

aided an attack. Col. O'Neil and Captain Gayer successfully charged and took a couple of houses from which they annoyed us, killing several of the enemy. This day, I erected defenses down the road to the lake, and sent down a six-pounder, under Sergeant Major GILLIAM, (whom I appointed acting Lieutenant), as far as the house of CLARA REYES. I also erected a barricade between the Cathedral and Guard-house. On Wednesday, after three attacks, I carried the ruins of the Church of Esquipulas, and occupied them. Lieut. Col. O'Neil led these charges with me—Major GAYER having previously carried the butts opposite. Lieut. CARRHART was killed here, and five men killed and wounded during the day. Lieut. Col. SCHWARTZ, with a mountain howitzer, taking his station from the time with our advanced posts.

On Thursday, the 9th, I burned all the houses on the plaza, except the Walker House, printing-office, Cathedral and Guard-house. The same day I attacked the Guadalupe Church with one howitzer, one six-pounder howitzer, under Lieut. HENRY, and one six-pound gun, under Major SWINGLE. Our attack was not successful; the enemy's cannon got an accidental range on a road house in which our howitzer was placed, and obliged us to remove it; darkness interfered before a storming party could be got together. Lieut. HENRY, whose loss I had next day to regret, and whom I had appointed Acting-Captain of Artillery, lost two men out of four at his gun. Col. JONES and Captain GAYER were wounded. Our total loss this day was 16 killed and wounded, the heaviest met with by the garrison of Granada. This night we were disturbed by heavy firing and shouting, supposed to be back of the San Francisco Church.

On Thursday, before daybreak, I removed all the sick and wounded to CLARA REYES' house, burned the Walker House, printing-office, and guard-house, removed 200 lbs. of damaged powder into the tower of the cathedral, and burned it. A party of the enemy broke into the plaza, two were shot by Captain Gier, a third by one of the Rifles from the tower. We then retired, burning the houses down the street on each side. Fifteen minutes after we evacuated the burning church, the enemy occupied our barricades and began plundering the piles of goods of which it was formed. At this moment the tower was blown down, falling right into the crowd. Shortly after noon I opened with four rounds from three guns on the Guadalupe Church, from which a heavy fire was kept up, and immediately crossed over in three columns of twenty men each to storm. The first, under Lieut. Col. O'NEIL, was ordered to carry the church in the brush back of the Guadalupe Church; Major GAYER, with a 4-lb. gun, led the second detachment; Lieut. Col. SCHWARTZ, with the mountain howitzer, and its support, which I myself accompanied, led the third, advancing across the road. The moment our fire ceased, the enemy, some two or three hundred strong, abandoned the church and crossed to the south side of the road without firing a shot, and within six minutes from the time our fire commenced we were, without loss of a man, masters of the Guadalupe, which the enemy had strongly barricaded. I immediately ordered Major HENRY to advance and occupy the two last houses on the road to the Lake, 500 yards below the church, with 27 men. I then removed all our sick, wounded, guns and men into the Guadalupe Church, leaving a detachment in the ruins of Esquipulas. Major HENRY returned for orders. On his return the enemy had driven his men from the houses, which he immediately retook, occupying the one on the south side of the road. A few minutes after he was twice attacked, once by a body advancing along the main road, led by a padre, who was shot down; a second time by an attack on his rear. I immediately sent down Col. SCHWARTZ, with a 12-pounder howitzer and its support, raising the Major's force to 45 men. Shortly after, a large body of the enemy, probably 200 or 300 strong, crossed the ravine in his rear in the darkness, but received by his fire and three rounds of canister, were driven back without loss of a man on our part, leaving some twenty dead in the plain. One of some of these bodies was heaped the earth which formed the first barricade of the entrenched camp, which was called by the men "Fort Henry."

Meanwhile, after entering and closing up in the Guadalupe Church we found twenty unburied bodies of the Sappers and Green's Company—one chained and with the hands tied, supposed to be Captain HENRY, ten of twelve unburied bodies of the enemy and some thirty graves of their men covered only a few inches with earth and all killed in the preceding day's attack. Several of our sick and wounded died. Our trenching tools consisting of four picks and twelve spades were occupied in burying the latter and in entrenching at Fort Henry, so that some sixty bodies putrifying about us occasioned a most offensive and dangerous stench. We had seven days' rations of Flour and plenty of Coffee which I immediately saw the necessity of taking out by slaughtering some cattle and horses. On this day, Saturday, we distributed our first ration of horse meat.

Captain Gier, cutting his way back of Fort Henry, and without his arms, was surprised and shot by a patrol of the enemy, falling pierced with seven balls. An epidemic broke out in the Church. We had 30 cases of cholera, of whom 20 died. I continued entrenching at Fort Henry, and removed my headquarters there.

About 3 o'clock a flag of truce was sent in by the enemy, borne by PRICE, a deserter, and accompanied by an aid of General ZAVALA. Many foreigners and Americans or Englishmen advanced shouting to our men. The accompanying letter was delivered to me: To the Commander-in-Chief of the remains of Walker's Forces:

HEAD-QUARTERS, GRANADA, Nov. 28, 1855. Sir: We, the undersigned, Generals of the Guatemalan, Salvadoran and Nicaraguan forces, for humanity's sake, now invite you to surrender yourself and your soldiers, as prisoners of war, before we order our respective troops to fall upon you, in which case very few of you might have a chance to be left living, in spite of our best intentions to avoid bloodshed. We must make you know that you will have no kind of protection whatever from WALKER, for he has been completely routed at Rivas and Virgin Bay, nor could the steamer ever land a single man, all the beach being covered with our troops. If you give yourselves up as prisoners of war, delivering all your arms, you have nothing at all to fear, for your lives will be spared, and you will be very well treated, and set at liberty, with passports. We have many prisoners in our hands, some of them wounded, and the most part of them untouched, and we treat them as well as our own men, as the bearer of this, who is one of them, will inform you. We hope you will listen to our friendly invitation; and, if you do not accept it, we have at least the satisfaction of having done all in our power to avoid your total destruction. Giving you two hours time for your answer.

Signed, M. PARADES, General Guatemalan forces. R. BELLOSO, Salvador and Nicaraguan forces. T. MARTINEZ, Nicaraguan forces. P. V. ZAVALA, Maj. Gen. Guatemalan forces.

I immediately intimated that I would open fire if the crowd advanced any further, and I penned the following answer:

To Zavala, Belloso, and other rebels and private leaders, whose names I cannot recite the time to decipher: I have no quarrel with men who, I know, lie. I regret for the good of the cause to be obliged to offer you, that if you lay down your arms in the hour your lives will be spared; if not, within six months, I will, in the name of the Government I represent, hang you all as high as Haman. PRICE, as a traitor, I intend to detain and shoot, but I return one of your men captured yesterday.

(Signed) C. F. HENNINGSEN.

Acting in the name of the Commander-in-chief and President of the Republic of Nicaragua.

This day, the enemy, who kept throwing up innumerable barricades on our two flanks, and keeping up an incessant fire, made two attacks on the Church—one at 3 o'clock P. M., the other, more serious, at 8 o'clock. As our ammunition, or rather our caps were scarce, I had given the order, which was throughout creditably obeyed, not to fire a shot till the enemy were close. On both occasions, they were received when quite close, by rounds of canister and rifle shot, which promptly drove them back with loss.

On Monday, the 1st, having completed the lines of my entrenched camp, I moved down my heavy guns and the sick and wounded to where the latter could get good air and water; from this time, though the sick continued to die off, our numbers increased because many since taken sick had recovered.

On Tuesday, the 2d, a trench having been dug across the road by my orders, an attack was made on it by the enemy, and, another on the church, which was repelled as usual. In fact for ten days they made one or more attacks daily on the church of Guadalupe, in which I had two light guns and forty or fifty men; half invalids, these attacks always having the same result; meanwhile the enemy continued advancing barricades and attempted to cut off our communication with Guadalupe, an attempt which was always frustrated by sending from 15 to 30 men to skirmish with or charge them.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, I continued towards the shore. On Friday I threw up a ditch and breastwork, supported by a small redoubt forty yards from the Lake, within 200 yards south of the wharf now converted by the enemy into a strong fort, on the south side. This breastwork was within forty yards of a barricade, fortified house and stone indignity occupied by the force by the enemy. On Sunday the 8th, Captain GAYER, of the police force, cleanly dressed, but without shoes, came down with a flag of truce and the following letter from General ZAVALA:

GRANADA, Monday, Dec. 8, 1855. Gen. HENNINGSEN: Sir—I have always had a great dislike for bloodshed, and on that account I induced the General to write you the propositions we made you some days ago, which you refused to accept. Now that I have spoken to Mr. BERNARD, who has given me a description of you, as being a perfect gentleman, I am more anxious than ever to save bloodshed, and to prove you this truth, I should like you to have a conversation with me, giving me your word of honor that you will return to your camp, were it not for the fear of being hunted by some of the officers you have there, said fear being grounded on some offensive words that were written over the lines by a different hand, in the answer you gave to my proposition. I have now very well what is my position here, and what in your eyes we are to do. I am sure that by which you expected to receive reinforcements, have not come, nor will they come, for no passengers have landed at San Juan del Sur, knowing how things were here, but went over to Panama; those expected by Gray, have not been able to make their way through, Point Canoe being in the hands of the Costa Rican troops. What can you then expect, and what will I gain by having the necessity of putting you all to death, as will be most probably the case, if you do not accept my proposal. If I must speak to you frankly to be appreciated, I tell you, General, I have taken a fancy to you, having learned by one of my men that you were the man you did your best to save Captain ALVARO from being shot, and also because I know you to be a brave man. We have many prisoners, and some who have presented themselves; these latter, of course, quite at liberty, and they are all well treated as ourselves. I give you my word of honor for this, and you can quote the bearer of this, whom I hope you will return this time, with "will" or "will not" have a conversation with me, and, if you will, at what hour and where.

(Signed) P. VICTOR ZAVALA.

Capt. GIER informed me that of the twenty-seven men with him, only fourteen pulled a trigger, the rest,

crowding back of the wharf; that the enemy assailed him with cannon, but only provided by surprising him with the church; in the rear, after the day's attack; during the loss of the enemy, which he heard amounted to twenty-eight hundred men, must have been, he thought, great. He was captured through the breast, swam to shore, and was captured under the cocoons there. He informed me that Mr. BERNARD, a French citizen of Granada, and Col. SILVA, a native, whom we had missed in the morning, had passed over to the enemy. BERNARD had been well received; but SILVA, a Nicaraguan, who had himself been wounded at the door of my quarters, was to be shot that evening. Capt. GAYER said he was a prisoner on parole, and asked whether he should go back or stay; I told him I had no advice to give him; he then asked how I would act in such a case; I replied, "return," whereupon he determined to do so, and I sent by him to Gen. ZAVALA the following verbal answer: "I was much obliged to him for his good opinion, but saw no necessity for a conference; that I felt strong enough to resist attacks and break through his lines which I thought fit; and that I should hold no parole except at the cannon's mouth."

On the next morning, the 9th, the steamer appeared, looked at us and retired. At this time we had cut up a small chain cable and cast round shot, pouring into a mould, around the ends of chain, lead derived from breaking up the spare cartridges for which we had no caps. In this manner, though we entered the Guadalupe with only twelve round shot and shell and about ninety canisters, we raised the number of rounds to 175.

We had now been seven days without flour, short of salt, and reduced to four horses and one mule;—the impression began to spread dangerously in the camp that our Excellency had met with some great reverse; desertions were taken place, confined principally to Germans, Frenchmen and a few Irish—only two Americans, that I am aware of, having passed over to the enemy. One of these, a Frenchman, and TOOLEY, formerly, via: CLAREBORNE, of New Orleans, and DELA, the appearance of the steamer, which was sent to reconnoitre our position, instead of inspiring confidence, as before, was now held by many as confirmation of some disaster to your force or person, from the fact of her not making any diversion in our favor. On these accounts, I felt it necessary, on Tuesday, the 9th, to attack the House barricade and Indigo vale. After a few shots from our guns, one of which ranged across the ravine, Major GAYER led one small storming party, and Major LEONARD another from another side; Major GAYER having one arm, and being weakened by indisposition and fatigue, was unable to climb up a steep bank; Lieut. SWEENEY, who at this time was joined by Major POTTER, hunkled in a most unofficer-like manner, both while advancing and when the vats were reached; and Major POTTER being wounded, the party retired. Meanwhile, Major LEONARD, by including Capt. McCHESNEY, bore too much to the right, and were repulsed by the fire of a cannon and musketry from a strong barricade; having, however, maintained the enemy's position on this side, I caused Lieut. ST. CLAIR to be tried by a drum court-martial on charges preferred by Major GAYER and POTTER; he was found guilty on some counts. I sentenced him to loss of rank, subject to your confirmation, and advanced Corporal MILLER, who had given a conspicuous example of bravery, as Acting-Lieut. in ST. CLAIR'S place. On Wednesday, the 10th, the steamer Virgin appeared in sight, evidently with troops on board; we were now touching the shore, with two lines of barricades, hemming us in, and though prepared to break through under cover of our fire, we were not able to do so, or could not tell whether or whether our flanking troops, or on which side you intended to land, I am aware of, therefore had to wait until I could open a communication with the steamer, at nightfall. This day I slaughtered my own horse and, the last dog but one, was killed by the picures in camp, for dog-mutation. I had remaining only the mule of Major HENRY, who had several wounds, the horse of Major GAYER, and your own.

At dusk, the Sandwich Islander, called KANAKA JONK, having agreed to swim out to the steamer, was provided with a plank, and started with a communication in a phial. [Here the report explains that no signals in reply to the message sent could be received during the night, and that everything was in readiness for action at the first moment of concert, when he was agreeably surprised by the entrance of SAM LASLIE, one of WALKER'S Rangers, into his camp.]

He informed me that you were on board, that you had landed nearly two hundred men under Col. WATERS, who after carrying four barricades by storm with a loss to his force of nearly forty killed and wounded, and at least 150 to the enemy, finding still barricades before him along the shore judiciously struck off to his left and gained the road from the San Francisco to the wharf on the line parallel with the Guadalupe church which was known as Fort Henningsen. Here he was cutting his way through the bush which LASLIE penetrated alone, thus opening a communication with us. In half an hour afterwards Col. WATERS' force was in Fort Henningsen and a portion of that force immediately marched down to Fort Henry. About this time the gallant LASLIE, an irreparable loss, was, to my regret, shot dead in the church. Lieut. Col. WATERS informed me that his instructions had been to push straight along the shore, but the Col., who knew that you were not aware of the strength of the enemy's defenses, and who was a most judicious soldier, judged this impracticable without too great a loss and therefore struck off to the left. He was now of opinion that we should retreat by the Guadalupe along the road he had come; but judging that the line you had posted was by far the most advantageous, now that the junction effected had altered circumstances; that the fact of the position Col. WATERS had occupied above the forts and barricades of the enemy would make them fear being cut off; and that they would give way before a vigorous cannonade and strong demonstrations; I dispatched a portion of the force from Fort Henry and another of Col. WATERS' force, under command of Col. O'NEIL, Captains COOK, WILSON and McCHESNEY, to reconnoitre and occupy any works the enemy might have abandoned. About this time the house and barricades on the wharf were reported burning; the wharf was found abandoned, and a brass 18-lb. gun was found there. When the wharf was captured and retaken, another strong fort and the surrounding barricades were also found abandoned, and afforded most excellent protection to cover our embarkation—thus saving our men the labor of throwing up any works. At this time the boat having come on shore by the steamer, I forwarded to you my verbal report, and expressed the hope that I could embark everything by 11 P. M. Two hours later, that is to say, at 3 A. M. of the morning of the 12th, I had the honor to report that everything was on board, Fort Henningsen having been evacuated at 10 o'clock, and the embarkation conducted without other loss than that of a private shot dead at the church, and of my Aid, Cpt. KELLY, mortally wounded while carrying up an order respecting the disengagement of an ambulance which ten minutes before had fired at me from the same point, and which I was afraid might occasion loss in bringing down the last gun. This party was dislodged and the gun brought down in safety, by Mr. EMILY THOMAS. Lengthened as this report has been, I shall be compelled, in justice to the brave men who operated with me, and in fulfillment of a promise made to them, to add in a few days another, recording the names and services of all engaged.

I will here make my acknowledgments to Maj. HENRY and Maj. SWINGLE, without either of whom I could not have conducted these operations. I have several officers as brave, but the combination of judgment, coolness, vigilance, endurance and patience tested by a trial of nineteen days and nights, is a rare combination in any individual, and still more rarely found in two officers in so small a camp. The one commanded permanently the fort and guns in the rear, and the other in front.

Lieut. Col. O'NEIL produced, by his first brilliant charge, a marked result, and I believe, if I could have supported him with fifty men and the light gun, could have cleared the enemy from the plaza to the wharf. His impetuous valor was for several days useful, before reducing the church, and in repelling an attack on it, but sickness rendered him for several days unavailable.

Major GAYER, by his valor, vigilance and perseverance, is entitled to the best thanks of the army. Lieut. Col. SWARTZ behaved with his usual intrepidity, and the last day succumbed to sickness. When taken with fever he continued at his post.

Capt. DOLAN rendered great service in Granada previous to the attack, and afterwards, though sick at the time, in defence of the Guadalupe Church.

To the exertions of Major LEONARD, whilst in Granada, I was much indebted. He was unfortunately taken sick the second day of the attack, and I was deprived of his valuable services till within the last two or three days.

Capt. JONESTON was brought from Granada in what I considered a helpless state, but recovered in our camp, and the last day of the report for duty. I considered his recovery a reinforcement.

Major POTTER proved a cool, judicious, self-denying soldier. Major GRANT acted as my Aid in Granada, and was highly useful, not only there but on every subsequent occasion when his health would permit.

Mr. COOK, acting as Captain under Major HENRY, was indefatigable. And Capt. McCHESNEY, Lieut. WILKINS, and WILLIAMSON acting as Captains, all rendered most important services. Of my volunteer Aid and friend, Mr. EMILY THOMAS, whom I regret to say was wounded in the head and stricken with fever for some days, I cannot speak too warmly. His moral and physical courage—his judgment, vigilance, and his unflinching uprightness in military operations make me regret that his services cannot be secured permanently for this army. Of Major HAYES' untiring activity and cheerfulness, under the most trying circumstances, it would be idle to report to you, who have known him so long.

Lieut. BUTTRICK, of the Commissary Department, acted as my Aid. I feel sorry to leave so good a soldier in the Commissary, but should be sorry to take so good a Commissary out of it.

Sergeant-Major GILMAN, acting as Lieutenant, did good service at his gun—Mr. HATHAWAY commanding another gun. After escaping unscathed, while his clothes were riddled with shot, succumbed to cholera. Sergeant CHILDS, whom I successfully made Acting-Sergeant-Major, Lieutenant, and Captain of Artillery, had his arm broken, and died of the mortification which ensued. Doctors RICE and WOLFE died of the cholera, and Dr. LUDWIG, who was sickened, after which, the health of the camp visibly improved, a fact accounted for from the sickness of the former allowing the sick and wounded to get at the opium, to the injudicious use of which many fell victims, which obliged me to destroy it. The oranges were another source of calamity, and both were far more fatal than the artillery and mines of the enemy combined. Mr. DUFFIN, formerly of the New-York Tribune, and late of the Nicaraguan, commanded the citizens, and proved a brave and intelligent soldier. The oaves of a roof fell on his head as he was

assisting me to carry off a brass nine-pounder, under fire. Instead of being crushed, as I expected, he only received some contusions on the head, and continued to do his duty well and faithfully for several days. He fell a victim to an immoderate dose of opium. His want of judgment in taking which, was probably caused by the previous accident. Mr. GRANARY, amongst the citizens, died of a wound he received; and Mr. BARNETT, one of most intrepid men I have ever seen, perished in the same manner. The wife of Mr. BINGHAM, the actor, a noble woman, deserves the thanks of our army, of which she was the Nightingale. She was suddenly cut off with her child by fever. Capt. BRUNKE and the steamboat men behaved admirably. Messrs. BROOKS and ACONARY, belonging to their party, were killed; and the services of WATSON, the cook, were too important for me to omit them in this report, on account of his color or rank, however humble.

We had one birth in our camp. The only names of killed, wounded and died, that I can give until I receive the reports of my officers, are as follows:

KILLED, OR DIED OF THEIR WOUNDS.

Lt. O'Neil, Lt. Price, Lt. Hite, (acting Captain;) Sergt. BRANS, (acting Lieutenant;) Capt. HESSCO, Lt. CARRHART, Lt. Dixon, Sergt. CHILDS, (acting Captain;) Capt. Gier, Capt. Leslie, Capt. Kelley, Citizens Garmain and Barnett; Messrs. Adams, Brooks, Hester, D. Bradwood, Flemming, Thompson, Hester, Strobridge, Harris, Grant, Stone, McIntyre, Snapp, Mayer, Rissner, McDonald, Freekin, McGuire, Manning, Dyson, Voorhies, Niesport.

DIED IN CAMP.

Doctors Rice and Wolfe, Mr. Duffie, correspondent of the New-York Herald—whose notes were unfortunately lost; Mr. Gabra, W. Hawthorne, (acting Lieutenant;) Arthur Warren, Stannard, Lt. Herring, Maloy, Judge Bayce, Poore, Rossie Sayer, Fuller, M. Mott.

WOUNDED.

Col. Jones, Col. McDonald, Maj. Potter, Maj. Henry, Capt. C. Kersey, Capt. Green, Mr. Emile Thomas, Lts. Wilkenson, Porter, Klug, Hos; Messrs. Jackson, Haily, Branner, White, Ivers.

Such, General, is a rambling report, almost as long and tedious as the operations it records, of the destruction and evacuation of Granada.

I know not in what light you may regard it. With deep regret and horror for its painful scenes, I shall feel proud of it, both personally and for the force I had the honor to command, as a military achievement, which has not many parallels in the history of irregular armies. I would beg you, in forming your judgment, to remember that the good and true men of my force could only by degrees be brought together; that the day after the attack only 65 fighting men reported as healthy and fit for duty; that we could move easily have marched on Masaya than have evacuated Granada; that every good man was hampered by having 200 more sick, helpless or incapable; that intemperance first and then the sudden and entire privation of stimulants for several days, depressed men's energies; and that the force I commanded contained some of the best mixed up with some of the worst material in the world for an army, but is not yet an army; that the best portion was quite unaccustomed to the exercise of industry, patience, or fortitude; and lastly, that you were absent, and the effect of your personal influence and presence was lost. The best of these men, when face to face with protracted difficulty, call out helplessly for the General or Uncle Billy.

Patient organization must wean them from this idea, and give them self-reliance before they will be fit to detach for any important service out of reach of your person, which has been exposed too often and recklessly not to give an anxiety to those friends of the cause who share in my conviction that on your life or death depends the certain success or the inevitable discomfiture of the enterprises in which we are embarked.

Under such conditions I shall be willing to resume the command I now resign into your hands, or any command from a corporal's guard upwards, that you may think fit to assign to me.

I am Sir, yours respectfully, C. F. HENNINGSEN.

SAN GEORGE, Dec. 16, 1855.

P. S.—I found it necessary to publish at various times as recommended the following for promotion with the provisional rank attached.

To be Lieut. Colonel—Major Henry, Swingle, Cayce, Potter, Rawie, Leonard.

To be Major—Capt. Dolan.

To be Captains—Lieutenants Buttrick, Wilkinson, Clark, Williamson, Hite, (killed); Morris, Mr. COOK, Sergt. Childs, (killed).

To be Lieutenants—Sergeants Gilman, Brown, (killed); Webster, W. Hathaway, (dead); Miller, Crangle, Antonio Paulte, Rainey.

OPERATIONS IN GRANADA.

GPN. HENNINGSEN SURROUNDED BY THE ALLIES—DESPERATE FIGHTING—DREADFUL SUFFERINGS FROM HUNGER—FINAL RELEASE.

Report of Operations to his Excellency Gen. William Walker, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua and President of the Republic.

Sir: On the evening of the 22d of last month, I took command of the city forces of Granada; your orders were to destroy Granada, and to evacuate the place with all the ordinance, stores, artillery, stock, soldiers, and American and Native families. Your order has been obeyed. Granada has ceased to exist.

By the 11th ultimo, all stores, artillery, ammunition, citizens, troops, sick and wounded, were embarked, and a placard on the high road opposite to the ruins of the last house of the city, notified that here stood Granada.

I regret that this was not accomplished without a delay which requires particular explanation in reporting to a commander so distinguished as yourself for clarity of operations, which I was anxious but unable to imitate through unavoidable obstacles. These obstacles consisted in the first place in the confusion and demoralization which arose through the discovery of arms and ammunition of certain native and foreign houses, which gave our men a pretext for breaking into large stores of wines and brandies of which the existence was not suspected, an abuse which I venture to signalize for your especial reprobation.

In the second place, in the breaking out of cholera and fever caused partly by the above-mentioned intemperance and partly by the necessity of crowding sick and healthy together for the purposes of an organization, without which an evacuation under such circumstances, becomes a Moscow retreat on a small scale.

There is a third cause which may or not have increased the loss of time and men, though on the whole I am inclined to think it did not, but which I have to report in detail as a military incident, I mean the fact that on the third day we were surprised, attacked and surrounded by the so-called allied forces of Guatemala, Salvador and the Nicaraguan rebels, with whom we fought for seventeen consecutive days.

This force has been variously estimated at from 3,000 to 5,500 men. The latter is the enemy's estimate, and I presume it to be substantially correct, including the reinforcement he was constantly receiving. Our loss amounted to about 120 officers, soldiers, citizens, women and children, killed, wounded, and swept off by the pestilence; but of these I think that two-thirds would at all events have died if they had remained in Granada. The loss of the enemy cannot be less than eight hundred killed and wounded. I either saw or authenticated 200 dead, and, allowing only three wounded for one dead, which is at least fifty per cent. less than experience warrants, come to the above results. We were informed by prisoners that they suffered severely from cholera, pestilence and desertion, and all the natives in our camp were taken sooner and more rapidly prostrated and carried off than the Americans.

In conclusion, I must state that after the first surprise we neither lost a single prisoner, gun, or arm of any description, except a lance, to which I appended a placard.

I will proceed with a circumstantial account of our military operations.

On the 22d of November I was informed that we would be attacked on Sunday morning and took the precaution to establish two lines of barricades, the one parallel with the Mercedes Church, the other below the Cathedral, burning the city up to that point. On Sunday, having previously withdrawn my guns, erected a new line of defenses covering the plaza, I burned the surrounding blocks. This day I ordered Captain HENRY, of the Sappers, to fortify the Guadalupe Church, by 12 o'clock, which I meanwhile covered by the protection under which I embarked the ordinance stores. This order was not fulfilled by Capt. HENRY whom I severely reprimanded, ordering him to complete the works by nightfall or in the night. On this day, reconnoitering with my Aid, Mr. Thomas, for I was unfortunately entirely without Rangers or Scouts, I discovered three of the enemy's cavalry close to the city, but a subsequent exploration with a few officers induced me to believe that they were only watching for evacuation with a view to plunder. On Monday, the 24th, I drew in my lines protecting the plaza by the burning houses, and detaching men to retire those in the distance which were only partially consumed. By daybreak I visited the Guadalupe, found the works not begun, and removed Captain HENRY and his Lieutenant from command of the Sappers. At 12 o'clock I visited the Church again, found the barricades very inefficient, the Sappers intoxicated, and Captain GREEN'S Company which had been sent down to assist and protect them, nearly in the same condition—was not able to spare men to take down a 6-pound gun, and support it till 3 o'clock. Whilst hurrying this operation, the enemy suddenly appeared about 2 1/2 o'clock, simultaneously on two points, viz.: above the Jalapa Church and back of the San Francisco, driving in our picks. I immediately advanced a few men to our first line of abandoned defenses toward the Jalapa, and sent Lieut. Col. O'NEIL with thirty of the Rifles to keep the enemy in check on the side of the San Francisco; meanwhile I was informed that the enemy had attacked the Guadalupe Church. I immediately sent down a light gun with a few men to its relief. It was too late, the enemy had surprised and massacred about twenty of the Sappers and GREEN'S Company, and the gun was obliged to retire with the loss of the gallant Dr. PRICE, whose charred body we afterwards recognized with the hats and muskets of two dead enemies lying near him. Col. O'NEIL meanwhile charged a body of from three to five hundred men advancing back of the ruins of the Manuvel Hotel. His brother, Lieut. O'NEIL, fell in the charge, and two of the Rifles were wounded, but the enemy were broken and pursued for more than a quarter of a mile with immense slaughter. I counted sixteen bodies lying back of the Manuvel Hotel within forty feet square, and I am satisfied that 50 or 60 dead bodies and 100 wounded were the result of this brilliant discharge.

A few cannon shot dispersed the enemy's column forming on the Jalapa. I placed the remaining sick and wounded in the Cathedral, and began erecting defenses on my road to the Lake. At midnight I buried Lieut. O'NEIL in the middle of plaza with a salvo of eleven rounds from our guns and mortars. I had been previously informed by the officers of the steamer Virgin, and various fugitives, that the wharf was invested by the enemy.

On Tuesday, the 26th, we were slightly annoyed by some house-fighting which I suppose the enemy con-