IMPORTANT NICARAGUA REVELATIONS.

MAJOR HIESS' REPLY TO GEN. COIGOUNIA.

Strictures on Gen. Walker's Military Movements.

SHARP LETTER FROM MR. EDMUND RANDOLPH.

Another Communication Relative to Gen. Goicouria's Expedition,

&c., &c., &c.

MAJOR HIESS' REPLY TO GEN. GOICOURIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, NOV. 21, 1856.

The publication of a correspondence between Gen. Walker and Gen. D. de Goicouria, in the NEW YORK HERALD of this date, renders it proper, from my connection with Nicaragua, that I should undertake a reply to it, and enlighten the public to some extent as to the motive of such an *exposé* on the part of Gen. Goicouria. I will not attempt to enter into all the particulars relative to the many embarrassing questions which have arisen in Nicaragua, but I will endeavor to exhibit the position and course of Gen. Giocouria in Nicaragua, as an employé of the old Accessory Transit Company.

His letters bear evidence that his motives have not been exclusively of a patriotic character, if, indeed, he has not been acting for the interests of others at the sacrifice of a great principle.

In his communication to Gen. Walker, of July 21, he says:—

> The concessica made to the Randolph Company is a hindrance and impediment to the interior commerce of the country, especially from the cause by which it is provided that no one shall have the liberty of carrying steam navigation on the lakes and rivers of Nicaragua except the Accessail company. Such a grant is opposed to principles of commercial liberty which I believe to be necessary and suitable for Nicaragua. It might, however, be remedied by granting the sail company only the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers by steam across the Accessory Pacific coast, not granting them any other exclusive privilege. Thus the commerce of the lakes and rivers would be left free both for freight and passenger in all other cases. I have only listed Mr. Marcoleta a commissioner had arrived with the object of concluding a treaty with your Excellency upon the right of transit for the river, &c.
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> I should feel it deeply if you, sir, had concluded a treaty without having given me the opportunity of communicating with other individuals who are also desirous of taking part in that undertaking. I trust that you may not forget the benefits which Nicaragua may derive from her possessions and natural advantages, especially with regard to the river San Juan. I shall be in waiting for your Excellency when I already before have stated to you verbally in conversation at Granada.

On the first of August he again writes to Gen. Walker as follows:—

> I feel myself bound to write to you concerning this matter of the Transit, inasmuch as it is a matter of such great such a vital and most important business, especially for you, sir, would be made a subject of individual gain and profit to the injury of so many other interested parties who have united themselves with you in a work which has so greatly elevated you in the eyes of the civilized world. I will therefore be frank, and tell you what has taken place in regard to this matter. Mr. Randolph made proposals to Mr. Vanderbilt that he should give up for the sum of $50,000 the privilege of Transit and other rights which he, Mr. Randolph, considered to be worth $250,000. He proposed that he should receive the sum offered, in shares, or in some other more expeditious way. This large demand of compensation caused the co-partners to begin to doubt as to the undertaking in question, with the only party who could, at the moment, give you transportation and supplies immediately to carry out your plan of regeneration.
>
> I hastened to Mr. Randolph to ascertain if this important business had been actually concluded; I discovered that the privilege had been sold to Garrison, who had given up a half share to Morgan. This gave me much surprise, because I always thought that after having engaged with your property which has concerned you and you who had settled this matter with the persons who had made the purchase a few days ago. Mr. Randolph so represented it. I never represented to the persons the sole property of Mr. Randolph, for him to make money by it. This manœuvre was the occasion of some persons here saying that you had a direct interest in it, so assertion which I felt myself bound to deny indignantly.
>
> Although it is true that these two persons who have taken the undertaking are wealthy men, and well acquainted with this sort of business, it is the opinion of persons who take great interest in your success, and whom I have consulted on the subject, that these gentlemen will not carry out the enterprise which they have undertaken, in such a manner as to be of immediate advantage to you. The opinion of your friends here is, that on account of the opposition to the concession granted from Vanderbilt, and the loss which may result therefrom, they will not be able to meet with capitalists willing to take an interest with them in the undertaking. These things will tend to produce a failure of the enterprise.

On the 20th of August, Gen. Walker writes to Gen. Goicouria:—

> You will please not trouble yourself further about the Transit Company. The matter is definitely settled. As to anything about Mr. Randolph, it is entirely thrown away on me.

The boat is working so much that I can hardly write, but it is a matter of great surprise to me, that persons that you should have to no one I have given you. As the government has given you no power, you cannot, of course, promise anything in its behalf.

Notwithstanding these instructions from Gen. Walker, Gen. Goicouria continued to press this subject upon him, to his great annoyance. It resulted in a failure, and revealed his motives. But my principal object is to show that he was not to be satisfied with a mere newspaper publication, and that there was a much deeper scheme in contemplation.

During my visit to Nicaragua in September last, I became satisfied that Gen. Walker did not regard Gen. Goicouria as a friend, and subsequent events have strengthened my belief in my judgment, justified him in that conclusion. A few days after my return to the United States, I was informed that the steamship Suwanee, late Pampero, had been engaged to bring from Texas to Nicaragua a detachment to aid Gen. Walker in Nicaragua. I did not hesitate to proclaim this movement as one more likely to operate against him than for his benefit; and to the friends of Nicaragua I freely gave my reasons.

Subsequently, Mr. Charles Morgan (who, as I had some knowledge of this movement before) that Gen. Goicouria was getting up an expedition of one thousand or eleven hundred men for Nicaragua, and that he had submitted his plan of operations to him, but that he did not believe the expedition was intended for the object represented.

Mr. Morgan, at my request, has furnished me, under affidavit, the plan proposed. It is as follows:—

> *City and County of New York, ss.*—Charles Morgan, of said city, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that in the early part of the present month of November, General Don Domingo de Goicouria called upon me by appointment at his office in the city of New York, and entered into a conversation with this deponent and Mr. C. K. Garrison, who was then present, in this deponent's office, in relation to an expedition which the said Goicouria was then contemplating in aid of General Walker; that he stated it to be his intention to charter a steamship to go from New Orleans, and to send on board of her a body of about ten thousand or eleven hundred men, to land them in Honduras, and thence to march them to the aid of General Walker in Nicaragua; and he asked this deponent's opinion in regard to the substantiality of the steamer El Dorado for such purpose: this deponent said to General Goicouria that that steamer was not of sufficient size, and that the carrying so large a number of passengers upon her would subject her to forfeiture under the United States passenger laws; and moreover, that the sending any armed expedition from the United States in aid of General Walker would be contrary to the neutrality laws, and that the effect would be to injure General Walker instead of benefiting him. In answer to this, he stated that the effect of the operation would be to forfeit the vessel which might be chartered, and cause a loss of her voyage to her owners, General Goicouria observed that he expected that great loss would result to the interests of the property so long as he carried his point; that he designed to take the charter in the name of some responsible person, giving security only for the charter money. And further this deponent saith not.
>
> CHARLES MORGAN.

Sworn before me this 21st day of November, 1856.

EDWIN A. DANIEL, Commissioner of Deeds.

This plan of operations appeared very suspicious at the time, but the evidence which Gen. Goicouria has given us since in the publication of the correspondence with Gen. Walker, confirms me in the belief that the expedition referred to was intended to operate against the cause which Gen. Walker represents in Nicaragua.

Under date of Sept. 27, Gen. Walker writes to Gen. Goicouria as follows:—

> Your failure to go to England induces me to place more confidence than I was disposed to put in certain statements made to me concerning your conduct in the United States. I had expected more constancy in your course; but the sudden change you announce in your plans and intentions teaches me to look to some other person to aid in the settlement of the questions pending between Nicaragua and England. I remain your obedient servant.

In reply to this note Gen. Goicouria, in his letter of Oct. 25, does not forget his agency in behalf of the old Accessory Transit Company, but remarks:—

> The injury you have already done yourself by your actowards the company, the evils you have suffered which still you are suffering, and which threaten you with suffering hereafter, are so manifest that the mere mention of them will be sufficient for my justification when the wise much now blinds your eyes shall have disappeared. You have shun your eyes, however, to truth, and have fallen into the error of yourself, doing by infinitude in all you do, and are destined to pursue your course in all hazard, or whether it is that a third party has poisoned your mind with false suggestions leading you to suspect that I have acted dishonestly in my conduct, which has been in perfect harmony with my former services. But as it is, I cannot now in any way whatever continue to be connected with you. Treasons, of the moment, when I say that I am quite glad to hear that you will terminate another person as minister to England.

This letter alone would have justified General Walker in dropping Goicouria's name from the army roll, if nothing had transpired to authorize such an act previously; but my object is not to enumerate General Goicouria's antecedents, but to investigate his intentions since he wrote to General Walker as follows:—

> I cannot now, in any way whatever, continue my connection with you

Was the expedition which he proposed to Mr. Morgan, some days after the letter of the 25th was penned, intended for the benefit of General Walker or against his interests? Was it for the benefit of General Goicouria to act towards General Walker in the same manner as he intended to act towards the owners of the steamship El Dorado, viz.: sacrifice the parties to accomplish his own ends?

General Goicouria had not communicated any of his plans to me. On the contrary, even in my conversation with him—even while he was making arrangements for this expedition—he expressed to me the opinion that General Walker did not want men, but that he wanted money. He had shown Mr. Morgan telegraphic despatches from New Orleans stating that a large number of men would be in readiness for him at an early date; and the question now was, what course should be pursued in the matter.

Even if this movement was intended with the best motives, I was satisfied that an independent expedition, for the benefit of any of the other Central American States, would not meet with the approbation of General Walker. It would immediately array the hostility of the United States and Great Britain against Nicaragua, and they would, no doubt, lay aside their neutrality to prevent it, as well as to prevent any further emigration to Nicaragua.

My suspicions as to the intent of the expedition were fully aroused, and I could not believe otherwise than that Gen. Walker was honorably dealt with. General Goicouria had communicated to some few friends of Nicaragua what he was doing, but always represented to them that his purpose was to advance the cause of General Walker.

As the steamer El Dorado was named in connection with the matter, and as I had some friends connected with the company to whom this steamer belonged, I considered it the best policy to communicate with them on the subject; and fortunately, Col. A. C. Sloo, and Mr. Fisher, of Fisher & Hall, Esqs., were both in the city. In my interview with Mr. Fisher, he informed me that the terms for the charter of the El Dorado had been agreed upon, but that it had not been completed, nor could it be until he signed it as trustee for Col. Sloo. I frankly gave him my reasons for objecting to the chartering of the El Dorado, and I believe he immediately entered a protest, refusing to sanction the proposed voyage. That interview, I think, occurred on the 6th inst., and on the 10th I had an interview with M. O. Roberts, Esq., President of the United States Mail Steamship Company, in presence of Col. Sloo and Mr. Fisher. Mr. Roberts informed me that he had made the proposition the terms of a charter for the El Dorado to responsible parties, in good faith; that so far they had complied with its terms and demanded its completion. I presented the same objections to Mr. Roberts I had previously presented to Mr. Fisher. He then informed me that the charter party might satisfy me of their good faith, and if I would permit him he would refer them to me. This I consented to, and left the matter in his hands. I discovered that there was no nothing further in the matter without informing me.

Since then the El Dorado has not moved from her dock, and no persons connected with the enterprise have called on me for an explanation, except Gen. Goicouria. A few friends, who supposed that he was in high favor with Gen. Walker, have also called upon me in regard to this matter, and have not failed to manifest their surprise at the result. Gen. Goicouria addressed me a communication, of which the following is a copy:—

NEW YORK, NOV. 15, 1856.

J. P. HIESS, Esq.:—

> It has surprised me very much. Your late conduct about the opposition you made to the charter of the steamer El Dorado, which I engaged for a trip to Nicaragua, and which I made Messrs. Morgan & Garrison conversant with before going to any expense.
>
> I have made large sacrifices in money, and my pride as a patriot, in the expectation of being of your interference, no doubt by the intrigues of speculators who have before now put the cause in danger. I desire from you a clear and honest reply as to the motives of your opposition to my plan.
>
> I leave you are going to leave town, and in consequence of this I desire a definitive answer before you leave, as I have a great deal pending in various ways at this moment in connection with said plan. I remain, sir, your obedient servant, D. DE GOICOURIA.

To this communication I made the following reply:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1856.

> SIR—I regret exceedingly that circumstances compelled me to interfere with my "plans" you mention in your communication, and I only regret that I did not desire to carry out.
>
> As you have not consulted me in the matter and as your note does not refer specifically to their intent, I must be excused from assuming to know what your plans really were.
>
> If you have reference to the chartering of the El Dorado, and the chartering of the steamer Pampero, spoken of as being for the benefit of Gen. Walker, I interfered because I was satisfied that any movement outside of the regular channels would be injurious to Gen. Walker. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN P. HIESS.

Now, will any sane man believe that after Gen. Goicouria had written to Gen. Walker on the 25th of October, "I cannot in any way whatever continue my connection with you," he would, in ten days afterwards, attempt to "put" an expedition on foot at a cost of thousands of dollars for Gen. Walker's benefit? I will leave the friends of Nicaragua to judge of his motives, and of the direction in which this expedition intended to sail.

I cannot close this communication without making some reference to the comments of the papers which have published the correspondence between General Walker and General Goicouria. In referring to the New Transit Company, they confound two distinctly distinct things in the great of the exclusive privilege of the Nicaragua Transit Company, and the sale of the running stock of the old Accessory Transit Company.

The sail privilege was granted to Mr. Randolph in February, by him offered for sale to Vanderbilt, subject to the approval of Mr. Garrison, about the 27th June, (not 26th), and in July sold by Mr. Randolph to Mr. Garrison, who subsequently transferred an interest to Mr. Morgan.

The running stock, steamboats, &c., &c., was sold to Messrs. Morgan & Garrison in August or September last. The sale of the running stock was made without Mr. Randolph's intervention. The grant of the Transit privilege was his private property, which he disposed of as he pleased. Whether he disposed of it in a manner to promote the interests of Nicaragua will be shown, and the government of Nicaragua will be the judge; but my duties referring to this subject, I will again refer to the great anxiety General Goicouria has always shown in behalf of the old Accessory Transit Company. I have stated heretofore that he was their agent, and I now give my authority. In May or June last, Mr. C. Vanderbilt, informed me in his office, No. 4 Bowling Green, that General Goicouria was his agent, and I am certain he has had no reason to find fault with the manner in which Gen. Goicouria acted towards the interests of the old Transit Company, of which Mr. V. is the indefatigable President.

But there is another subject in connection with this matter which is worthy the attention of the public, viz.—that at the very time Mr. C. Vanderbilt was making demands upon the government of the United States to interfere in securing the rights claimed by the old Accessory Transit Company, Mr. C. (Vanderbilt) was giving aid and comfort to other terms to Nicaragua. General Goicouria will not attempt to deny that the proposition he offered to General Walker in his letter of August 2d, was Vanderbilt's proposition.

The following is an extract from the letter in question:—

> I will mention to you, sir, that before I knew of Randolph's selling the privilege, an offer was made to me of the sum of $100,000 cash, to be paid down on the day that the first steamer should be sent off on this route, the new contract, and $150,000 more at the end of one year, payable every four months, on condition that he should recommend the property confiscated, and also to settle all the claims which might be made by either party having any. I was highly pleased at receiving this offer, because by means thereof, in the hands down in which I was placed, I perceived there was a large sum of money secured for you, which would facilitate your future operations and conciliate the friendship of a powerful opposer—a thing which is worth as much as money that you were going to receive, and which also would have placed you before the world on a footing of superior step you took with respect to the company.

This is a vital and important business for you. By the successful completion of it you would not only be supported with immediate funds, but also we should be able, with a small amount of those funds, to set free a large quantity of goods which are now held as security by a very limited number of persons interested in it. For these reasons I shall await your answer here to all the above particulars, and also to receive from you, besides the proposition made to me, which will be indispensably necessary for me in order to proceed, in an official character, I England.

This is a subject for Secretary Marcy's attention, as the evidence exhibits that while Vanderbilt was claiming the protection of this government, he was at the same time very desirous of making terms to Nicaragua, offering large sums of money to have the privileges of the old Transit Company restored to him.

It is clear from the letters of General Goicouria that he aspired to legislate for General Walker. His advice is freely given in every paragraph, and he complains bitterly when his advice is not heeded. He has evidently been the friend of the old Accessory Transit Company, the most formidable enemy in the field against Nicaragua, and at the same time he has pretended to be the greatest of Nicaragua's best friends. Late developments have been so effectively that he has been engaged in attempting to get up an expedition for Nicaragua of the most suspicious character, if, indeed, his own confessions do not prove that he was directly hostile to Nicaragua.

General Walker has shown himself eminently qualified for the high position which he occupies. A man of great deeds and few words, he clearly understands the character and motives of those interested for his consideration, by which he is surrounded, and he will continue to cast off those who are actuated more by selfish than patriotic motives, for an open enemy is less to be feared than a false friend.

JOHN P. HIESS.

MR. EDMUND RANDOLPH TO GENERAL GOICOURIA.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
NEW YORK, NOV. 21, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

> There is an error which I deem worthy of correction, in the following extract from an editorial in your paper of this morning:—
>
> There is another feature in this correspondence to which we must not omit to direct the attention of our readers. It is that relating to the sale of the forfeited rights of the Transit Company, in connection with the history of the original draft of Randolph's proposition to Mr. Vanderbilt. The only commentary which it is necessary to make on this curious document is the statement of the fact that the decree of General Walker confirming the rights to Morgan is dated in February last, whilst Randolph's offer bears date the June following.
>
> The grant to me was made in February. In July I sold to Mr. C. L. Garrison and he subsequently transferred an interest to Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan was thus not the first, but the last, to become interested in the grant. I have only to remark further, that in this Transit business Don Domingo Goicouria is an intruder, and a dishonest and treacherous intruder, and that knowing the import of the language I use, I shall remain at the Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway, until one o'clock to-morrow, and longer if it is the pleasure of Don Domingo Goicouria.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

GENERAL GOICOURIA AND HIS SUPPORTERS, GEN. HENNINGSEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, NOV. 21, 1856.

As there is at this moment a large share of public interest directed to the affairs of Nicaragua and to Walker's career there, I may probably be able to give you some information that will prove of interest to your readers.

I have noticed the appointment by President Walker of Colonel Charles Frederick Henningsen as Brigadier General of the Nicaraguan army, Commander of the Artillery and Chief of Ordnance, vice General D. de Goicouria, whose name has been stricken from the roll of the army. General Goicouria is well known in this city as one of the leading spirits of the Cuban Junta. For some weeks past public rumor has identified him with the fitting out of an expedition in this city and New Orleans, for the transportation of which to Nicaragua the steamer El Dorado and other vessels were engaged. I understand that Goicouria had succeeded in enlisting some one thousand men in these two cities for the enterprise, which will now, I presume, fall to the ground by reason of his dismissal. The secret of his earnest and efficient co-operation with Walker was, that he calculated on making Nicaragua a *point d'appui* for his future designs upon the island of Cuba. It was not for Nicaragua he cared, but for his native island. The same motive he utilized were all engaged with that object in view. With them, as with him, Nicaragua was merely a secondary affair; Cuba was the object of primary importance. Walker, on the contrary, was thinking about Cuba; he looked out merely for Nicaragua. Had Goicouria and his thousand recruits gone to Nicaragua, there would have probably ensued a struggle between him and Walker, as their ideas on this matter clashed. A cohesion and struggle for supremacy would have been the inevitable result. If Goicouria prevailed, then the design of the filibusters would have been defeated, and wars Cuba, and a descent upon that island would have been made at the first favorable moment. Had Walker came out victorious in the struggle, he would have succeeded in the path he has hitherto pursued, of making Nicaragua a prospective republic.

As to the Nicaraguans, who has superseded Goicouria in his military command, I notice just one of the newspapers of this city attributes his appointment to the influence of certain prominent friends of Mr. Buchanan, his President-elect, and to Buchanan's sympathies and pathy with the recent slavery propagandist edict of Gen. Walker. That is not so. The cause of his appointment was much more simple. It was found in the fact that he had been carried to President Walker a supply of several hundred American minnie rifles, manufactured out of a scame that Lamon stores of old United States muskets, besides half a million of ball cartridges, some cases of Colt's revolvers, shells and other military stores, furnished by residents of this city. I believe that that opportune supply had more influence than anything else in induching Walker to give Henningsen the commission in question.

The antecedents of Gen. Henningsen had doubtless also contributed to his favorable consideration. He had served as an officer under Zurzaleurregui in Spain, when quite a youth. He was subsequently a prominent and trusted officer in Kossuth's Hungarian army. He is the author of several popular works, among which I may mention "Twelve Months Campaign with Zurzaleurregui," "Revelations of Spain," "Hungarian Exile," "Life in Hungary," and "The Waha Slave." Gen. Henningsen came to the United States about the same time as Kossuth. He married Mrs. Connolly, an accomplished Georgia lady, niece of the late Senator Cobb, and resided in that State for some months prior to his joining President Walker he resided in this city with his family.

I notice that the Herald estates to the value of $782,960 are advertised for sale. Cacon plantations, it seems, are valued at from $10,000 to $15,000 Q IN A CORNER.

WALKER'S TRUE POSITION IN NICARAGUA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

For several reasons—the paramount one having reference to the safety of my correspondents in Nicaragua—I do not wish my name to appear in connection with the present letter; nevertheless, having full faith in your discretion, and desiring to assure you that I speak on reliable information, both personal and acquired, I send you, in a private note accompanying this, my card, and the names of the residents in Nicaragua on whose authority I speak.

But before examining the position of Gen. Walker by the light of private correspondence, let me briefly analyze that position, as set forth by his official organs, in the two special despatches which appeared in the HERALD of last Monday. We need not go beyond those letters, I think, to establish the fact that Walker's position in Nicaragua is critical in the last degree, if not absolutely desperate; and when it is remembered that these admissions have been wrung from a man who writes under Walker's immediate inspiration, and whose position in the staff renders him eager by every means to present a favorable view, so that further numbers may be induced to embark from the United States in support of a ruined cause, it must be evident even to the most rabid admirer of abstract filibusterism, that every admission so extorted is entitled to treble weight.

Divested of the rhodomontade in which the HERALD's correspondent endeavors to conceal the naked wretchedness of Gen. Walker's situation, those despatches present a picture of the most unpleasant character. Our allies, the Indian inhabitants of Segovia, concede the additional fact that the General so grandiloquently described as the "saviour" and "liberator" of the country, was completely outwitted and out-generalled by an enemy, indeed, intimately styled "barbarians," "yellow skins, who run like devils," "thieves," "savages," &c.

As a specimen of the correspondent's impartiality, let me extract two paragraphs describing the same act committed under different circumstances:—When Walker's army gained temporary possession of the suburbs of Masaya, they very naturally pillaged the houses in all directions, in search of provender and booty. "Liberal numbers of beeves and hogs were butchered," says the eulogist, "large quantities of cheese furnished, chickens, eggs, tortillas, rice, beans and other nutritious edibles provided in gratifying plenty. These were bountifully distributed among the soldiers, who relished with feeds satisfaction the involuntary hospitality of the Masayan population." But when the same thing is done by "the Guatemalan hordes" who have taken possession of Virgin Bay, the result is quite different—the same self same correspondent regards the whole transaction! Neither glory nor fame," he says, "adhered them with the beckoning persuasion—their great results are the politics of a magnanimous nature did not culminate in plunder. Indifferent alike to the possession of friend or foe, they seized with wanton and greedy avidity everything that came within their reach. Stripped the last hinge of doors, they entered houses and pillaged everything that was accessible to their grasp. Trunks were broken and rifled of their contents, wardrobes ransacked of contents, bureaus mutilated and robbed, stores emptied of their merchandise, and property incapable of convenient removal mischievously destroyed. The jewelry and wearing apparel of the women, the pocket-books of the men, were all appropriated by the Chapines robbers and secretly hidden in the woods, or securely transmitted to some neighboring town." The scene at Virgin Bay was marked by unhallowed invasion, and its floors stained with the blood of retributive sacrifices. The rights of private property were violated by a ruthless soldiery, from the commander down to the humblest soldier and citizen there was scarcely an individual whose possessions escaped the grasp of the depredator."

Here, then, we have a distinct admission that the city of Granada—Walker's last and only stronghold—has been occupied and sacked by his opponents, and that all the inhabitants of Segovia have "stripped" and "robbed" "the united to some neighboring town!" If such be the result of battles described "as two glorious triumphs" at Masaya, what will result from a defeat, if we have, as it is, "barely escaped" a defeat?

Gen. Walker's eulogist makes little of the loss of Masaya—he regards it as a mere trifle, "a mere drop in the grassy, in fact, from which the latter city received its daily bread; little, also, of the fact that President Rivas—who is represented to be "the chief officer of the government"—and "a majority of the Members of State" are supported by the Nicaraguans themselves—who, "with characteristic ingratitude," stand arrayed "against their American allies and benefactors." Little, also, of the fact that the State of San Salvador (which, in strange inconsistency, he describes as "the centre of liberalism—the last stronghold in every measure of Central American reform,") has taken up arms against the individual who proclaims himself "the representative of the principle of universal freedom." [Vide Gen. Walker's speech at a dinner given in his own quarters, after his return to the ransacked city.]

In the foregoing quotations we have admissions of the utmost consequence. It is needless to point them out, for they are patent to the meanest observer. It is clear that Rivas is regarded by his own and neighboring States as the "chief officer of the government," in fact, from which the latter city received its daily bread; little, also, of the fact that President Rivas—who is represented to be "the chief officer of the government"—and "a majority of the Members of State" are supported by the Nicaraguans themselves—who, "with characteristic ingratitude," stand arrayed "against their American allies and benefactors." Little, also, of the fact that the State of San Salvador (which, in strange inconsistency, he describes as "the centre of liberalism—the last stronghold in every measure of Central American reform,") has taken up arms against the individual who proclaims himself "the representative of the principle of universal freedom." [Vide Gen. Walker's speech at a dinner given in his own quarters, after his return to the ransacked city.]

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After describing in terms of pious indignation the unnatural conspiracy which has arisen in Nicaragua to cut off all supplies from Granada—as if such positives were not inseparable from a state of war—the official eulogist informs us that the "conspirators detained some twelve or fifteen American men, who had left Granada to aid the filibusters, urged up to a small town of a small Central American State, is the latest 'representative of universal freedom.' He would gladly see the 'ebony trade' made—freedom to the souls of all native born crime within rifle shot—freedom to New York and New Orleans from all cut throats and repeculators who infest them, and freedom to all property holders in Central America from the cares of possessing those citizens which he explicitly and hopelessness also prompt him to lay hold of.

"It some lively bullet," writes one of the clearest brains American in the service, "would give our present leader the wisdom, our stick would rise; but upon the stage at the head of affairs we stand no chance. His selfish ambition is only equalled by his conceit and incompetency; he would seem to plan ways of putting weapons into the hands of his enemies while he is in the same time placing himself and all of us where we may be most easily destroyed. If there was anything wanting to stimulate our courage and make us feel in a common cause the fight to the death against us—which God knows I doubt—he has given them ample provocation in his decree re-establishing negro slavery where the rights of the people have more or less 'darkey' in their veins."

And what good can such a decree accomplish to compensate for the patent injury? Gen. Guatemala was certainly quite right not to make his appearance at the Court of St. James with such a document in his pocket. Its promulgation has injured him at the North, laid him open to the hostility of Europe, and it is likely that Southern planters will abandon their productive plantations, under the security of a settled government, to treat their lives and property under a government so fickle and so fraid a tenure. How could negroes be held in slavery in a country where three-fourths of the entire population have African blood in their veins? Turner home on a plantation in Nicaragua, they would not be worth a day's purchase, at the farthest.

Again, as to his decree respecting the sale of confiscated estates. Will this title be perfect, and such as to tempt a purchaser? They can only be good while Walker can make good his position; and that is a security which those who know his army rogues, at any rate, will hesitate to buy. The purchaser of the confiscated estates will have to pay of the mortgages, for these are not affected by the decree; and there is not an estate in Nicaragua which is not mortgaged. Let us, for a moment, consider what market value—these mortgages being chiefly held by English houses.

His decree to effect the loss of two millions of dollars to the United States citizens is a little over the mark, in gravity, from the 86th degree of longitude to the sea. Now this is an enormous swindle, for there is not a foot of this land right or wrong, private and public property, held by old Spanish titles. It embraces three considerable towns and many villages; and until the native possessors are exterminated the mortgagees (they were mad enough to accept such security) could never offer no possession. Besides, the greater part of this territory lies in Mosquitia, and his claims would be contested by the British government. The scrip or bonds issued by Walker is only so much waste paper, nor, even if it were good, could American settlers make any use of it except by purchasing the native and using them to work as slaves; and so, in such a country, it would take two Walkers to watch every negro or Indian, I rather fear that that arrangement would be found unprofitable.

So far, sir, I have reviewed Mr. Walker's position by the light of his official admissions and from the tenor of my private correspondence. Let it not be thought that I shall against the American soldiers who have been drawn into the service of this reckless adventurer, and who are now held there against their wills. Some few of them are sons of high character, who, if all the best of society would produce happy results. I speak in their behalf, and actuated by the sincerest sympathy for their wretched and almost hopeless plight: I speak, also, to deter others from allowing themselves to be drawn within the circle of a maelstrom from which there is no escape.

Intending, sir, with your permission, to recur again to the subject as future developments may call for criticism, I subscribe myself your obedient servant,

LO MESZO.