

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ORIZABA.

Particulars of the Costa Rican Retreat

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA IN THEIR RANKS.

THE TRANSIT ROUTE AGAIN OPEN.

PROBABLE END OF THE WAR.

WALKER FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

RIVAS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

DISTURBANCES AT CHONTALES.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON SCHLESINGER.

The steamship *Orizaba*, Capt. E. L. TINKLER, arrived yesterday from San Juan del Norte with 400 passengers, most of whom left San Francisco May 5 on the *Sierra Nevada*. The Transit route through Nicaragua is again open, the Costa Ricans having left the country without another battle. The Cholera made its appearance among their troops at Rivas, owing to the dead being left unburied. President Mora with his staff, left on the 28th of April, and the Army followed immediately.

Gen. WALKER landed at Virgin Bay on the morning of April 30, and found that the last detachment of the enemy had left only six hours previously. Gen. CANAS, the Commander-in-Chief of the Costa Ricans, after President MORA left, wrote to Gen. WALKER a letter commending to his care a number of sick and wounded Costa Ricans, whom he could not remove, and offered to exchange 25 Americans for them, whom he said he held as prisoners, when they recovered.

The elections are being held in Nicaragua, and it was considered certain that Rivas would be elected President.

The Vanderbilt party, that is, those agents and others who remain in the interest of the old Transit Company, aided the Costa Ricans during their invasion of Nicaragua, notwithstanding the slaughter of innocent Americans at Virgin Bay.

Gen. WALKER is in good health and spirits. There is no sickness in the army, excepting at Granada, where the fever has been very severe, quite a number of Americans having died with it.

H. B. M.'s frigate *Eurydice* and steamer *Hermes* were at San Juan del Norte, but made no opposition to the passengers going up the river or on shore. There were no other vessels in port on the 24th. The brig *C. H. Sampson* left for New Orleans on the 22d.

At Key West, May 23, United States frigate *Potomac*, sloop-of-war *Cyane* and steamers *Susquehanna* and *Fulton*.

The schooner *George Darby*, 16 days from San Juan for New-York, with passengers, put into Key West for stores on the 28th.

We are indebted to Thomas E. Hatch, Esq., purser of the *Orizaba*, for favors.

We are indebted to the enterprising Express of G. H. Wines & Co. for Nicaragua papers, received with the greatest dispatch.

The Costa Rican Retreat.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL WALKER FOR RIVAS—TRANSIT ROUTE REOPENED.

From *El Nicaraguense*, May 3.

It will be perceived that the enemy have evacuated the State, and are now in Costa Rica. Two reliable reports estimate the loss of General MORA at 1,200 men, in those who were killed in battle, wounded and since died, and taken off by disease.

Gen. WALKER, with a larger part of his army, left this city for Virgin Bay on Tuesday evening, and arrived at that place at daybreak next day, just six hours after the enemy left San Juan del Norte. He found at Rivas a large number of the enemy sick and wounded, together with a letter from Jose MARIA CANAS, commander of the Costa Rican forces, intrusting these men to the generosity of Gen. WALKER, and proposing, at some future time, to exchange American prisoners for them. They were taken care of by the General. Gen. WALKER returned to Granada on Thursday, and after remaining in this city two days again departed this morning for Virgin, where the headquarters of the army will be temporarily fixed. It will be a matter of congratulation to our friends in the United States to learn that the transit route across from San Juan del Norte to Juan del Sur has been reopened, and will be continued so hereafter. The almost entire strength of the American force is now stationed on the line of the coast.

Brigadier-General FRY will command in the department, the garrison consisting of the Second Light Infantry Battalion.

THE COSTA RICAN EVACUATION—GEN. WALKER AT RIVAS.

Virgin Bay (April 30) Correspondence of *El Nicaraguense*.

The expedition left Granada at 11 o'clock last night, and arrived at this port about sunrise this morning. The force consisted of the Infantry Battalion, under Col. PIER, and the whole of the 11th Battalion, under Col. SANDERSON—all under command of Gen. WALKER himself, accompanied by Gen. HOSKINS and Col. NATZMER.

As the *Virgin* rounded to at the wharf, every eye was strained to catch a glimpse of the enemy, and many a good rifle was examined and reloaded to make sure. But very few persons could be seen in or about the streets, and as no sign of the presence of any force could be detected, a visible shade of disappointment came over the countenances of our men; but this was quickly removed by the appearance on shore of a small party, who came down to the flagstaff standing in front of the Transit Company's building, and ran up the American flag, the sight of which drew forth from our boys three hearty cheers.

Col. PIER, with a small party, was immediately dispatched in a small boat on shore to learn particulars. He returned and reported that the Costa Ricans had abandoned Rivas and Virgin Bay, and were probably in force at San Juan del Sur. Orders were immediately given to embark, which was done, Company B, of the Infantry, Capt. FAIRHAM, in advance. As soon as this company landed, strong pickets were detailed and posted well out upon the approaches to town, and the balance of the company took charge of the town and one cannon, which had been mounted by the enemy, but which they had left behind ready loaded for service. By 10 o'clock the whole party was landed, and the several companies had selected quarters in the deserted buildings.

A heavy discharge of musketry was suddenly heard down the San Juan del Sur Road, and being detected by the quick ear of the General, orders were given to "fall in," and in a very few moments the two battalions were under march for San Juan. It appears that the picket fired upon two persons who were coming into town, but who, when halted, turned and fled, followed by a volley from the whole picket.

We had marched about three miles from town when Gen. WALKER was met by a courier, with dispatches for himself from CANAS, the Costa Rican General. The courier informed the General that the entire force of the enemy had left San Juan the day before, and that the whole country was clear of them. There was now no necessity for going to San Juan, and the order to counter-march was given, and in one hour more we were all in quarters at Virgin Bay.

The Transit route is again free from all obstruction, and, God willing, it will not be closed by Costa Rica until she is able to do something better towards "exterminating the Americans," than she has done thus far.

We had about President MORA was highly incensed at and disgraced the officer in command at Virgin Bay, by whose orders the whole was burned. He is reported to have said it was an act of vandalism and a disgrace to his army. In fact, we hear that the Costa Rican papers were far more civil and humane in their conduct and treatment of prisoners than the "Services" from this State, who were in their army. All the wanton and barbarous acts done by the Costa Ricans are laid to the charge of the Chief of war, and shows that between them at least and the Democrats there can be "no peace," but "war to the knife," a war of extermination.

Two companies have been sent to occupy San Juan; the balance of the army will remain here. What is the next move? *Quien sabe*.

LETTER FROM THE COSTA RICAN GENERAL TO GENERAL WALKER.

The following is the letter above referred to. It will be seen in this that some twenty Americans who were taken prisoners supposed to have been killed by the enemy, have only been retained as prisoners of war and they may yet all return in safety to their friends and country.

(Translation.)

Rivas, April 26, 1856.

Wm. Walker, General-in-Chief of the Nicaraguan Army. Obedient to the laws of the Republic, and in the name of the Republic, I am forced to acknowledge the capture of 200 men, whom I have been obliged to retain as prisoners of war; but I have your correspondence before me with all the attention and care that I can give it. I have the laws of humanity in favor of the humane treatment of an enemy, and I have the laws of

of proposing to you to exchange them for more than twenty prisoners, who are now in our power, and whose names I will send you in a particular list for making no said exchange, when they may be quite reestablished from sickness.

Believing that this, my proposal, will be admitted, according to the laws of war, I have the honor of subscribing myself, with the feelings of the highest consideration, Your most obedient servant, (Signed,) JOSE MA. CANAS, General-in-Chief Costa Rican Army.

CONDITION OF RIVAS AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE COSTA RICANS.

Virgin Bay, May 6.—The history of the past two months in Central America is out the repetition of what has taken place here almost every year for a quarter of a century, and it is time these scenes were stopped. It is time to the wild and criminal ambition of those who are thus ready to bring war and desolation upon their own country should be taught a lesson as lasting as severe, and be made to feel in their own persons the pains and penalties their infernal acts so often heap upon others. It is time the Legitimist party of this State should be made to know that their treason will be as severely as deservedly punished, and that the fate they may decree to others will return upon themselves with tenfold force. They should be made to know also that the spirit of the age is against them, and that the democracy cannot now be exterminated from this country by any combination they may bring against it; but that it will grow and strengthen just in proportion as it is persecuted and opposed, and that ere long it will sweep down all the feeble barriers raised against it in all Central America.

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

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

THE ARMY IN GOOD CONDITION—RETURNING LIFE IN RIVAS—HUMOR THAT COSTA RICA HAS RUED FOR PEACE.

Virgin (May 14) Correspondence of *El Nicaraguense*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We learn that about 1,200 out of the 1,700 Costa Ricans who left San Juan under President MORA reached La Union, and a large number of those were in the most miserable condition. The balance had sickened or died by the way, or deserted the ranks.

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

SUFFERINGS OF THE COSTA RICAN EXPEDITION.

In a letter from San Juan del Sur of May 14, the correspondent of *El Nicaraguense* says:

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

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

LATEST FROM THE COSTA RICAN ARMY.

The latest information from the Costa Rican army represents it as retreating very rapidly, through the Department of Guanacaste, towards San José, the capital of Costa Rica. The cholera was prevalent among the troops, and great numbers were dying off from its fatal effects.

Court Martial of Colonel Lewis Schlesinger—Found Guilty and sentenced to be Shot.

(Official.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

VIRGIN BAY, May 3, 1856.

1. Before a General Court Martial convened by General Orders No. 73, and of which Brig. Gen. GOICOURIA, Departamento Intendencia General, is President, was arraigned and tried Col. LEWIS SCHLESINGER, 2d Rifles, N. A., on the following charges and specifications, viz:

Charge 1. Neglect of duty.

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

Charge 2. Ignorance of his duties as a commanding officer.

Spec. 1. In this, that on his arrival at Santa Rosa, on the evening previous to the engagement, Col. L. SCHLESINGER did neglect to muster his men and inspect their arms and ammunition. All this on or about the 20th of March, 1856.

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

Spec. 3. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESINGER did neglect to post picket guards at suitable points and maintain the necessary chain of sentinels about the quarters of his command, thus laying them open to surprise. All this on or about the 20th of March, 1856.

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

Spec. 5. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESINGER did neglect to exert himself (during the retreat) to rally or

collect his scattered command. All this on or about the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th March, 1856.

Spec. 6. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESINGER, did desert his command on their retreat, and ride on in advance, accompanied only by a few personal attendants. All this on or about the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th March, 1856.

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

Charge 3. Cowardice in presence of the enemy.

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

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

To which the accused pleaded as follows:

To Specification 1st, Charge 1st—Not guilty.

To the Charge—Not guilty.

To Specification 1st, Charge 2d—Guilty.

To Specification 2d—Not guilty.

To Specification 3d—Not guilty.

To Specification 4th—Not guilty.

To Specification 5th—Not guilty.

To Specification 6th—Not guilty.

To the Specification on 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th—Guilty.

To the Specification on 26, Spec. 7th—Not guilty.

To the Charge—Not guilty.

To Specification 1st—Charge 3d—Not guilty.

To Specification 2d—Not guilty.

Charge 3d—Not guilty.

During the progress of the Court, the following additional charge and specifications were preferred:

Charge—"Desertion."

Spec. In this that Col. L. SCHLESINGER, 2d Rifles, N. A., after having been arraigned and under progress of trial before a General Court-Martial, of which Brigadier-General GOICOURIA is President, did desert the service of the Republic of Nicaragua on or about the 12th day of April, 1856.

The accused not being present, the Court nevertheless proceeded in the case, and finds as follows:

Specification 1st, Charge 1st—Not Guilty.

Charge 1st—Not Guilty.

Specification 1st, Charge 2d—Guilty.

Specification 2d—Guilty.

Specification 3d—Guilty.

Specification 4th—Guilty.

Specification 5th—Guilty.

Specification 6th—Guilty as to the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th, and confirms the plea of the accused as to the 26th.

Charge 2d (unanimously)—Guilty.

Specification 1st, Charge 3d—Guilty.

Specification 2d—Not Guilty.

Charge 3d—Guilty.

Specification to additional charge—Guilty.

Additional Charge—Guilty.

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

2. The foregoing proceedings have been laid before the General Commanding-in-Chief, he approves of them, in the following terms:

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

3. The General Court-Martial of which Brigadier-General GOICOURIA is President, is hereby dissolved. By command of WM. WALKER, General Commanding-in-Chief.

PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant-General, N. A.

SCHLESINGER'S DEGRADATION.

In another column we publish the official proceedings of the Court Martial convened under General Order No. 73, to try Colonel LEWIS SCHLESINGER for neglect, incompetence, ignorance, and cowardice in the discharge of his duties, and desertion from the army. It is sufficient to say that every opportunity was given to the prisoner to relieve himself of these charges, if possible; and that the Court Martial progressed with every delay required by the respondent; and that in the end it would come to no other conclusion than the verdict recorded in the proceedings. We may also state that during the trial Col. SCHLESINGER was allowed to go at large on his parole of honor, restricted, however, to the bounds of the city guard. Soon after the privilege was granted and before the decision of the Court was known, he fled from town, breaking his pledged word, thereby affording his own testimony in favor of the decision of the Court Martial.

The result, therefore, may be considered the just verdict of time; and we have no hesitation in saying that the disgrace which must always attach to the defendant, will never lessen, but will continually increase until his name becomes a by-word. In his connection with his army, Col. SCHLESINGER never was countenanced by the officers and troops, but adventitious circumstances kept him a position near the Commander-in-Chief, and when the Second Rifle Battalion was formed, which was intended to be composed principally of Germans, he was appointed to its command. Here he might have won an enviable eminence, and required the confidence of the Commander-in-Chief. To have degraded the enemy at Santa Rosa would have established him as an officer of bravery and sagacity.

He did nothing, however, and left himself to be convicted on every charge possible to be framed against a military commander. The English language could not shape another specification to complete his degradation; and should he ever be thrown into the hands of the officers of this Government, the simple fact of his execution will have no other effect than to satisfy the soldiers that some atonement had been made for the disgraceful affair of Santa Rosa.

DESERTERS EXECUTED.

On the morning of the 10th of May, at 6½ o'clock, two deserters were shot on the plaza in the same spot where the traitor CORRAL was shot. These men deserted immediately after the battle of Rivas, and were subsequently captured by the soldiers of Col. MENDEZ, on the road to Leon. They were making for Realajo, with the intention of embarking at that port for California, or else going into Honduras. They were brought back and tried by a regular court-martial and sentenced to be shot. The execution was fulfilled on the morning of the 10th.

Both of these men died bravely, and it is unaccountable that they should have fled from so imaginary a danger as that apprehended from Costa Rica. They were both Catholics, and the solemn rites of confession were administered by the fathers of the Catholic Church. All the Americans in the city were present at the execution, and the plaza was pretty well filled with the people of the city.

They both advised the soldiers to remain faithful to the service and never desert, for it was almost certain their crime would overtake them.

Expedition to Chontales to Suppress a Servile Movement.

From *El Nicaraguense*, May 10.

Some ten days since, Gen. GOICOURIA, with Capt. KAYMON'S company of Light Infantry Battalion, left Granada to suppress the movement of the Servile in Chontales. The expedition landed at Santa Baldo, where they discovered a party of Lancers. The latter were immediately fired upon with effect, when they quickly dispersed in every direction. Proceeding to Acopya, they found the town deserted, but after some search a few persons were found, and a proper example was made of one who was known to be deeply implicated in the rising. After leaving a contribution of one thousand dollars upon the town, an amount long due to the Government—the party proceeded to Jalapa, where they met and quickly defeated a large force of the Legitimists. Here, too, an example was made, and the contributions due from certain parties in that region were collected.

Proceeding down to San Lorenzo Hacienda, several prisoners were taken, and one body of Serviles of considerable number was dispersed. From San Lorenzo the party proceeded to Comolapa, where another example was made, and where the party made collections of money and effects to a considerable amount. From Comolapa the Company came gradually to Granada without meeting any serious resistance from the Serviles, and upon the whole the party was highly successful in the objects of their expedition, as well as fortunate in their escape from loss in killed or wounded, only one man of the party, Lieut. Wm. Lewis being hurt and he was but slightly wounded in the cheek. The killed of the Servile amounted in all to ten, their wounded being quickly concealed by their friends.

The success of the party was greatly promoted by the presence and counsel, as well as energy and perseverance of Gen. GOICOURIA, the Intendencia General, and the troubles in Chontales may be said to be ended for the present. The bravery and good conduct of each and all of the command, is highly praised, and the Serviles have received a lesson for their future behavior which they will do well to remember. The present wise and Provisional Government of Nicaragua is too strong to be shaken by any effort the Legitimists can make to overturn it, and they can only bring destruction upon their own heads by their unwise and treasonable combinations.

LATER.

During the absence of Gen. GOICOURIA to the Department of Chontales and Jalapa, they frequently heard of a band of dissaffected troops, one hundred and fifty in number, who paraded the country, robbing and harassing all the quiet people of the district. They took every description of property, and

frequently pressed the Indians into their ranks as soldiers. Two Frenchmen, who left this city to mine near Libertad, were also forced to join the party. Two officers of the band—one holding a first Lieutenant's commission under CHAMORRA, and the second a captain's—were taken and shot by Gen. GOICOURIA. The country through which our troops marched was wholly deserted by the inhabitants, through fear of the bandit crowd arrayed in opposition to the Government. Gen. CORCORAN, with twenty five men, challenged them to fight, but they always fled; and it is the opinion of the people that these stragglers intend robbing until they are satisfied or closely chased, when they will go into Honduras. Major ROMERO has promised us a full description of the route.

The Elections in Nicaragua.

From *El Nicaraguense*, May 10.

On Sunday last, a large table, covered with a red cloth, and surrounded by officers, attracted considerable attention from the Americans, as they walked up and down the colonnade of the row of buildings on the west side of the plaza. Papers were thrown loose upon the cloth and every other while the clocks would seize their pens and write. The people of the country, the simple market women, the beggars on the corners, the keeper of the inn, all knew what it meant, but we, the editors of the newspaper, the great *fielato* of a country town, were completely in the dark as to the import of the red table, its officers and papers.

It was the so called election of the Republic. The people were exercising their greatest prerogative of electing the officers that shall rule them for another term of office. In this country the elective franchise extends to every male inhabitant of eighteen years, against whom there is no criminal prosecution, and who is not charged with being a dissolute and vicious man. The voters elect delegates, who assemble in the capitals of the different departments and elect Representatives, Senators and a President. A man must be twenty-three years old to be a Delegate, twenty-five to be a Representative, and thirty to be a Senator or President.

The election on Sunday last, as most public days in the Republic come on Sunday, was concluded with the greatest decorum. The candidates for the Presidency were all of the same political faith, the only dispute being between the Democrats of Leon and those of Granada. Don PATRICIO RIVAS, the present popular President, was supported by the people of Granada, and Gen. MARIANO SALAZAR, a great favorite, by the people of Leon. A few votes have been cast for Don NORBERTO RAMIREZ, of Leon. The struggle is between RIVAS and SALAZAR, and it is impossible to determine at present who will be the next President of Nicaragua.

The election in Granada proceeded by cantons, or wards, each ward of 4,000 persons electing one delegate. The people generally took great interest in the result, and the number of votes ran larger than at any election held in Granada. To the Government and people abroad, this significant fact cannot be avoided, that the Republic of Nicaragua expressed the will of the people. All its actions emanate from their silent expression, and every movement it has made has been undertaken by the concurrence of the great body of the people. To ignore, then, the fact of our absolute independence, is to deny to the inhabitants of Nicaragua the right of self-government.

Army Intelligence.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF GEN. WALKER.

On the 9th of May General WALKER and his staff consisting of Col. BRUNO NATZMER, Maj. O'NEIL, and Lieut. GIST, arrived at Granada from Virgin Bay. *El Nicaraguense*, of May 17, says: Gen. WALKER and his staff left Granada on Monday morning last for Virgin, by way of Rivas. The General expressed himself well satisfied with the management of affairs in this Department.

PROMOTIONS.

Surgeon S. C. COLEMAN, promoted Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

First Lieutenant J. C. JAMISON, promoted Captain, Company D, First Light Infantry.

Second Lieutenant D. BARNEY WOOLFE, promoted First Lieutenant, Company D, First Light Infantry.

P. F. TULY, appointed First Lieutenant, and attached to First Light Infantry.

WM. CLARENDON YOUNG, appointed First Lieutenant, and attached to Second Light Infantry.

THE WOUNDED.