

THE WALKER GOVERNMENT.

Another Letter Concerning the Career and Death of Don Mariano Salazar.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your notice, yesterday, of Col. ANDERSON's card, you say you require facts to refute the accusations of "The Voice of Nicaragua" against Gen. WALKER. It is very easy to furnish them, but I acknowledge some hesitation, arising from a reluctance to enter into controversy with a man who makes himself a tool of the malignity of half a dozen disappointed persons of bad characters, and therefore cast off by Gen. WALKER; and a writer such as this one, who, while he would harrow the public sympathies with melodramatic horrors, in every sentence challenges, unabashed by his vile office, the public admiration to the flaming manner in which he over-comes his disgraceful task.

Of the two communications from this "Voice of Nicaragua," the substance is the death of MARIANO SALAZAR. In the execution of this unfortunate man, he charges Gen. WALKER with ingratitude and murder. It is only necessary to show why he suffered, to repel the charge and show the baseness of the slanderer who uttered it.

This accuser must know that when General WALKER arrived in Nicaragua, those who had called him to their aid were reduced to the last extremity. Within a few weeks, or it may be days, Leon must have been taken, and then MARIANO SALAZAR and all of his party would have lost their all, their estates, and their lives also, unless they were able to save themselves by flight and in exile. There were no means of resistance and no hope of mercy. When, then, General WALKER appealed to SALAZAR for aid, it was to defend the life and property of SALAZAR, and when SALAZAR furnished means for the outfit of WALKER's expeditions, if ever he did, it was for his own interest, and in his own cause. In a most conspicuous manner this accuser calls attention to what he calls General WALKER's "private application to SALAZAR," and which, further on, he designates "the head and front of my indictment." Does he mean to insinuate that General WALKER sought aid of SALAZAR, for any other purpose than for the defence of SALAZAR's cause? If so, he utters a falsehood, and, as I can but believe, knowingly. It is untrue that General WALKER ever asked of SALAZAR any assistance of any kind whatsoever, except as an officer of the Government which SALAZAR supported, and for the prosecution of a war in which he ventured his life for SALAZAR's defence. It is also untrue that SALAZAR furnished money to enable WALKER to come to Nicaragua. He received from Nicaragua nothing but a grant of eleven leagues of public lands, totally without value, in California, and all the money which he had was from his own private purse, from the contributions of such of his men as had money, and from his personal associates, none of whom were contributors, and who gave only in small sums of fifty or a hundred dollars. Not a dollar from Nicaragua, nor from the Accessory Transit Company, nor GARRISON nor MORGAN, as others have said. But he is not satisfied yet, this dramatic slanderer! He must deepen still further the preliminary horrors with which he introduces his catastrophe, and, therefore, represents WALKER as making this "supplication" at a time, when he was in disgrace with the Government, on account of his defeat at Rivas, where he alleges he had shown his utter incompetency. The incident is as false as the main charge. Gen. WALKER attacked Rivas with 86 Americans and 120 or 130 native troops, and the cause of his failure was simply that on the first fire his native allies all ran away and took refuge in Costa Rica, leaving him with his fifty-six invincible rifles to contend against an immensely superior force, which, before the day was out, swelled to five or six hundred men. And yet such was the heroic vigor of his defence that, after killing double the whole number of his own men, he made good his retreat, the enemy not daring to follow him. To this day the 29th of June is spoken of with fear and trembling in Rivas. Such was the first effort which, under their American ally, the expiring democracy made against their hitherto victorious enemy. The second followed after and resulted from this. The Government began to rouse themselves from the despair into which they had sunk, and Gen. MUÑOZ, then commander-in-chief, was stimulated by the example to attack the enemy under GUARDIOLA (the present President of Honduras, and the same that Gen. WALKER, with less than half his number, afterwards so completely routed at Virgin Bay) at the town of Sauce, in the District of Segovia, where he gained a signal victory, but fell at the moment of his success. It was also this attack on Rivas which ultimately led to the capture of Granada. For so great was the fear with which the Legitimist Party were inspired by their first acquaintance with Gen. WALKER, increased, it is true, by their subsequent experience at Virgin Bay, (according to this truthful "Voice," WALKER's only creditable action,) that when again he threatened Rivas with a party no larger than his first, but with braver native allies, they withdrew all their forces from Granada to oppose him, and thus exposed their capital to be taken, as it was, by a masterly movement on the Lake and without the loss of a man. Now here was ground for gratitude indeed, but not from WALKER to SALAZAR, whom he thus, with all his party, rescued from the deadly peril in which they stood. Gratitude was due from SALAZAR to WALKER, and we shall see how he repaid it, and therein the cause of his death.

Gen. WALKER was hailed by the Democratic Party as the saviour of the country. The position and the commanding influence which he thus acquired, he used in the interest of peace, laboring for the reconciliation of the hostile parties, who were destroying their country and themselves. As a compromise he made Don PATRICIO RIVAS President, and sustained him in undisputed sway over the whole of Nicaragua, save the interference of foreign enemies, from the 13th day of October, 1855, to the 12th day of June, 1856. At about this time the breach between Rivas and the Americans occurred, and in this manner: Gen. WALKER, after a tremendous struggle, in which, with some 560 men and the aid of Providence, he had expelled more than 3,000 Costa Ricans from the borders of the State, was marching with a small escort, something over 200 men, to Leon, with the intention of paying his respects to the President and advising with him on the measures required by the condition of the country. When within two or three days' march he is met by MARIANO SALAZAR, who urged upon him to hasten directly to the northern frontier and attack the Guatemalans and San Salvadorians, who were concentrating there for the invasion of the Northern departments. The General, however, continued his march to Leon, where he was received by the people with every manifestation of joy, but a little coldly by the Government, who seemed to be of SALAZAR's opinion, that it were better he should be in some other place. In Leon he remained only a few days, but in that time was able, being efficiently aided by Gen. GOICOUEA, now the chief of his confederated slanderers, to obtain from the President a decree annulling a very abortive attempt at an election of President which had been made during the war with Costa Rica, and providing for a new election directly by the people instead of in the old way by electors, chosen by delegates elected by the people. This accomplished, he set out on his return to Granada, and the President, PATRICIO RIVAS, his Cabinet and Don MARIANO SALAZAR accompanied him to the outskirts of the city and there took leave of him in the most affectionate manner. He left in Leon two hundred riflemen, in accordance with the desires of the Government and people, as they had always entreated him earnestly to do. The day after his departure, the native military Governor requested Colonel NATZMER, the commander of the Rifles, to place one of his men as a sentinel at the door of the State House, or "Principal," as they call it. Col. NATZMER complied, of course, when lo! the City is immediately in an uproar. MARIANO SALAZAR, and an Ex-Minister named BACCA, had mounted their horses and rode bare-headed through the city, haranguing the populace, telling them that the Americans had seized the "Principal," and were going to murder the President, Cabinet, and all the men of influence, take their lands away from them, and abolish their religion, &c. The men were in a state of furious excitement, and the women flying from the city, as if it were about to be sacked, when Padre HEREDIA, the Vicar of Leon, always, like Padre VIGN, Vicar of Granada, a staunch friend of the Democracy and the Americans, stilled the commotion, by making three of his priests preach in the church and declare the rumors false. So entirely unsuspecting were the Americans, that, when the excitement commenced, they supposed it was only another of the feast days, so frequent in that country.

At the same moment that SALAZAR raised the cry against the Americans, President RIVAS and his Minister of War, General JENZ, fled from the city and SALAZAR, Minister of Foreign Affairs, hid him-

self, leaving only one old man, named ESCOTO, in charge of the Government. And now MARIANO SALAZAR, having succeeded so well in inducing the Government to pronounce in this astonishing manner against the Americans, hastened to the frontier, dismantled the defences of Realajo, called in the outposts, and passing over to the enemy's camp, invited the same San Salvadorians and Guatemalans, whom only a few days before he had urged General WALKER to march against, to enter the country and aid in exterminating the Americans. But as yet there was no resistance, even to such an attack as this, on General WALKER's part. From Chinandegua, where he had taken refuge, RIVAS issued an order to Colonel NATZMER to withdraw from Leon, and under General WALKER's instruction he obeyed.

In the month of May the Government of San Salvador had made proposals to President RIVAS to turn against the Americans, and immortalize himself in Central American annals by aiding in their destruction. He had promptly communicated the fact to General WALKER, sending him a copy of the letter in which he had repelled the base offer as an insult, and declined to even give an answer with the courtesies due to official communications. And now he embraces the dishonor and enters into the murderous plan under the lead of MARIANO SALAZAR.

This "Voice of Nicaragua" exults continually in what he represents as the extremities to which Gen. WALKER is reduced, besieged in a pestilential hole, with a few sickly half-clad and half-starved filibusters, and with an enemy in overpowering force occupying the whole country, except the ground "covered by his soldiers' feet"—his condition hopeless and destruction, swift and sure at hand; Who brought this calamity upon him? Don MARIANO SALAZAR. Who raised the war cry in Leon? who led PATRICIO into a dishonor which he had repelled but a few weeks before? who dismantled forts, recalled outposts, and invited into the very heart of the country the very enemy that but a few days before he himself had urged Gen. WALKER to attack?

And what was the nature of the war that Don MARIANO SALAZAR was thus enthusiastically precipitating against the man who had, by the unanimous voice of the people, but so lately saved his life, his wealth, his party and the State? It was a war outside of all rules known to civilized nations, commenced without declaration or notice, waged by a combination of States—not against another State, but against individuals, for the avowed purpose of wholesale murder—a war such as the Costa Ricans had inaugurated by the murder of the prisoners taken at Santa Rosa, and of unarmed, peaceful American citizens at Virgin Bay, and which these very allies of MARIANO SALAZAR have so recently still further illustrated by the massacre of American merchants, ministers of the Gospel and little children, at the city of Granada.

Had Don MARIANO SALAZAR succeeded, General WALKER and more than a thousand Americans had suffered death, with every aggravation of brutality, and perhaps torture. But it was so ordered that in the midst of his plans, Don MARIANO SALAZAR, on another embassy to call in fresh bands of savages and murderers, to aid the first, fell into the hands of his intended victims, and his life paid the penalty. Could General WALKER have spared him? Had he not shot SALAZAR he would have deserved to have been shot himself.

Justice to the men whose lives are committed to his keeping, and for whose safety it is his first duty to provide, demanded that he should inflict extreme punishment upon the man who had so atrociously and ruthlessly assailed them. Those who ignore the law of self-preservation may condemn the execution of Don MARIANO SALAZAR; none others can.

We are told that Don MARIANO SALAZAR was only acting as the servant of his Government, (he was its master,) but in what manner? May not a Government itself be guilty of treason, or a greater crime, by allying itself with foreign States, and entering upon a crusade for the destruction of a portion of its citizens? This was the crime of Don MARIANO SALAZAR, and into which he entered, leading or following, it matters not which, the President, PATRICIO RIVAS. It exceeds the bounds of offences known among nations, elsewhere than in Central America, and its only appropriate punishment is death.

When SALAZAR was captured he had upon his person papers which proved that he was upon another mission similar to his first. But, asks this writer, how happens it that these documents are not produced and "published by the man who is so anxious to stand well in public opinion, that he takes his staff officers from their duty and employs them as 'puff-writers' for such papers as will accept their trash." The answer is that General WALKER cares nothing for such public opinion as such writers as this can manufacture, and that it never entered his head to justify himself for an act imperatively demanded by circumstance notorious to all Nicaragua. And as to the staff officer, the only letters published of any such, are two to the "New-York Herald," written by Colonel E. J. C. KIRWAN, who is not of the army at all, but served on the occasion referred to, as an amateur merely, and wrote his letters to amuse his own leisure, and inform the public.

Whether General WALKER's temper, in the striking phraseology of this brilliant scholar, "gives to gratitude a fatal form" or not, ask his followers. Let those be the witnesses who shared with him the rough fare of the common soldier on the Vesta; those who, after the bloody 29th of June, slept at the Rancho of Jacoti, while he alone, through the third sleepless night and day of desperate fighting, with a musket in his hand, stood guard over his exhausted comrades; those who, on the return from the second battle of Rivas, saw him march seventy miles on foot under a vertical sun, while a wounded soldier rode his General's horse; all in fine, who, whether in the day of adversity or prosperity, have seen his moderation and self-denial, and the heartfelt pleasure with which he is accustomed to grant every reasonable petition of officer or man.

As to Gen. WALKER's prospects, I counsel the "Voice of Nicaragua" and the public to follow my example and await the arrival of another steamer.

He has alienated every friend! Who are they? We have seen what his relations were with SALAZAR; and BYRON COLB, who is mentioned as one whom he had ill-treated, and it is intended we should believe he had estranged, held the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and but recently fell in battle in his service. There remain but the Gen. GOICOUEA, the publisher of private correspondence and the betrayer of every trust, public and private, and one other, of whom the less said the better for him. These, Gen. WALKER has shut out off, as the good citizens of this City are in the habit of snaking from their garments the filth of the gutters.

I do not care to place my name before the public; but I take pleasure in leaving it with you, Mr. Editor, at the service of all who may desire to know the author of this

PLAIN TALK.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856.