander Nicolaeovich, being mounted on the throne of his ancestors, which is that of all the Russias, as well as upon those of the kingdom of Poland and of the Grand Duchy of Finland, which are inseparable from it, has deigned to order that the coronation of his Imperial Majesty and his oath shall take place on the 24th of the month of August, his august spouse the Empress Marie Alexandrovna, participating in this sacred ceremony. This solemn act is announced by the present proclamation to all faithful subjects, to the end that on this happy day they may redouble their fervor in their prayers to the King of Kings, that He may spread by His Almighty power His favors and blessings on the reign of his majesty, and throughout its duration He may maintain peace and tranquility, to the glory of His holy name, and for the unalterable prosperity of the empire.

WILLIS ON POLITICS.—Everybody knows Willis—the poet, and talky editor of the Home Journal. He has said many good things in his life, and the following upon politics and political candidates, is not often better said. The people of Nicaragua will appreciate it:

"I find myself, for the first time in my life, interested for a political candidate; or, I should rather say, perhaps, in a candidate without his politics. I have hitherto (to account somewhat of my apparent want of patriotism) thought the country under a headway which made almost any steering safe enough. It seemed to me of very little consequence (to anybody but office seekers) whether a whig or a democrat was at the helm—public opinion, besides, being altogether too wide awake, in so educated a country, for either a blunder or a sin of pilorage to be more than approached. So complete was this confidence in America's adolescent vigor and exuberance of constitution, that (would you believe it?) I never voted in my life.

"But, with the events of the last year or two, and with all the intellect of the country at work upon the great questions at issue, it would be hard to remain longer blind or insensible. And yet, so dodgy are political theories, so insecure are party platforms, (and, above all, so often may the changing tide of events require present decision with little or no reference to party theory or party platform,) that, it seems to me, we should look most, if not only, to the quality of the man—what our candidate is, by nature and culture, rather than to what his party professions or his platform promises."

SIAMEN'S ETIQUETTE.—According to a late letter-writer, it is etiquette for persons of inferior rank to keep their heads lower than the heads of their superiors; therefore, when a nabob stoops, his servants and slaves get on all fours.

FILLMORE'S PREDICAMENT.—The name of the great grandfather of the present aspirant to the Presidential chair of the United States was John Fillmore, and after having been a long time in captivity by pirates, settled upon a farm in Connecticut, where he ended his days. Nathaniel Fillmore, his son, was born about one hundred and twenty years ago. When a youth, he moved to Vermont, and settled at Bennington, where he raised a family of six children, all but one of whom survive, at advanced ages, averaging over eighty years.

Nathaniel Fillmore, the father of the ex-President, yet survives, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He has been a farmer through life, cultivating his lands with his own hands, until the infirmities of age disabled him. His industrious, temperate and simple habits, allied to a cheerful and hopeful mind, have secured to him contentment and a happy and green old age. He was born in Bennington, Vt., and resided there until he arrived at manhood.

Near the close of the last century the parents emigrated to the then wilds of Western New York. They were among the pioneer settlers of that district of country set apart for bounty lands to the soldiers of the revolution, known as the new military tract. Their first location was in the original township of Locke, that part of it now comprising the township of Summerhill, in the present county of Cayuga. A small farm was purchased in the primeval forest, and their energies were applied to clearing and subduing it, and in preparing it for a home. Here, in an humble log cabin, amid the wildness of nature, within hearing of wild beasts and the sound of the woodman's axe, Millard was born, on the 7th of January, 1800.

Millard Fillmore received a rudimental education in a country school-house, and when yet a lad was engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store, and afterwards turned his attention to law. The generality of readers are acquainted with his subsequent career.

A VIGILANT IN TROUBLE.—A Mr. Coleman, the President of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, was lately arrested in the city of New York, at the suit of a man of the name of Malony, who was banished by order of the Committee, from California. Mr. Malony affirms, says the New York Evening Post, his entire innocence of any crime or offence, and charges that the parties who imprisoned and banished him did so from malicious motives merely, and to get rid of an active citizen, who condemned and resisted the proceedings of the Committee, and was about to give testimony in the United States Court at San Francisco in a proceeding which has since resulted in the indictment and imprisonment of two members of the organization at San Francisco for piracy.

The question of how this suit will be settled is one of particular interest.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from the White Sulphur Spring, says: "We have a live authoress, two hundred (speaking in round numbers) professional gamblers, one hundred members of Congress, and about one hundred others of equally doubtful reputation, besides a member of the New Jersey Legislature."

A NEW SKEW.—The patent ballot-box of California has, we learn by last advices, been sold for upward of three thousand dollars for the purpose of exhibiting it to the miners previous to the approaching election. It is in the hands of the Democrats, who expect to turn it to good account in stamping the State.

Malou, a celebrated French physician, it is said, was remarkably fond of drugging. Once, having a patient who diligently and punctually swallowed all the stuffs he ordered, he was so delighted at seeing all the vials and pill boxes empty, that he shook him by the hand, exclaiming, "My dear sir, it really affords me pleasure to attend you, and you deserve to be ill!"

A WRINKLE ABOUT THE AGE OF HORSES.—A few days ago we met a gentleman from Alabama, who gave us a piece of information in regard to ascertaining the age of a horse, after he or she has passed the ninth year, which was new to us, and will be, we are sure, to most of our readers. It is this: after the horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the eyelid as the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle for every year over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is seventeen; if four, he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always get it. So says the gentleman, and he is confident it will never fail. As a good many people have horses over nine, it is easily tried. If true, the horse dealer must give up his trade.—Southern Planter.

THE MINIE ARM

The following remarks upon the use of this effective weapon, from the pen of Brig. Gen. Henningsen, we would impress upon every soldier in the Nicaraguan Army to read carefully, or cut it out and commit it to memory. It is a clear and lucid description of the manner in which the Minie should be used, and will amply repay all the time spent in its perusal:

Directions for Using the Minie Rifle.

[BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, GRANADA, October 28, 1856.

The Minie Rifle used in the Nicaragua Army is the American Minie. It is distinguished from the French, British and Russian Minie by the superiority of its sight. The plate in which the notch is filed for the back-sight when pressed between the thumb and finger (in the American Minie) slides up and down easily, when kept properly oiled. Whenever fixed it remains stationary as soon as the pressure of the thumb and finger ceases, and does not sink by the concussion of the piece in firing. The sight plate of the French and British Minies is very stiff to move if closely fitted, and if loose enough to work easily is apt to slide down by continued firing, which if not observed by the soldier will make him fire one, or two, or three hundred yards short.

The Minie Rifle issued to the Nicaragua Army ranges 1400 yards. For short distances it has not the accuracy of the ordinary rifle. That is to say, up to one hundred yards. But up to one hundred yards it will put every shot into a circle of 18 inches diameter, which is sufficient for war purposes, as it would hit an enemy in the upper part of the body. At one thousand yards these rifles will put twenty shots out of thirty in a target ten feet wide by six high. On the 26th, Lieut. Hart, with seven men of the Second Rifle, fired forty-eight rounds from these guns, at four hundred yards distance, at a stake in the Lake. Though firing these guns for the first time, eleven men out of the forty-eight shots would have been hit at that distance.

This rifle requires firing with 75 grains of rifle powder. This charge is contained in the flask issued by moving the charger of the flask to the second notch. It is also contained in all cartridges issued from the Ordnance Office after this date; and those who prefer tin measures may obtain the same by requisition at the Ordnance Office.

It unfortunately happened that the Department was forced by circumstances to issue some of these guns, and to put together cartridges before the necessary instructions had arrived. Hence the cartridges issued contained about twenty grains too much powder, the effect of which was to make the rifles kick and to burst the ball, thereby destroying its accuracy.

The Minie Rifle has over the ordinary rifle the advantage that it may be loaded more easily and rapidly. It is loaded with exactly the same rapidity and facility as the ordinary musket.

The two most important points in the judicious use of the Minie refer to the manner of loading and to the manner of holding the piece.

LOADING.

To load the Minie, pour in the charge of powder, put in the ball without paper, whether or not done up in a cartridge, and push the ball home without ramming, until it reaches the powder. When it reaches the powder withdraw the ramrod, without even giving one stroke. Ramming will only make the piece kick, and may destroy the accuracy of the shot, either by spilling the shape of the ball or by knocking out of it the iron cap which it contains. It is a groundless prejudice to suppose that any danger exists from not ramming home, providing the shot be no more than a few inches from the powder.

When the gun fouls from long firing, rapid firing, or the dampness of the atmosphere, the ball, at in all firearms, is liable to stick in the barrel. This is obviated by using wipers, which screw on to the end of the ramrod, and which will be fastened together with a turn-screw, on requisition to the Ordnance Office. This wiper is wetted before commencing practice and before going into action. Whenever the shooter finds that his ball is beginning to go down with difficulty, he should, after loading, but before capping, pass the damp wiper once or twice down the barrel. The effect of this is to loosen the caked powder on the sides of the barrel. He then caps and fires, and the ball itself helps to clean the gun by blowing the dirt before it. In this manner one hundred shots may be fired from one piece without other cleaning. The reason why he is not to put the wiper down the unloaded piece, is because it would leave the breach damp, and the next charge put in would become damp and make the ball fall short; whereas, when he wipes the loaded gun the next shot blows out the dirt and dries the barrel sufficiently.

HOLDING THE PIECE.

It is the intention of the Commander-in-Chief that, as far as possible, the Minie Rifles shall be distributed to men already acquainted with the use of the rifle. Now, men accustomed to the ordinary rifle, which carries but a very small charge, very properly rest the butt of the stock against the arm, and stand sideways to the object they are firing at, whereby they do not present as large a mark to the enemy. But in musket firing, it is necessary that the soldier should stand fronting the object he is firing at, and rest the musket against the shoulder as near in to the base of the neck as is convenient. If he cannot do if he stands sideways, but must rest the butt of his piece

either against the arm or shoulder joint, which the recoil of a musket will bruise and injure. By standing square and holding the musket tightly to the shoulder, soldiers fire it without suffering from the kick. Now, the kick of the Minie Rifle, when loaded with seventy-five grains of rifle powder and not rammed, is very much less than that of the musket, but still too great to be fired from the arm. By observing the same rule as is observed with musket firing—that is to say, standing square and holding tight to the shoulder, the recoil is not felt at all, and a man using the piece properly may fire one hundred rounds without receiving the smallest bruise or feeling the least soreness.

PRACTICE WITH MINIE.

The proper place to practice the Minie at first is at an object on the water, because the effect of every shot is seen. For this purpose three stakes have been placed on the lake in the water, the two outer stakes being ten feet apart. The centre stake is the object to aim at. The stakes are one hundred yards from the shore; two hundred yards from the shore three more stakes are placed; three hundred yards three more stakes, and so on, up to one thousand yards.

JUDGING DISTANCE.

When, however, the shooter, knowing the distance at which he is firing, has obtained sufficient proficiency, it is still necessary (in order to use his weapon effectively in the field) that he should learn to estimate unknown distances correctly, otherwise, if he has sighted too high or too low, he may continue to shoot over or under in the field, where frequently he may not see where one of his shots strikes to correct his error. On this account, men should be practiced to guess at distances on shore unknown to them, but known to the instructor, who should keep a record of their answers, whereby the captain of a company would be able to distinguish those who possessed the greatest and the least judgment in this matter. Some men are found to possess it naturally in a high degree; some acquire it by practice; others never acquire it, though they may make good shots. The best tried judges should therefore (according to rules afterwards to be laid down) regulate the distance at which the company in action should set the sights of their rifles.

C. F. HENNINGSEN, Brig. Gen., Com. Ord., Art. and Sep.

Governor Wise, of Virginia, in a recent speech concerning the Missouri Compromise line said: "The cost of not running that line to the Pacific may be valued thus to Virginia: We now get a thousand dollars for a sound slave; we would then have gotten from three to five thousand dollars for an operative in the gold mines of California; four hundred thousand multiplied by five thousand, or even three thousand, will show our immense loss. One billion of dollars would not compensate Virginia for her loss in not running the line on to the Pacific."

E. J. C. KEWEN, E. J. SANDERS, WM. HANDLIN, KEWEN, SANDERS & HANDLIN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW GRANADA, NICARAGUA.

Messrs. Kewen, Sanders & Handlin will practice in all the Courts of the Meridional and Oriental Departments, and in the Department of Leon.

Particular attention will be given to the recovery of claims against the Government. Deeds, mortgages, leases, &c., promptly executed, and on liberal terms.

A real estate and money brokerage business will also engage the attention of the firm. Office in Post-Office Building. Granada, Nov. 1, 1856.

E. J. C. KEWEN, E. J. SANDERS, WM. HANDLIN, Kewen, Sanders & Handlin, ABOGADOS, GRANADA, NICARAGUA.

Los Señores KEWEN, SANDERS Y HANDLIN ejercen su profesion de abogaria en todos los tribunales de los Departamentos Meridional y Oriental y en el Departamento de Leon.

Se dará atencion particular al cobro de reclamos en contra del gobierno.

Titulos, Hipotecas, Arrendamientos, etc., serán ejecutados con prontitud, y á precios moderados.

Tambien se ocuparán en negocios de corretaje en bienes raíces y dinero.

Despacho en la casa del Correo. Granada, Noviembre 1 de 1856.

Lost. IN THE early part of this week, a LAND WARRANT, for five hundred acres of land, drawn in favor of Col. E. J. Sanders. Measures have been taken to render it of no use except to the person for whom it was drawn. Whoever will return it to the Nicaraguan office, or to me, will be suitably rewarded. COL. E. J. SANDERS. Granada, Nov. 1, 1856.

Dr. J. Lehue, SURGEON DENTIST, Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Granada. At all times to be found at the Hospital. Terms moderate. Granada, November 1, 1856.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 1.

HON. COL. JOHN H. WHEELER.

This gentleman, who has so ably represented the United States of North America in this country during the various changes and startling incidents of the past two years, is, we regret to say, about to depart from among us, on a visit to the United States. His health has been of late very much broken, and we infer his visit to the land of his birth is to strengthen his frame by its more invigorating atmosphere.

His departure will excite a regret in the breast of every American in Nicaragua, as his accomplishments as a gentleman, his suavity as Minister, his kindness and urbanity as a man, and his disinterestedness as a friend, has already gained him their respect and love.

Wherever he goes, the good wishes of all who know him in this country will follow him, and we trust that before many weeks we may have the pleasure of announcing his return. We wish him a pleasant voyage.

## THE DEAD:

SHOULD THEY IN THIS COUNTRY BE BURIED OR BURNED.

In all ages, the disposition of the remains of deceased persons has been a subject of the profoundest attention. With it are connected the sentiments of the warmest friendship, the deepest veneration, and the most sacred thoughts of a hereafter. There is an instinct in man which impels him to treat with great care the remains of his fellow creature. This may be excited, in part, by feeling that we only do as we would be done by; but perhaps the great incentive to this respect is the thought, that the spirit of life which animated the clay before us may be now before the awful throne of the Most High, and the remains are left to warn us of our inevitable destiny.

The manner of burying the dead has been a distinctive feature in the manners of nations from time immemorial. In some countries, as Egypt, for instance, much ingenuity was expended in endeavoring to preserve the bodies from decay; and perhaps the original object of all burials was a preservation of the body. At the far North, where the frost king reigns many months in the year, and all animal decomposition is suspended through its effects, the effort, in times of ignorance, might be supposed to be partially successful. It is even now no uncommon thing to hear a Northerner say that, he would not like to die in a Southern country, on account of the sudden decay of his remains. It is somewhat remarkable that while Northern nations, even in the most ancient times, buried their dead in the ground, the people of the Southern countries burned them. This was the custom of Southern Asia and Southern Europe. In our English literature, to this day, borrowing from classic Greek, we frequently hear the phrase "peace to his ashes."

The Greeks always burned the bodies of their illustrious dead, and in our opinion this is in many respects much preferable to burying. In burning, as was their custom, the ashes might be carefully collected and placed in an ornamented urn; here it could stand without offending the senses in the niches of the temples, or in the private apartments of friends. In this manner it was always in the care of those who respected it, and in whose memory it was dear. The ashes of the great might in those days be sent from place to place, mingled with savory incense, receiving the respect due the memory of the spirit which gave it animation. In these days, the removal of a corpse creates a horror in all who travel with it not immediately interested, to say nothing of the danger of being in contact with so much rotteness and putrefaction. One half of the horror of death consists in the idea of the body putrifying in the earth, and being an object of loathsomeness upon which worms gnaw and riot. How much more pleasing the idea of having the ashes carefully gathered, and kept, perhaps sweetly scented, as we now keep daguerreotypes.

Who can estimate the satisfaction it would now afford the literary world to have preserved the ashes of Milton or Shakespeare; or who can guess the care or veneration with which the French would regard the ashes of Napoleon; or with what veneration Americans would guard the remains of Washington? It is truly to be regretted that all which was mortal of those illustrious personages is now indistinguishable from the common earth, or the remains of the carcass of some brute.

But there is a point from which this subject should be viewed superior to any mere ideal phase of the case; it is—how the burying the dead in this country affects the living—and this is all important.

During the dry season in this country it is very difficult to dig a grave of sufficient depth to prevent the poisonous gases from escaping into the atmosphere, and spreading malaria among the living. There is also a common custom among people of these latter days to bury the remains of persons of note in vaults under the floors of churches; and those, in the dampness, and gloom of the subterranean chambers, in decomposing, spread disease and death among those who honored them while living; and suppose they thus show respect to their memory after death.

It is unnecessary to revert to the danger of those who dig graves in a place of common interment, or how often they come in contact with the poison of decomposing flesh, or what a vast amount of disease there is engendered by the poisonous gases of such places by being wafted among the habitations of the living. The evil effects of all these circumstances are incalculable. We can only arrive at the truth in such cases by analogy. We know that the gases of decomposing vegetable matter in swamps produce diseases of very serious characters; we know that on this account all new countries are less healthy than where labor has effected a good drainage, and that high dry land is more conducive to health and long life than damp low lands. We know, also, that epidemics break out in parts of cities where garbage is allowed to collect and emit an effluvia; and we know, also, that gases from decaying animal matter are more dangerous and fatal than that which proceeds from decaying vegetables. We know that fatal diseases are brought on by inoculation, and that a man cannot be inoculated by anything more difficult to cure than the decaying flesh of his fellow man. Now, as the gases which arise from vegetable matter in a state of decay appear to be much more fatal than contact with the solids from which they arise, we must infer that this is also the case with the gases which arise from putrid animal matter; and, if this is so, the enlightenment of the present age ought to be sufficient to rise above any prejudice, or any old custom which has been handed down to us from a period when the laws of health were but little studied or known, and suggest such remedies as will lessen, as far as possible, the causes of disease.

There is this advantage in burning bodies over burying them, that, instead of permitting them to cause disease after death, the very act of burning purifies the air. It is supposed the great plague of London was arrested in its ravages by the great fire which burned the greater part of the city. One thing is certain, if history is correct, that, although it raged with fearful violence immediately before, it ceases to exist almost immediately after the conflagration. It is now a common practice to fumigate a room in which a person has died, and doctors advise those who visit the remains of a person that has died of cholera, or any other contagious disease, to smoke a cigar, or pipe—so great a purifier is fire.

And, setting prejudices aside, as it is, after all much more desirable to be consumed by fire after death, than to rot, and be devoured by worms; and as that conduces as well to the preservation of the living, as to the retaining the ashes of the deceased, we would favor the adoption of the custom in this country.

It was the general opinion in Granada, after the battle of the 13th of October, that the great number of the enemy which was killed would produce the cholera before they could be interred. Burning them immediately would have prevented the possibility of such a painful circumstance, and would have purified the air of any poisonous gases which might already existed in it.

Our object in suggesting this, is more to call the attention of the public, as well as the medical profession, to the subject, than to attempt at this time, to discuss the matter. We are, however, under the impression that if the custom of burning the dead, instead of burying them, were once fairly introduced, it would, in this latitude, prove highly beneficial to the general health.

A NEW COIN. The Philadelphia Mint has just issued a cent which is described as composed of fifty-seven parts copper, seven of nickel, and one of zinc. It has a light appearance, with a faint red tint, and is in beautiful contrast with the American silver and gold pieces, and will not as the old cent did, tarnish them by contact. The weight of the new is only seventy-two grains—that of the present copper cent is one hundred and sixty-eight.

## The Late Insult to the U. S. Flag!

In our last, we published a record of startling facts, as to the insulting conduct of the allied forces of Guatemala and San Salvador, towards the American flag, the Minister of the United States, and the cold blooded murder of unarmed American citizens. But this record, dark and degrading as it is to humanity, was but half disclosed. Daily circumstances of murder, assassination and robbery, committed on American unarmed citizens, are being brought to light, which place the Governments of Guatemala and San Salvador beyond the pale of civilization, and stamp them as a nation of outlaws, cutthroats and bandits.

The accompanied affidavits of Capt. Dunican and Lieut. Gardner, prove the diabolical murder of a little boy, whose only offence was being born in the United States, of white parents, and having a white face.

Does not the blood of every friend of humanity of every nation shudder at such atrocity? Will not the most savage and barbarous nations of the darkest ages of antiquity rise in judgment against such unholy and bloody deeds?

The affidavit also appended of Gen. Fry, as to the murder of Mr. Lawless, proves Mr. Lawless's earnest desire to preserve his neutrality in all the difficulties which have beset this country, of his high toned character and integrity of conduct, and of his perfect confidence that the axis of the American flag was amply sufficient to protect his liberty, property and life. He had seen assurances from the highest sources, that no American could wander so far from home that the protecting and powerful arm of the United States was not over him. He refused to come within the line of our forces, relying on the protection of the United States, and threw out before his house the American flag, that in his patriotic heart he felt was honored in every land and on every sea, and would be respected by all nations, even the most savage. But how vain was that hope! Let his plundered house, his murdered remains, the bodies of his fellow-citizens, the mutilated bunting torn by the enemies' shot, and the door of the Legation house perforated by the balls of the enemy, testify.

In ancient Rome, the exclamation "I am a Roman citizen," arrested the falling blow of the licitor. In former days, in "the great Republic of the North," in the days of Jackson, it is the boast of the history of that day, that no American citizen ever suffered any injury abroad without redress.

We feel sure that the same spirit now animates the United States, and that the same feelings that dictated the Keota letter, will be ready to defend the rights and protect the lives of innocent American citizens.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NEAR THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

This day came before me, James H. Smith, who testifies that he emigrated from New York city, where he has resided for two years, in the steamship Tennessee, for Nicaragua, on the 1st September last, accompanied by his three small children, for the purpose of cultivating land and settling in Nicaragua. He is by profession a teacher.

That on Sunday, the 12th inst., an alarm of an attack was made by the forces of Guatemala and San Salvador, on this city. That, he, not crediting the alarm, went to the little plaza, a short distance, when the forces appeared and commenced an active firing of musketry and Minié rifles, which cut off his return. The forces then approached his house, where his little family were seated at dinner, consisting of a boy, Francis Herbert, born in New York city, on the 6th March, 1849; two girls, one five and the other two years of age. They were seated within three yards of a large window which opened on the street. One of the troops approached the window, and taking deliberate aim, fired at the little group, the ball grazed the chin of the girl's nurse, and striking the boy in the lower part of his face passing out of the neck, broke the spinal chord, killing him instantly. The rest of the children were concealed immediately, in an adjacent house, by the nurse, under a bed, while the troops forced the casing of the window, the door being fastened and resisting all their efforts. They then entered and searched in vain for the children. They plundered the house of all his implements of husbandry, clothing, gold and silver watches, money and valuables, of amount more than two thousand dollars.

JAMES H. SMITH.  
Sworn to before me, this 27th October, 1856.  
JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

We do hereby certify that we reside in the same house with James H. Smith, Esq., and of our own knowledge, the facts stated in his affidavit are true in every particular.

PATRICK M. ROSSITER,  
R. C. CHAPLAIN,  
EDWARD DEE.  
Sworn to before me, this 27th October, 1856.  
JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NEAR THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.  
This day came before me, James Dunican, Cap-

tain of Company B, First Rifles, of the Army of the Republic of Nicaragua, and made oath, that—

On Monday, the 13th October, 1856, during the attack of the combined forces of Guatemala and San Salvador, on the city of Granada, during the battle he approached the house of Mr. James H. Smith, on the street of the Messiah, opposite the Church of San Francisco, from whose house the enemy had been driven out, and he there saw in the arms of his father, the dead body of a boy about seven years old, who had just been murdered by the enemy, whose body was horribly mutilated and deformed. Mr. Smith was unconnected with the Army, and came as a settler to Nicaragua. He appeared heart-broken and disconsolate, exclaiming that he wished that he could have suffered in his child's place; and that in this, affiant's opinion, it was and is the determination of the invading forces to violate every rule of civilized warfare and justice, and murder every American in Nicaragua.

J. DUNICAN.  
Sworn to before me, this 27th October, 1856.

JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

I do hereby certify that I was present with Captain Dunican, and of my own knowledge the above affidavit is true in every particular.

R. P. GARDNER,  
First Lieutenant Company E, First Rifles.  
Sworn to before me, this 27th October, 1856.

JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NEAR THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

This day came before me, Birkett D. Fry, Brigadier General, Army of Nicaragua, and made oath that—

He was acquainted with John D. Lawless since the month of October last; that having been in command of this city during the greater portion of the past year, he has frequently had occasion to talk with said Lawless, of the political affairs of the State of Nicaragua. That the said Lawless uniformly refused to take any part in arms with the forces of General Walker, saying that he was an American citizen and relied upon the flag of his country for protection. That after General Walker's forces marched upon Masaya, and a few hours before the attack upon Granada, he urged the said Lawless to come within his line of defence, which he declined to do, expressing his belief that the American flag would protect him. That said Lawless very frequently came to him, as the Military Governor of this Department, in behalf of the natives of the country, for whom he performed numerous acts of kindness, and whose respect and good will he seemed to possess. That said Lawless had resided for several years past in Granada; spoke the language of the country fluently, and was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits, and had many of the natives in his employ. That said Lawless justly enjoyed the reputation for great philanthropy and unquestioned integrity.

BIRKETT D. FRY.  
Sworn to before me, this 27th October, 1856.  
JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

[OFFICIAL.]

GENERAL ORDER—No 202.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Granada, Oct. 25, 1856.

1. SOLDIERS—Each day demonstrates more clearly that the war we are waging is one of truth against falsehood, of civilization against barbarism. Not satisfied with the blood of innocent citizens shed at Granada—with an appetite for slaughter, whetted by the massacre of helpless children and holy ministers of Christianity—our savage foes have added another crime to the long list recorded against them. They have shot Lieut. Col. Lainé, who was taken by them a prisoner of war some days ago.

At the very time this cold-blooded act of cruelty was being committed, an exchange of prisoners was being proposed by the commander-in-chief of the Guatemala forces. With an innate yearning for treachery, he had smooth words and fine sentiments on his lips when he was in the act of murder.

The assassination of Lainé shows the nature of the enemy with which we have to contend. Of the same language and religion with themselves, they had not against him the lying excuses with which they are wont to justify the murder of American citizens. Nothing but the love of blood and the cowardly instincts of the savage can so urge for the execution of the Cuban patriot.

Let then, soldiers, a sense of the justico and grandeur of the cause in which we are engaged, nerve us for the fulfillment of the task which lies before us. Remember that you suffer and struggle to redeem one of the loveliest of lands from barbarian rule and savage despotism. In such a cause as this, who would not gladly endure a few days of privation and fatigue? Who would not undergo some little suffering and danger for the sake of having his name enrolled among the benefactors of the race?

2. Lieut. Col. F. A. Lainé, aid-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, having been barbarously murdered by the enemy without proposing an exchange of prisoners, it is directed that Lieut. Col. Brigido Valderraman and Capt. Bernardo Allende be shot this afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the plaza of this city.

3. Brig. Gen. Fry is charged with the execution of the above order. By command of

WM. WALKER,  
General-Commanding-in-Chief.

Pn. R. THOMPSON, Adj't Gen., N. A.

It is stated that Prince Albert has bought an enormous tract of land in Australia, which, in about twenty years will return about one thousand times as much as all the Saxce, Colburg and Gotta, in Germany, put together.

Parte Española.

Sábado, Nov. 1 de 1856.

CUERPO DE ARTILLERIA.

El cuerpo de artillería ha tomado un aspecto imponente bajo la dirección del General Henningsen aventado jefe de esa arma, cuyos conocimientos le han dado nombradía, no solo en los Estados Unidos, si no fuera de ellos. Es de celebrarse la precisión y tino con que dirige las bombas y granadas al punto que designa, aumentando y duplicando progresivamente las distancias, siempre con el mismo acierto ó inerrable dirección. Todos los días hay repetidos ejercicios y violentas evoluciones, en las que practican los Señores oficiales, y los soldados se adiestran maravillosamente.

En cuanto al número de individuos pertenecientes á dicho cuerpo, se ha aumentado de una manera notable, habiendo además una gran compañía de Zapadores y Mineros; bien que para manejar cuatro morteros, dos obuses y los cañones que hay en la plaza, se necesita un número considerable de hombres.

El cuerpo de artillería no deja de desear en sus ejercicios á los mas escrupulosos ritos.

ESPECIACION A CHONTALES.

El vapor Virgen, que salió hoy cuatro días para Chontales, volvió á este puerto ayer, á las ocho de la mañana, habiendo desempeñado su comision, los individuos que fueron en él, satisfactoriamente. En San José ó sus inmediaciones, se hallaba un número de hombres, como de ciento cincuenta, de los que fueron derrotados el día trece del corriente en esta ciudad que en su fuga tomaron aquella dirección. Dicese que salieron á escape, así que supieron la llegada de los treinta ó treinta y cinco Rangers que el vapor conducía, ó sea de los hombres de barbudos como ellos dicen.

GACETAS DE GUATEMALA Y SAN SALVADOR.

Estos periódicos se ocupan de nuestro Nicaraguense, no para refutar ni una palabra de los crimenes serviles que hemos publicado, porque la verdad es incontestable, se desquitan descendiendo á las personalidades en un language tan cínico como sus autores. Su impotente ravia se despliega furiosa contra el Jeneral Carrascosa, que los ha despreciado siempre sin perjuicio de llevarles su cuenta corriente muy exacta. Veremos si esos panfletistas son hombres de chancelarla con dignidad el día que se los presente, que por cierto no está lejos, ó si solo se contentan con escribir sarcasmos.

Mañana se embarca con dirección á Nueva York, el Sr. J. Bermin Ferrer, nombrado que ha sido por el gobierno, Ministro Plenipotenciario de esta República, cerca del Gabinete de Washington.

El Sr. Ferrer desempeñaba la cartera de Hacienda, que queda á cargo del General Pineda, Ministro de la Guerra. Sentimos la ausencia temporal del Sr. Ferrer, al paso que nos alegramos de que haya sido él, el electo para la misión que le conduco á los Estados Unidos, tanto por su acierto y circunstancia que le adornan, cuanto por que recibirá bellas impresiones en las hermosas ciudades del Norte América.

Le deseamos un viage feliz, y pronto retorno.

ALGO MAS SOBRE EL DIA 13.

Equitativo y aun necesario nos parece tocar la materia de que vamos á ocuparnos, no obstante haberse tratado en los numeros anteriores, aunque no con toda la latitud que merece, por modestia de los individuos que la relataron; puesto que ellos mismos tomaron una parte activa en los sucesos. Las buenas acciones deben referirse minuciosamente, sin temor de incurrir en la tacha de difusos, tanto por que es un tributo debido al mérito, cuanto por que sirve de estímulo á los demas. Nos contraemos al ataque que resistió esta plaza, desde el doce del pasado á la una de la tarde hasta las ocho de la mañana del día siguiente.

Buenas y luminosas son las referencias del Coronel Allen, Mayor Cayce, etc.; pero notamos, que aunque figuran en la lista de los que se distinguieron algunos nombres, no es con el esplendor que merecen, sin que sea falta de los referentes, por que ellos guardaban y defendian sus puestos respectivos; y no podian estar en todas partes. Grande y heroica fué la defensa que hizo la guarnicion de esta plaza en esta célebre jornada, en la que docientos hombres combatieron contra el inmenso número de ochocientos por espacio de diez y nueve horas. Admirable el denuedo y resolucion de todos, hasta del último soldado, dispuestos á perecer antes que entregar la plaza que se les habia confiado; cierto certísimo, y aun somos cortos; pero plácenos añadir, que el Mayor O'Neil se condujo de una manera verdaderamente heroica. Hallábase postrado en una cama con un balazo en una pierna que le impedía dar un paso, y le obligaba á servirse de dos muletas. El enemigo se presentó, y O'Neil es hombre que nada le detiene: es uno de los individuos mas jóvenes del ejército. Nada podia esperarse de un hombre en el estado en que él se hallaba; sin embargo haciendo un esfuerzo sobre natural, en el traje de cama desahogado que tenia, salió del lecho tomó las muletas y el sable y se presentó en el lugar mas peligroso, arrastrando la pierna y atravesando las calles con el agua casi á la rodilla, (acababa de llover,) dunde mandó con voz de trueno, formar á los hombres que allí se hallaban y que llegaban con sus armas, distribuyó la tropa, colocándola en los lugares oportunos; ordenó la defensa de tres calles que parten de aquel lugar, y solicitó y eficaz, á pesar de su estado de gravedad á todo atendía, haciéndose oír su voz en todas partes. Nosotros admirámos al Mayor O'Neil en aquellos momentos, y así nos place consignarlo en este artículo.

El Capitan Wilkins se condujo tambien de una manera brillante en el mismo lugar, y despues en la defensa del Hospital, en toda la noche. Es de celebrarse la conducta de los dos facultativos que se hallan en el hospital encargados continuamente de los enfermos, Dr. Lundy y Dr. Brinkerhoff, no solo por las buenas medidas de defensa que tomaron, sino por la resolucion que siempre les honrará altamente de perecer todos ántes que abandonar á unos veinte y cinco enfermos que no podian moverse de su lecho.

El Cubano que elogia el Mayor Potter en el parto que ministó, cuyo nombre no manifestó por ignorarlo, es el Señor Don Francisco Aguero y Estrada, Prefecto de esta ciudad.

Con lo dicho satisfacemos la justicia debida á los Señores nominados y nuestro deseo de esclarecer la verdad siempre que podamos hacerlo.

EJECUCION.

Menester es retrogradar á los mas remotos tiempos de barbarie y de idiotismo para encontrar el ejemplo brutal de una accion que acaban de cometer en Masaya los jenerales de las fuerzas de Leon y Guatemala, en estos últimos dias, despues del ataque de aquella plaza y de las acciones que se han referido ya en los dos numeros anteriores de este periódico. Violando los mas sagrados pactos sociales, reconocidos universalmente, y consiguados en el derecho de jentes de una manera tan explicita, se han colocado en una posicion odiosa, degradante y execrable, indigna de hombres que se titulan militares!

Inmediatamente despues de los consabidos acontecimientos vino á esta ciudad un correo, conduciendo una comunicacion de los jefes de las fuerzas enemigas, en la que solicitaban aquellos del Jeneral Walker, por lo pronto, el cange de un individuo de los suyos, corneta de caballería, que fué hecho prisionero por nuestra parte, con alguna anterioridad. Esta circunstancia indicaba que esos jefes pretendian ceñirse á los principios organicos de la guerra, aun entre las naciones ménos civilizadas, y regularizar la desde luego, segun lo demandan la civilizacion y el siglo. No era posible dudar de la buena fe de aquella espontanea proposicion, sin agraviar á la vez el honor militar y los mas preciosos atributos del hombre! El ilustre Jeneral Walker que tantas y tan repetidas pruebas ha dado de magnanimidad, no dudó en efecto ni un momento, y llevó su generosidad hasta el extremo de entregar el corneta que solicitaban sin ninguna de las seguridades que se acostuman en tales casos, y contestó manifestando, que entre los infinitos prisioneros que habia hecho en la última accion se contaban varios oficiales, que estaba dispuesto á cangear respectivamente por el Coronel Lainé, y por cinco ó seis individuos de tropa que le acompañaban cuando fueron presos, por casualidad, en el camino de Masaya. En vano se esperó la remision del hombre ofrecido por el corneta, ó al corneta mismo, que era lo regular y legitimo, si se arropetian de llevar adelante lo que ellos mismos habian solicitado, opteniendo al fin por unica razon, el Jeneral Walker, una carta del Jeneral Zavala, en la que pretestaba (esto no puedo calificarse) que los prisioneros no querian venir. No es esto todo, sino que, en esas propias circunstancias se supo con asombro en esta ciudad el fusilamiento en el pueblo de Diriomo, del Coronel Lainé y algunos otros prisioneros! ¡Caiga sobre aquellos jefes la deshonra consiguiente, y la execracion universal! ¡Sporten el desprecio y vilipendio que merecen, y ocupen el lugar degradante en que les coloca su indigno proceder!

Como era de esperarse, logico y natural, el Jeneral Walker ordenó y se ejecutó el fusilamiento, no de todos los prisioneros que en la justa indignacion acaso otro, ménos jeneroso, en su lugar, hubiera prevenido; sino solamente el de un Teniente Coronel y un Capitan queistian entre aquellos.

Muchos prisioneros quedan en poder de nuestra gobierno contra quienes pudiera descargarse todo el peso del agravio inferido, y hacerles sentir de una manera profunda los excesos de sus jefes, que pudieran haber agravado su situacion; pero el Jeneral Walker, con todas las ventajas y la preponderancia de la posicion que ocupa, es sin embargo magnanimo y je-

neroso, se ajusta al espíritu del siglo, y le es mas grato perdonar que castigar; aunque está muy pronto á entrar en el uso de justas represalias en cual fuere su naturalera, si lo demandaren las circunstancias. De consiguiente los prisioneros y heridos son tratados con la mayor benignidad.

Queda pues demostrado que faltos de fe en sus mas solenes compromisos, y de cumplimiento en su palabra como militares, los jefes de las fuerzas enemigas, han incochado, con el fusilamiento del Coronel Lainé y sus compañeros, despues de haber supplicado el cange, y de recibir un individuo en este sentido, un sistema extraordinario de guerra que nosotros no lo tenemos puesto que tenemos muchos prisioneros contrarios, y que hasta la fecha siempre ha sido patente la superioridad de nuestras armas. Ahora bien. ¿Sois vosotros los que habeis hablado de vandalismo de solemnidades y otras cosas semejantes en vuestros periodicos, para contravenir ahora escandalosamente á los mejores principios del derecho de jentes? ¡Si, vosotros sois! Pero nada es tráfamos del estado de atraso en que os hallais!

Conato, en conclusion, que aceptamos vuestros actos sea cual fuere su naturaleza.

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

DECRETAS DE GOBERNO.

No. 53.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA, }  
Secretaria de Estado en el despacho de }  
Relaciones Exteriores, }  
Granada, Octubre 29 de 1856.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente:  
WILLIAM WALKER, Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes, Siendo necesario acreditar un Ministro Plenipotenciario que represente á la República de Nicaragua cerca del gabinete de los Estados Unidos, en Washington, en uso de sus facultades,

DECRETA:

Artículo 1. Nómbrase Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de Nicaragua cerca de los Estados Unidos, al Señor Don Fermin Ferrer.

Art. 2. Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.

Dado en Granada á 29 de Octubre de 1856. WILLIAM WALKER.  
Al Señor Jeneral Don Mateo Pineda, Ministro de la Guerra, encargado del Ministerio Jeneral.

De órden suprema lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos, esperando recibo su atento servidor.  
M. PINEDA.

No. 54.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA, }  
Secretaria de Estado en el despacho de }  
Relaciones Interiores, }  
Granada, Octubre 29 de 1856.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente:

El Gobierno, considerando que se hallan vacantes las Carteras de Relaciones, Hacienda y Crédito Público, por haberse encargado de la mision diplomática cerca del gabinete de Washington, al Señor Don Fermin Ferrer, que las desempeñaba, en uso de sus facultades,

DECRETA:

Artículo 1. El Señor Jeneral Don Mateo Pineda, actual Ministro de la Guerra, será encargado interinamente de dichas Carteras reasumiendo el Ministerio Jeneral.

Art. 2. Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.

Dado en Granada, á 29 de Octubre de 1856. WILLIAM WALKER.  
Al Señor Jeneral Don Mateo Pineda, Ministro Jeneral.

De órden suprema lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos.  
M. PINEDA.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 15.



**ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF AMERICANS!**  
Total Route of the Enemy, with great  
Loss of Life!

**PARTICULARS OF THE FIRST ATTACK  
UNDER BRIG. GEN. HORNSBY.**

**GALLANT CHARGE OF THE  
1st AND 2d RIFLES.**

**Bravery of the Infantry.**

**Advance of Gen. Walker in Person!**

**ATTACK, ROUTE, &c.**

After the disastrous defeat of the Allied forces of San Salvador and Guatemala, on the 12th and 13th of October, they were for some days almost prostrate; but it appears that reinforcements, which they received from Costa Rica, spurred them on to make another effort. The commanders of the forces at Masaya and some of the Costa Rican Generals had a correspondence, in which it was agreed that if a body of men were sent from Masaya to the Nicaraguan Transit Route, they would there be joined by several hundred from Costa Rica.

This juncture was permitted to take place. Seven hundred men started from Masaya, and in a few days were fortifying themselves at Rivas. One of their first displays of power in that city was the robbing of nearly every person in it, and the beating of the wives of a few Americans who had settled in that part of the country.

The enemy were at Rivas but a day or two, when Brig. Gen. Hornsby was despatched with 160 men to oppose them. He left Granada on the 2d of November with a portion of the First Infantry and a few Rangers. He was reinforced on the 10th by 150 men, under the command of Col. E. J. Sanders, and on the morning of the 12th marched with 200 Rifles, and Infantry, and one company of Artillery, under Capt. Dulaney, consisting of 9 men, and a company of Mounted Rangers.

The forces of the enemy at Rivas having been joined by the Costa Ricans, they advanced on the Transit Road, and took a position at a place known as the Half-Way House, upon the summit of an elevated ridge of ground, at the bottom of which there is a deep cut. The position is a very strong one, well fortified, and the force was commanded by the Costa Rican General, Cañas, with from 1,000 to 1,100 men.

The enemy opened a fire upon the American Rangers about 7 o'clock in the morning. Gen. Hornsby immediately ordered his command to halt, and commanded Capt. Dulaney, to throw some shells among them. The shelling did good execution, but they kept up a continuous fire upon our men. Col. Sanders was ordered to throw out some companies of the First Rifles to flank them, and a company of the Infantry, under command of D. Barney Woolf, was ordered to protect the rear of the flanking party. Lieut. Griffin, with the company he commands, supported the mountain howitzer in a gallant manner.

The flanking party were entirely successful. When they got in sight of the enemy the charge of three Companies under Capt. Ewbanks, Capt. Dunican, 1st Rifles, and Lieut. Taft, of 2nd Rifles, was one of the most gallant feats of daring ever performed by Americans.

The barricades of the enemy were taken by assault. The tents were taken by our brave men, together with all they contained. Among the spoils was a large number of mules, and a large quantity of arms.

The enemy themselves report 70 killed, among whom was Gen. Rafael Curaca. His body was interred in the city of Rivas, on the 12th inst.

The force of the Americans was too small to follow with security the retreat of such a large body of men; nor did their commander think it prudent to permit them, fatigued as they were, to follow a great distance those whom they had so gallantly routed. The hill from which the enemy was driven was in a very bad traveling condition, by reason of the late heavy rains, and as a whole day would be lost in getting over it, Gen. Hornsby thought proper to retire to Virgin Bay. He thus allowed his men the rest they so much needed, prevented the enemy from making a flank movement, and protected the sick which he had left in the hospital of that town.

Col. E. J. Sanders of the First Rifles, and Col. John B. Markham of the First Infantry, behaved in the most gallant style during this engagement, and fully sustained, if they did not surpass, the high courage for which they have been previously famed.

All the officers of the First and Second Rifles, and officers of the Infantry, as well as the men belonging to those Regiments, behaved gallantly. Capt. Samuel Leslie, of the Rangers, is deserving of great praise for the gallant manner in which he protected the rear of the command, and for the indefatigableness with which he procured beef and other provisions for the Army.

Major Warren Raymond is deserving of especial mention for his gallant conduct throughout the entire action.

**LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED,  
In the Battle of the 10th of November, 1856.**

**KILLED.**  
Private Wm. Bournell, Private Craig.

**WOUNDED.**  
Lieutenant Conway, Private P. Hessey,  
Sergeant Kennell, " Adams,  
" Traversa, " Edward Morton,  
Private William Cooper, Sergt. McDonald, Artillery  
" T. Smith, Private Casey,  
" J. Allan,

After the fight of the 10th, Gen. Hornsby came up in person to Granada. The next day the Commander-in-Chief started with about two hundred men for Virgin Bay. He arrived there on the 12th, and immediately marched at the head of his men to attack the enemy.

After the enemy had ascertained the small number of men by which they had been defeated, they rallied, and returned the next day to the place from which they had been driven. Here they, as may be supposed, strengthened their fortifications, and made everything in readiness for a protracted defence.

General Walker advanced in much the same manner as did Gen. Hornsby. The enemy heard of his approach in person, and retreated, after they had fired a few rounds from their advanced positions.

Capt. Ewbanks, assisted by Capt. Dunican, were ordered to flank them by the same route as they did on the 10th. Capt. Smith's company was ordered to sustain them. The enemy were in a few minutes driven to the summit of the hill, with a loss of only two of our men. Capt. Dunican bore the colors of his Battalion in person, and refused to give the flag, presented to Col. Sanders by his mother and sisters, to any other. It was completely riddled with bullets. Our men next succeeded in routing the enemy from the barricade near a bridge, and forced them from this point also to the summit.

In the first charge Capt. Smith fell at the head of his Company. He was a brave soldier and much beloved.

After the enemy had been driven from their first and strongest position, Brig. Gen. Henningsen commanded the Artillery to throw some shots among them. Our men followed their effect, and the enemy were put to route before the main body of our forces could come up.

In the middle of the engagement, Gen. Henningsen stopped several times to make a little Turkish cigar and smoke it; and on one occasion, came to where Col. Sanders stood and related an anecdote, as if unconscious of the presence of danger.

The enemy were pursued to San Juan del Sur, and from that point along the Pacific shore road, until they had dispersed them through the country. About 150 of them broke off and went into Costa Rica.

We could not possibly ascertain the enemy's loss. They were shot along the road and in the woods, and, making allowance for all exaggerations, there must have been at least fifty of them killed in the action of the 11th. Our loss was only two men in each engagement—four in all.

In the last engagement, Capt. Greene and Capt. Johnstone, under the immediate command of Bruno Natmer, supported the Sappers and Miners, and proved themselves possessed of coolness and courage.

The Sappers and Miners behaved most gallantly.

The First Rifles, under the command of Lieut. Col. O'Neil, and Second Rifles, under Major Geo. Leonard, behaved with great firmness under their gallant commanders.

In the last engagement Capt. McChesny displayed much bravery, as did also Capt. Leslie of the Rangers.

The lateness of the hour at which the intelligence of the battles reached us, prevents us from giving a more extended report.

What we have already said fully sustains the credit of American bravery, and invincibility of General Walker.

**LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED,  
In the Battle of the 12th of November, 1856.**

**KILLED.**  
Captain Smith, Sergeant Wheeler.

**WOUNDED.**  
Lieut. Maxwell Allen, Company B, 1st Rifles.  
Private Charles Knapp, Company D, 1st Rifles.  
" Wm. F. Lawrence, " B, "  
" Wm. Murphy, " B, "  
" Michael Lamb, " A, "  
" Anthony Duclaw, " G, "  
" Edward Pennell, " C, 2d Rifles.  
" Benjamin Ravel, " A, Artillery.  
Samuel Kennedy, volunteer from Hacienda Department.

## GUATEMALA AND SAN SALVADOR RESI ONSIBLE.

Nearly every day our ears are shocked by the recital of some new tale of horror, and the development of some new phase in the actions of the barbarous hordes who now infest this country from adjoining States. We are in daily receipt of news from the stations of the enemy, which disgrace human nature and reduce those who are concerned in the transactions described to the level of the lowest grade of savages. If there is anything which could add to the disgrace of those bands of marauders, it is the duplicity with which they conceal their real intentions from the world.

Armed bands have come from the States of San Salvador and Guatemala, with the avowed purpose of forcing a few individuals into place and power in this country, contrary to the wishes of nine-tenths of the people of this State. They proclaim to the world that they are fighting in the holy cause of liberty, by endeavoring to expel tyrants who have taken forcible possession of the soil. But let their acts be weighed in the balance of public opinion, and impartially judged.

Since they entered the borders of this State, they have been engaged in a continued series of robberies and murders; and have every day perpetrated acts from which a Jack Sheppard or a Dick Turpin would have turned with disgust. They have prevented the natives from exercising any control in this country since their advent, and have even broken through the domestic ties by entering private dwellings and taking possession thereof, making the proprietors their serants and slaves. They have appropriated to themselves whatever they coveted, without remunerating the rightful owner; and whenever a voice is raised up against their injustice, the persons who complain are cruelly lashed, if not immediately put to death.

We hear of instances where native women have been forced into their barracks to cook, and perform other drudgeries, and when a word of complaint is uttered, the unfortunate female is stripped naked and whipped in the public square in the presence of her terrified relations. The natural consequence of all this is, that these poor defenceless creatures flee to the Americans for protection. It is only two days ago since two of those unfortunate women, who were making their way from Diriomo, were overtaken by some soldiers who were sent in pursuit, and when captured, were tied to the horses with strong ropes and made to travel back on foot at whatever pace their inhuman tormentors chose to ride.

One of these women met one of her own daughters, who was also coming to Granada, and managed by signs to notify the girl of her danger before she was also arrested. Now, it may be said in justification, that the enemy might suppose the women would bring us intelligence of their movements; but, does this not illustrate the low estimate that is placed upon them by the natives, when the very people whom, they say, invited them into this country are thus compelled to flee from where they are, and appeal to the sympathy of the Americans.

So much do the natives of Nicaragua dread the presence of the San Salvadorians and Guatemalans, that upon any alarm, or when there is any expectation of their approach, the men and women seize their valuables, and either deliver them into the custody of Americans or take up their abode within the line of the American defenses.

It is somewhat difficult for us to believe that the Government acknowledges any connection with the vagabonds who are now robbing and murdering the defenceless citizens of the more remote parts of this Republic. We cannot persuade ourselves that any State, whose existence has been recognized by the enlightened and christianized nations of America and Europe, and whose Ministers are permitted to appear among the accomplished and noble personages which appear at those capitals and courts, would recognize or sanction such proceedings as have been enacted by, what are called, the allied forces in this country. If they continue, however, to remain silent upon this subject, we must take it for granted that they not only endorse all that has been done, but that it was done through their positive orders. The conclusion will be forced upon us, also, that Guatemala and San Salvador have trampled, in this instance, upon all the honorable usages of war, by putting to death, without offering an exchange, all who are unfortunate enough to fall into their hands, and even refusing to exchange after they had promised so to do.

With mock indignation, they call the legal officers of this country slibusters, and by this name hope to justify their evil acts before the world, thus adding the crime of hypocrisy to their many other faults; and we call upon the world to judge them not by their words, but by their actions, and note the difference between the course pursued by them and those whom they denounce before the world with such well feigned horror.

Since President Walker assumed the duties of his office, he has been guided in his course by the settled policy of his predecessors here, so far as this was suitable with the necessities of the times. He has in all cases allowed the towns to be governed, as formerly, by their own Alcaldes, and has in nowise altered the pre-existing local laws of the State. Even some of the estates, which some foreign papers assert have been confiscated, were forfeited before Gen. Walker came into the State, and the majority were declared confiscated when a native was in the Presidential chair. President Walker has always treated the natives as if the country was in a state of tranquillity, and the American soldiers here have sometimes deprived themselves of many things they needed rather than take from the natives without returning a full equivalent.

We see it stated in Costa Rican and other papers, that our soldiers do not receive their full pay; and that they are neither well clad nor well fed. If this is so, is it not one of the best evidences in the world that they have not resorted to violence to obtain their necessities, and that they have not taken from the natives what they could not purchase for the price set upon it by the vendor. Our enemies could not make use of a stronger argument in our favor, or more gratifying to honor than by saying we live poor, in a country as rich as Nicaragua. We have reason to be proud of our poverty under such circumstances.

On the other hand, the States which are making war upon the natives of this country (they do not fight the Americans unless with a force of ten or twenty to one) point to the riches of Nicaragua as an inducement for volunteers.

It is not a little singular that, although they have come into this country with the avowed purpose of driving the Americans out, they always keep out of the way of those with whom they say they came to contend, and confine their operations to depredations among the very persons whom they came to defend.

This course is, alone, sufficient to elucidate to the world their objects in the present war; and we feel confident that the day is not far distant when the civilized people of the great North will open their eyes to the disreputable proceedings of the allied forces of Guatemala and San Salvador.

**JUDGE BAEYE.**—In our report of the appointment of Thomas Baye, Esq., as Judge of First Instance for the Oriental Department at Granada, we unintentionally said he came from California. In looking over our exchanges we find that in copying the accounts of the defence of Granada, in which he took such a gallant part, it is stated that he is from the Golden State. This is an error. He is originally from Virginia, and came to this city from New York.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 15.

MEXICO.

The troubles which are now agitating the Republic of Mexico, and the dangers of that country in perspective, naturally impel her to seek some measure of relief. The history of Mexico is dark in scenes of revolution and blood, and the flood of light which the nineteenth century throws in upon its present condition reveals to itself a state of backwardness and distraction not to be much longer endured. Mexico is at present in the condition of a house divided against itself; in such a condition it cannot hope to stand without the aid of some new element of strength to prop its fast declining frame. It is threatened from without by an invasion from Spain, and already a strong Spanish fleet hovers at no great distance from its shores. Its internal affairs are distracted by the contending claims of three or four ambitious chieftains, and a power superior to all, in the mind of the Spaniard, for good or evil, is sapping at its foundation. This is the power of the Church. The clergy of Mexico are extremely dissatisfied with the present most powerful ruler of the State. They claim to have been defrauded out of their just rights; that the Church property has been appropriated to uses inimical to the interests for which it was originally set apart; and they consider themselves, therefore, justified in sowing the seeds of discontent and rebellion among the people.

Mexico feels, also, that in the presence of such a neighbor as the United States of North America it must keep pace with the times, or its very existence is hazarded. Already, American Republicanism has begun to pulsate through its veins; she is conscious of its strength and vitality, and feels the want of a fuller infusion of this element into her system. In this condition, as will be seen by an extract we make in another part of this paper, she is beginning to cast about her for American support, and naturally turns her eyes to this country, where American power has already made itself felt so beneficially.

One or two Mexican papers have dared, says the correspondent of the New York Herald, to advocate an alliance with Gen. Walker. This is but the first budding of a thought which will, probably before long, ripen into the full fruit of realization. Scarcely had the idea seen the day when another journal suggested sending a Mexican representative to this Republic, and forming an alliance offensive and defensive. In this manner, Mexico hopes to protect her Southern extremity, now menaced by Guatemala, and thus, in the event of a war with Spain, she could devote all her energies to combatting her former oppressor.

We are not prepared to say whether the Government of Nicaragua would or would not look with favor on a proposition of alliance, but all things tend to convince us that, if such a thing were consummated, it would prove of infinite advantage to the Republic of Mexico. It would extend her influence from Texas to Panama, and perhaps prove the first step in the formation of a great Southern American Republic, in which, from the extent of her territory, and her great natural resources, she would hold a most important position.

**THE PROCESS OF DISUNION.**—If Fremont be elected, the time for disunion, it is thought, will have come. The steps proposed to be taken are these:

- 1st. The Southern Governors are to call their Legislatures together.
- 2d. The Legislatures are to elect delegates to a Southern Congress.
- 3d. That Congress is to assemble at Milledgeville, Ga.
- 4th. Its first work will be the election of a temporary President.
- 5th. It will then proceed to form a new Constitution.
- 6th. A Commission will be forthwith appointed to meet a similar Commission from the North, to divide the public property.

If all this be peaceably carried out, the new Governments will at once go into operation, and probably enter into a treaty of some sort, at the start.

Otherwise, they must do the best they can; but no one apprehends either war or any material shock to the business transactions of the world.

The clipper-built schooner Pearl, Capt. Moore, arrived here on the first of the week from Virgin Bay, via Omotepe Island.

## COSTA RICA GETTING LITERARY.

Through the kindness of a friend, we have been shown a few numbers of a journal published, partly in English, at San José, the capital of Costa Rica. The name of the paper is "The Album," and is devoted almost exclusively to the abuse of Gen. Walker and other eminent Americans. It occasionally condescends to give *El Nicaraguense* a kick, but does it as though it were scarcely worthy of even that honor.

In speaking of *El Nicaraguense*, it says: "We allude thus sleightingly to our contemporary, owing to the interests it advocates; and because its sanguinary disposition is evinced in editorials murdering the English language, whilst they almost slay truth alive."

This, from a good judge of the English language, would be rather humiliating, and would probably induce *El Nicaraguense* to invest a few pleyunas in Murray's Grammar. Like the immortal Dogberry, the author of the above was anxious to be written down an ass, and succeeded admirably. He has proved himself incapable of writing or understanding the English language. For example, he says: "We allude thus sleightingly to our contemporary." Now, sleightingly means roguelily, cunningly, with trickery and dishonesty, all of which terms are, no doubt, applicable to the manner of his reference to us and to his entire writing; but as we have often had occasion to communicate with blockheads since we came to these parts, we will give him credit for what he meant to say, which was, that he alluded to us *sleightingly*, meaning, thereby, with a certain amount of contempt. We are anxious to show to the world what the writer of the above did really mean, lest it might be supposed we were solicitous of his good opinion. But if he writes himself down a dishonest trickster, it is no fault of ours, and only proves the force of the adage, "truth, like murder, will out."

In the six numbers of the paper which we read, there was scarcely a well-constructed sentence; the writer appeared to be in a most blessed state of ignorance of all the rules of English grammar, nor was there a paragraph which would be permitted to appear in a respectable American literary journal. The editorials are all written over the signature of "C," and display such an amount of egotism that we are tempted to give the name in full, lest he might be deprived of the fame he appears so desirous of coveting.

"C" is the initial of so many words that we fear persons less charitable than ourselves might associate it with something very disagreeable. It is the initial of Compromise, which is not inappropriate, and Convict, which cannot, of course, be applied to the Carty who writes for the "Album" of San José.

This Mr. Carty is an Englishman, who resided some time since in Nicaragua. He at one time kept a hotel in Rivas, in a house which he hired from Don Bruno Mongolo, but was so very sharp that he was in a short time obliged to leave. He took advantage of every person with whom he had any dealing, and his house was noted throughout the Department as the rendezvous of gamblers and dishonest persons. After he left Rivas he went to California, and his practices in that State soon obliged him to change his place of residence. He dare not return to Nicaragua; but hearing of kindred spirits in Costa Rica, thitherward turned his steps. He had not been long at San José before he quarrelled with his family, and some exposures were then made which will not admit of a publication in our columns.

Mr. Carty is, by profession, a gambler, and as all men of his class are possessed of considerable "sleight" he manages to hold the simple-minded Costa Ricans by the ears through his paper. To them literary ability is nothing; they want billingsgate, and Mr. Carty appears to suit them. He pretends to have been an officer in the British service, and on that account, gives himself considerable swagger; but he was, in truth, as can be easily proved, a person employed by the Jews in London as a go-between for them and the aristocracy in distress, whose pride of birth would not permit them to be seen hanging around the pawnbrokers' shops in the obscure streets of that metropolis.

In our endeavor to assist our contemporary to overcome the modesty which conceals four letters of his name, we had almost forgotten that he acknowledged, notwithstanding the incapacity of *El Nicaraguense*, that, "it has got an extensive and profitable circulation;" and deprecates that a paper of such excellence as the "Album" should be limited in its circulation to a few copies.

The "Album," in its abuse of every thing in Nicaragua, calls the American Minister to this State many naughty names; and distinguishes Mr.

Marcy—the Secretary of State at Washington, whose recent letters have excited the surprise and respect of the greatest European statesmen—by the appellation of "the cormorant." Mr. Wheeler will, of course, feel flattered that there is, at least, one worse man in the world than himself.

The "Album" is very anxious to attract American travel to Costa Rica, and as an inducement, invites American travellers "to come and see the flag-staff at San José, as it is one of the greatest curiosities in the world." This must be a strong inducement to Americans, as it is to be presumed they have no flag-staffs in the United States.

The "Album" pities the people of Nicaragua, and sympathizes with them upon their poverty. It assumes that our Government takes everything from the natives by force, and without pay, and congratulates the Costa Ricans as follows:

"As yet, therefore, Costa Rica need not complain; no man has lost a mule or a yoke of oxen without having his name put upon the books as a debt of the nation." And thus it leaks out that Costa Rica does actually take away the property of its citizens by force, giving no other equivalent therefor than a promise to pay. The Government of Nicaragua has, since the election of Gen. Walker to the Presidency, paid hard cash for everything it obtained, either from the natives or others.

We make the following singular extract from the "Album." It is very interesting, as it reveals customs which Americans are not often permitted to see. In the meantime, we beg to state that we copy these extracts literally, and if there are any inaccuracies of language, they are not to be attributed to us.

### "WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?"

In times of pestilence, famine, or war, it has always devolved on the press to watch the ebb and flow of specie, and to suggest means of correcting very palpable leaks, as there are certain classes of speculators always ready to prey upon calamity, and collapse in commerce is an evil that often leads to national disaster; Considerable absorption of coin has been going on during the last few months in payment of Church ceremonies, which is easily explained. The cholera has laid low 10,000 victims, or thereabouts. If each unfortunate soul has four mourners, who each pay for three masses, it makes \$120,000 gone out of circulation. Judging by the devoutness and parental affection of the people of this State the above is an under estimate, and if we consider the sums of from \$50 to \$500 that have been paid (as a sequel to national losses) for extraordinary rites and observances, the actual amount netted by the clergy cannot fall short of \$200,000, which is about enough for a campaign.

It would appear from this that the clergy of Costa Rica have a direct pecuniary interest in stirring up the people of that country to make war upon the Americans and the people of their own race in this Republic. It appears from the above statement they make \$1,20 out of every soul that goes to purgatory, and as scarcely any who are engaged in such an unholy warfare get to heaven at their first plunge into "kingdom come," each one may be set down at that value. But we are under the impression that \$1,20 is altogether too low for even the soul of a Costa Rican, and should protest against the price, were it not that some (probably the "big game") run up as high as from \$50 to \$500, for extraordinary rites. There may be some, too, such hardened sinners that they cannot be bought off at any price.

We will do the clergy of Nicaragua the justice to say, that we think they are too enlightened to traffic thus in the souls of their brothers and fellow men. The Holy Catholic Church in other countries offers up prayers that the scourges of war, famine and pestilence may be averted. It would appear that in Costa Rica the Church prays for those vicissitudes that the Priests may increase their revenue at the rate of \$1,20 per soul for the common people, and from \$50 to \$500 from those whose sins were, while in the flesh, "darker than crimson."

It is clear to us, from the above, that while one half of the "faithful" of Costa Rica pray for the success of their countrymen, the other half "pitch in" strongly for the success of Gen. Walker, so that the account for and against us is about balanced, and in this way, as the gods of war can show no partiality, the Americans manage to kill them off very fast, and thus contribute to the holy cause of religion by the support of the clergy. We are not sure that they do not all pray for the success of the Americans, as in that event their revenues would be materially increased. This is a very queer world!

We regret that our space will not admit of any more selections this week from the "Album." It is a "7 x 9" sheet, and its editor, "C," no doubt, thinks it a big gun. In reading it we were reminded of the little boy, who, when his mother

told him he must not pick his nose, replied "Aint this my own nose, and aint this the Fourth of July—I'll pick thunder out of it, if I've a mind to!"

If the "Album" belongs to "C," he may pick all the thunder out of it he has a mind to!

## THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

We give the following letter a place in our columns, not because we think it places our Post Office Department in a just light, but because our correspondent may have been somewhat disappointed, and it may probably do him good to be allowed to give us "a bit of his mind." There never has been a post office system that gave general satisfaction. In the United States, where the iron bands of the railroads lay on the surface of the country like the wires in a sieve, nearly a fourth part of all the letters received in a newspaper establishment are complaints of the non-reception of papers. In England, where everything commercial is reduced down to clock-work accuracy, and where the mail arrangements are considered to approach the nearest to perfection that has ever been attained, the greatest disappointments frequently occur. Not long since we read a paragraph in an English paper, stating that there was a letter containing a large remittance sent from London to Boston, in Yorkshire. A clerk in the post office, mistaking the address, forwarded it to Boston, Massachusetts. It remained there for some time, and was sent from that to a Boston in some other State—and as there is a village of the name of Boston in nearly every State in the Union, it made the tour of nearly all the States, and was finally sent to the dead letter office at Washington. Here it was opened, and, finding that it was valuable, it was returned to London. In the meantime, the man in Yorkshire who expected it became impatient, and instituted a suit at law for the recovery of the money it was said to contain; but the litigation was cut short by the same clerk forwarding the same letter to its proper destination, after it had made the circuit of nearly half the globe.

Now, our correspondent will perceive that if his papers or letters should occasionally get to Granada, and be delayed thereby a day or two, he ought rather offer thanks for the promptness with which they are returned, than complain of an unintentional, or, perhaps, necessary delay.

FORT SAN CARLOS, Nov. 2, 1856.

Editor of *El Nicaraguense*:

DEAR SIR—Copies of *El Nicaraguense* arrived here yesterday at the hands of a mutual friend, who accompanied Col. Fisher's party, just in time to spare you the infliction of a long lecture upon delinquencies in general, and delinquencies in posting and mailing "the papers" in particular. We would not for the world be contumacious enough to even offer our suggestion, much less dictate in anything that pertains to the mail arrangement, or anything else which we suppose to be directly under the control or purveyance of any one of the heads of departments. But we are not advised that there is as yet any such thing as the "Post Office Department" in the State established, and from nearly all the evidence of experience at hand, are justified in concluding that there is none, and, consequently, no one to feel sensitive to any strictures or suggestions which might be thrown out. In other words, if nobody is to blame, let Mr. Nobody hear it without a murmur, for *nobody* is surely exonerated, and *vice versa*. "Soldiers will complain;" of course they will, but not always without just cause. How much cause they have in reference to a delay of their mail matter about these days, those can best judge who have been stationed away from headquarters for any great length of time, and more especially those who have much correspondence to do, either with their business in the States, in responding to the many inquiries of those wishing to emigrate here, or with the press of the United States, in which case it is so important to get the local paper in posting up, to say nothing of the grateful satisfaction afforded by purely social correspondence, filial, paternal and conjugal. The moral effect of a prompt and safe inter-mail communication, especially at points touched by the Transit Route, is of sufficient value to the army, in lending contentment and efficiency, to demand due attention from the State. Much more at present we cannot expect, but this much we claim, and claim it the more especially as the mail conveyance passes and re-passes, indefinitely, leaving a fragment of our mail here and a part there, while in some instances only, the providing notice that "there is a package of letters," or "a bundle of papers" or both "in the post office at Granada," the wrapper only of the latter and the advertisement of the former often times being the only aggravating items which come to hand. This state of things is rendered less tolerable because there is no need of it—because a thorough and satisfactory delivery of mail matter would be attended with no more trouble—nor half so much—than the loose, careless and recklessly slovenly manner in which it is attempted to be done by those who shamelessly pretend to have the charge of and be responsible for it.

"Official" matter from the hands of his Excellency, Gen. Walker, has failed to reach us at Castillo, and large bundles of newspapers, from the

States, addressed to me, pass up into the "Post-office" at Granada, where lay one or two at the greatest time, and months elapse, the "steamer with the mails" (H) passes and repasses, when finally, having lost their interest by age, they appear.

My purpose in making public these facts, is especially with a view to call attention to the evils, a very few samples of which I give you, with the hope that some effort will be made to correct or abate them. The privations of camp life, especially on the frontier, are necessarily incident to a cause like ours; and however numerous and galling to one accustomed to the comforts and luxuries of metropolitan life in a Northern city, are still cheerfully and hopefully borne. But when these privations are recklessly and even studiously aggravated without cause or necessity, they drive one to madness.

Simply assuring the mail at Greytown, and distributing the separate parcels at their places of destination at those points where the steamers touch, and receiving those for the interior at the same time, really does not seem too much to do, and would end all trouble.

As it is, however, letters and papers are all husled pell mell up to Granada for distribution; they are lodged in the Postoffice, where they must lay "until called for by some responsible person." Or, mayhap you see in El Nicaraguense 3, 5, 7 or more letters advertised for you; you write in vain to the Postmaster to forward them—he don't know you, or if he does, he looks in the pigeon-hole and gets one, leaving all the rest. Your bundle of Herald's lay there for him to stumble over, week after week and month after month, marked as large as life, but he can't see them. Steamer after steamer passes down at these long intervals—you are a subscriber to El Nicaraguense—they have had an engagement with the enemy at headquarters—had it three or four weeks ago; you are nervous with anxiety to learn and get facts also for the foreign press with which to encourage our cause—you want your letters also, and approach the steamer as she rounds to with, "Hurry mail, Capt. Scott?" "No." "Where is it?" "It all went up I suppose." "Any papers—Nicaraguenses?" "No." "When will the next steamer be down?" "When she comes—month, I suppose." Well, if you have any "damning" propensities in you, you'll satisfactorily exercise them now. Surely this state of things can be remedied without additional expense to the Government, because the carriers always go through with the form, but not the fact of delivering the mails.

The health of the garrison at this place is excellent. The steamer Ogden was run up, by order of Col. Rudler, to Chontales coast, and obtained a supply of beef cattle. The Colonel himself has slaughtered down the San Juan river, looking after the interests of his department. He left on the steamer San Carlos in fine health. Col. Fisher, on route, and party, arrived here yesterday at 3 P. M., per schooner Pearl; and, after satiating a glorious appetite, proceeded on, saluted by the 24-pounder from the fort and three hearty cheers by the garrison. The Pearl set sail for Granada with the mail from this place. Col. Rudler caused salute of five shots (shot) from the 24-pounder to be fired on the 13th ult., in honor of the anniversary of the taking of Granada, not knowing that you were celebrating it also with shotguns in good earnest, and driving them into the very doors of Gen. Walker's quarters. Capt. F. A. Thompson, with his force, is garrisoning Scrapiqui, while Capt. Kruger and command are stationed here. Barometrical indications seem to proclaim the rainy season almost or quite at an end—and so of this epistle.

Yours truly, TATTLE 'EM.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

By our late New York files, we learn that the newspaper published in the city of Mexico, in the English language, has ventured to emit the idea that, "our Government ought to conclude a treaty of alliance with the famous invader of Nicaragua, Gen. Walker, who formerly invaded the Mexican territory, and styled himself President of the Republic of Lower California."

To this effect the Mexican Extraordinary inserts a letter of his correspondent at Granada, under date of 13th August last, and recommends its perusal, on the ground that it contains a declaration of the friendly intentions of Walker towards Mexico, and also on account of its stating that he has succeeded in establishing, on a solid and permanent basis, in Nicaragua, a strong, liberal and progressive government.

In this letter various recommendations are given, and amongst others, that, "our Government should prevent that of Guatemala from enrolling here officers for the armies destined to act against the invaders of Nicaragua, a republic with which we ought to be in alliance, for she will always protect us when Spain declares war against us. Our Government is further advised immediately to send a minister to the republic of Walker, with full powers to conclude a treaty to insure the interests of both countries."

The author of this letter, by means of circumlocution, gives us to understand that, if Mexico should wish to re-conquer Guatemala, Walker would aid her in that enterprise, provided that, on her territory, she would permit no officers to be enrolled to defend Nicaragua against him.

[Communicated.] COL. LAINE.

Two weeks ago, and Col. Laine was among us. Was full of life, of hope, of energy. But now, alas, by the ruthless hand of a barbarous foe, he lays low—his body is mingling with the dust, a martyr to the cause he so nobly espoused since its very commencement—that of the regeneration of Central America—for that cause he labored with his might, his strength and with his every energy. He saw in the far distant future a bright and glorious position for this country—a position she will assuredly assume—that will make her the most favored of lands. For the dangers of the field he cared not, the fatigues of the march were as nothing to him, fear he knew not. A generous and noble sympathy filled his soul for any and for all with whom he had an acquaintance. Kind, courteous and brave.

Col. Laine will ever be remembered by all who knew him, as one of the foremost in the interests of the cause for which he labored so arduously. Let his name, then, be our watchword, and his deeds, while among us, our example. And each day, as it advances, shall more clearly demonstrate to the world the kind of war that is being waged against us—that of imbecility and barbarism opposed to democracy and civilization. Showing to the world, that not satisfied with the murder and mutilation of unarmed and defenceless citizens, claiming the protection of the broad stripes and bright stars of the great Republic of the North, with fiendish appetites for blood, whetted by the slaughter of the holy ministers of the Most High, and innocent children, they lay aside all rules by which civilization and humanity are governed, in the great contests between nations, and cruelly and brutally murder such as the vicissitudes of war may put in their power. Such was the fate of Col. Laine; he is no more among us. Let us then remember him as one that was of our number, and one that we, as soldiers in this war, will fearfully avenge. Not in a cowardly and brutal manner, but as soldiers, struggling in a glorious cause, with the advantages of civilization, and knowing we are fighting for the truth, the right, and for the nationality of this beautiful land.

CUTLER.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The following is a summary of the laws and constitutional requirements in the election of a President and Vice President in the United States:

- 1. Electors elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.
2. Electors meet on the first Wednesday in December, and cast their votes. They then sign three certificates—send a messenger with one copy to the President of the Senate at Washington before the first Wednesday in January—another by mail to the same person, and the third deliver to the United States District Judge where electors meet.
3. Each State provides by law for filling any vacancy in the Board of Electors occasioned by absence, death or resignation. Such of the electors as are present are generally authorized to fill any vacancy.
4. The Governor gives notice to electors of their election before the first Wednesday in December.
5. On the second Wednesday in February Congress shall be in session, and open the returns. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the House of Representatives, open the certificate of returns, and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors, shall be the President.
6. If no person has a majority as above, the choice is to be made from the three highest returned. The members of the House, by States, form themselves into Electoral Committees, and the majority determine which is to be the choice of the State—each State having only one vote.
7. If neither of the candidates gets a majority of the States before the 4th of March, then the Vice President shall act as President.
8. If the people do not elect through their electors a Vice President, then the Senate of the United States shall make the election from the two highest candidates returned to them by the electors.

The most potent labor-saving machine is a large fortune lost by your aunt.

A LITTLE EPIGRAM.

"I saw him kiss your cheek;" "Tis true." "O, modesty!" "Twas strictly kept: He thought me asleep; at least, I knew He thought I thought he thought I slept."

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST THE SAN FRANCISCO VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—BAIL FIXED AT \$25,000.

William Mulligan, plaintiff, against William T. Coleman, Isaac Bluzome, U. P. Hutchings, J. P. Marrow, Thomas J. L. Smiley, Charles Doane, James V. Olney, R. M. Jessup, N. A. Arrington, J. D. Farewell, James Dow, William Arrington, J. H. Fish, Capt. H. S. Brown, Capt. Thompson, William Rogers, Charles L. Case, William H. Tillinghast, Myers F. Truett, Capt. — O'ary.

This is the third civil suit which has grown out of the San Francisco troubles. The thirty-nine parties defendant are proceeded against as the executive branch of the Vigilance Committee. A complete list has never appeared before, we believe. The complaint claims \$100,000, and Judge Brady has fixed the order of arrest, issued on the application of A. A. Phillips, ex-Judge of the Marine Court, at \$25,000. One of these, James Dow, who, as well as Mr. Coleman, was sued by Charles P. Duane, the other day, has been arrested. The plaintiff, known as Bill Mulligan, the jail keeper, it will be remembered, from whose custody Casey and Cora were taken, was subsequently seized, and after a long imprisonment, banished from the State.—[N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 20th.]

CURIOUS STATISTICS.—Some recently published statements regarding the population, extent, trades and number of dwellings of London, show even a more fabulous account of its greatness than was ever before dreamed of. That city, which at the beginning of the present century numbered 958,000 inhabitants, at the census of 1851 contained 2,362,000. For ten years preceding, from 1841 to 1851, the population has increased 17 per cent. Since that time it has increased in the same, if not larger proportion, so that a population of no less than six millions of people would be the result in 1900. Thus we may see that our great Western cities, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, or even our own great metropolis, New York, are not alone wonderful in their growth.

The London Chronicle has made a calculation from which it appears that there are more Smiths, Joneses, Browns, Robinsons and Thompsons than any other city in the world (Paris and the Chinese cities excepted) has inhabitants; that Vienna has not as many donkeys as London has servants; that the shoemakers, publicans and dealers in meat and vegetables of London, would make a larger population by far than all Berlin contains, and nearly as large as that of New York; that London has more hat-makers than Frankfort has citizens, and more clerks than Boston has inhabitants.

HOW THEY COOK "FRENCH BRANDY."—A firm in New York has issued a circular, in which the important information is conveyed that that house has been for many years "trying to improve all kinds of spirits from grain and turn them into a good imitation of French cognac; and that, after much labor and experiment, they have at last found an article to answer that purpose." They thus set forth the process of manufacture: "By distillation and chemical operation we get at fourth proof an article in which the flavor is so much concentrated that by mixing a gallon of it with twenty-five to fifty gallons of American pure spirits, it gives a good imitation of the different imported brands." One gallon of "an article" to produce from twenty-five to fifty gallons of imitation of the imported brands; to be bottled, labeled, set forth, and swallowed at one dime per penny glass, an article "such as you cannot get elsewhere in town." This article is called spirit of cognac, and according to the circular, "may be had without color, or colored for pale or dark." "Dark, by all means;" "I prefer pale." "You can take which you please, gentlemen; but you are now aware of the manner in which both are prepared."

This enterprising firm have also discovered an article which they call spirit of gin. They aver that a splendid imitation of Holland gin can be produced by mixing one gallon of pure spirit. In addition, they have constantly on hand a fine supply of "chemical coloring," by which the "dark" article of imitation brandy is produced.

The circular closes with a list of prices, which, if published, would astonish our citizens, many of whom, when imbibing these "imitations," which cost about sixty-cents per gallon, are informed that "that brandy cost me \$8 in New York."

With this information in their possession, we should not wonder if henceforth there was a decided decline of confidence among brassy drinkers as well as among the imbibers of the less pretentious liquors, gin and rum.

A Bremen journal contains the following advertisement: "A young gentleman on the point of getting married is desirous of meeting a man of experience who will dissuade him from such a step. Address," &c.

CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—The London Times makes the following reflections upon the late pageant at Moscow:

The peculiarities of the coronation of 1856 lie in surrounding facts. The coronation was deferred longer than usual, because Russia was at war with Europe. It is more than a year and a half since Alexander ascended the throne. The coronation is a celebration of peace. Over the coronation of Alexander the First hung the dark cloud of a conspiracy that had resulted in the murder of his father. Over the coronation of Nicholas hung the cloud of a conspiracy suppressed, but suppressed in blood. Over the coronation of Alexander the Second hangs the gloom of frustrated purpose and military defeat. He is the first of the Romanoffs who, at his crowning, grants great concessions to his subjects. He is the first of the Romanoffs whose coronation has been witnessed and described by that modern invention, that new power, the "special correspondent" of the European press—the first crowned in the actual presence of the Times. The great facts that surround his coronation are suggestive of the future. He was fresh from a stunning defeat in arms; he was carried to his ancient capital in a railway; the chronicles of the ceremony are the representatives of the free press of Europe; he closes the ceremony with a proclamation of intentions marking the exhaustion his empire suffered in the war, and making concessions to his subjects that promise well for the future.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—The Government of the United States is preparing to send a large force against the Florida Indians this winter. The troops intended for this service comprise nearly two and a half regiments, or about 2,000 men, drafted from the various posts on the seaboard and at the northwest. Two companies will leave Fort Hamilton and Governor's Island, near New York city, in a few days; also, two companies from Boston Harbor, and others from Old Point Comfort. This will add about three quarters to the United States force at present in the peninsula. A number of large flat-boats, of both wood and iron, are in process of construction in this city, at the ship-yards and iron foundries, designed to assist the troops in penetrating the overgrowth. The preparations seem to be on quite an extensive scale.—[New Orleans Delta.]

LEGAL GENTLEMEN IN NEW YORK.—In the Supreme Court, New York, on the 15th ult., there was a scene of the most incredible character during the examination of Gen. Vandenberg, in the case of Hamilton vs. the Accessory Transit Company. Hamilton called Mr. Clark, the counsel for defendants, a "liar," and repeated the epithet half a dozen times over, in the midst of much excitement. Mr. Field thereupon appealed to the Court for protection, after which Mr. Clark (counsel for Hamilton) jumping to his feet, said in a loud voice: "If the Court will adjourn the gentleman can have a tussle, if he wants it, to the full extent of his desire." The Court, however, would not adjourn, but quieted the excitement by threatening the arrest of the parties belligerent.

ANOTHER PRINCESS TO MARRY.—The following piece of Court gossip is found in the Echo Universel, published at the Hague: "Correspondence from London informs us that our Minister Plenipotentiary at the English Court has received instructions from the Hague to make overtures of a project of marriage between the heir presumptive of the crown of Holland (the Prince of Orange) with a princess, daughter of the Queen and Prince Albert. This project is connected in the people's minds with the excursion recently made by the Prince of Orange in England."

GENS FROM FLAVEL.—Providence is like a curious piece of tapestry, made of a thousand shreds, which, single, appear useless, but, put together, they represent a beautiful history.

There is no reason to fear the ruin of that people who thrive by their losses, and multiply by being diminished.

Be not too hasty to bury the church before she is dead; stay till Christ has tried his skill before you give her up for lost.

A noted politician was recently caught by a friend in the act of perusing the scriptures. Upon asking him what particular portion of the good book he had selected for examination, he replied: "I am reading the story about the loaves and fishes."

There is a man who has such a good temper that he hired himself out in summer to keep the people cool.

Notice.

The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for four hundred and twenty-five dollars in Script, (\$25 as I, the undersigned, have lost said Script, and will suitably reward any person leaving it at the "Bella Union." Script signed JOHN PARRA. Granada, November 11, 1856.

Lost.

In the early part of this week, a LAND WARRANT for five hundred acres of land, drawn in favor of Col. E. J. Sanders. Measures have been taken to render it of no use except to the person for whom it was drawn. Whoever will return it to El Nicaraguense office, or to me, will be suitably rewarded. COL. E. J. SANDERS. Granada, Nov. 1, 1856.