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on the north-east corner of the Plaza two  
doors from the General's Quarters.

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SEMI-WEEKLY PUBLICATION.—The size and  
of El Nicaraguense, and also the price, are  
somewhat altered from their former condition, and  
we hope the change will suit our subscribers. The  
of the paper is somewhat reduced, while its  
appearance is improved, and the cost modified.—  
of Americans in the country, and the  
necessity for a speedier dissemination of the news,  
we are enabled to issue the paper semi-weekly in-  
stead of weekly, as heretofore. To regular sub-  
scribers the price will be as heretofore, giving  
two papers each week, with almost double  
the amount of reading matter. We hope the al-  
teration will satisfy the public, and we assure that  
whenever we have made it at considerable  
expense, and in the face of unpropitious conjunc-

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE  
TRANSIT COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the  
Transit Company, held on the 10th inst., the  
following resolutions were adopted: That the  
company should continue to publish the paper  
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# EL NICARAGUENSE.

## SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. I. GRANADA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1856. No. 23.

These matters will ere long see light in the re-  
port of the Commissioners, when the Accessory  
Transit Company will find that, although their  
conduct was necessarily unrebuked while this  
Republic was struggling through that intestine  
war so happily terminated, yet now the day of  
retribution has come, and the inauguration of a  
new era in the annals of this land has been as  
signally marked by a speedy termination of the  
abuses of the Transit Company, as by any event  
since the treaty which established the present firm  
and peaceful government.

The new company of which Edmund Randolph,  
Esq., is the grantee have arrangements made for  
the establishment of a new line of ocean steamers  
under their charter, and we are informed that the  
first steamers of the line have already left the  
Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States  
and may soon be expected to arrive in this coun-  
try. In our next issue we will be able to give in-  
formation of the proceedings of the Commission-  
ers so far as justifiable before their labors are com-  
pleted. We know enough of the matter they  
have in charge, and of the character of the gen-  
tlemen in whose hands it now rests, to be assured  
that a thorough investigation will be had.

Meanwhile we listen with complacency to the  
comments already made by our Atlantic contem-  
poraries; they will soon discover that the entire  
powers of the Transit Company are a matter of  
grant from this government, and that to this gov-  
ernment, alone, the Transit Company is respon-  
sible. The report of the Commission will place  
things in a clear light, till when we withhold all  
strictures.

ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE SOLDIERS.—On the  
arrival of Gen. Walker in Rivas, on the afternoon  
of Monday, the 30th of March, a military pa-  
rade of all the soldiers in garrison was ordered on  
the plaza. At five o'clock the greater portion of  
three battalions mustered on the square, forming  
a truly formidable looking military array. One  
thousand soldiers deployed in sixteen companies,  
moving in such order, and in such spirit, as to in-  
fuse a new feeling among the troops. The array  
created an enthusiasm not to be suppressed, and  
as the column defiled past head quarters, three  
thundering cheers were given for "Walker." The  
occasion was full of energy and spirit, a glimpse of  
sunshine after a heavy cloud. The defeat at Santa  
Rosa had cast a gloom on every one, and even the  
General did not escape without a ruffled brow.—  
When the cheers were rendered, however, Gen.  
Walker advanced to the door and cast his glance  
down the solid array, and as his eye met the steady  
look of those old companions who had conquered  
with him when he mustered but fifty six followers,  
and he saw the firm set countenances of these who  
felt the disgraceful route at Santa Rosa, the old  
calm came over his face again. Another cheer  
was given, when the General advanced in front of  
the column and addressed the soldiers in a speech  
of great force and eloquence. We shall not mar  
the production by any imperfect report, but wait  
until we give it in full. Suffice it to say, the ad-  
dress was received with unbounded enthusiasm, and  
as the troops marched off the plaza, every one felt  
that confidence was again restored.

FIRST OF APRIL.—The day of All Fools passed  
without any particular observance in Rivas. The  
only hoax practiced was got up by Co. A. Two  
pistols were charged with powder and a shooting  
match came off, in which one of the parties fell.  
The news that a man was killed soon spread over  
town, and crowds rushed to the quarters of the  
company to see the unfortunate victim. A man  
was laid out, but when some inquisitive genius  
lifted the sheet that covered his head, the deceased,  
was found with his thumb upon his nose and the  
fingers wagging very slowly in the last agonies of  
a suppressed laugh.

STILL THEY COME.—We are permitted to make  
the following extract from a letter of F. A. Fabens,  
Esq., our Consul at San Francisco, to a friend in  
this city, by which it appears that there are a few  
more of the right sort left in California;

"Dr. Jones goes down on April 5th, also Mr.  
Moses, the Druggist, and many others, all good  
fellows, as you will agree after making their ac-  
quaintance. A goodly number leave to-day on the  
Cortes. There are many people here who are  
only waiting the news by the Uncle Sam before  
making their final preparations to start.

### MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

On the twenty-second of March, orders were  
given to move the head quarters of the army from  
Granada to Rivas, and in three days the work was  
done. The various departments of the army,  
Ordinance, Quartermaster's, Commissary, etc.,  
were packed up with promptness, and in the space  
of time mentioned above, the entire outfit of a  
large force, was transferred from one point to an-  
other.

In Rivas the various departments were organized,  
and immediately commenced operations. The  
quarters were better than in Granada, but the mar-  
keting was bad, the streets dusty, the nights windy  
and after one or two days experience, all hands re-  
pent of the movement and sighed for Granada.  
Rivas is undoubtedly a very healthy point, and  
Col. Moses, Surgeon General of the army, informs  
us that a delay of two weeks at that point would  
have cleared the hospital of its sick. It is also  
well situated for defence, as a military point, and a  
few companies of American soldiers in the Plaza,  
would render it almost impregnable.

On the third of the present month, orders were  
again issued in Rivas for a general movement of  
the army, and on Friday night, every thing con-  
nected with the camp was on board the steamer  
San Carlos, together with eight hundred soldiers  
and about two hundred men attached to the army  
in different capacities. From Virgin the boat  
pointed her bows to San Carlos and steamed across  
the Lake, while the soldiers were in a tumult of  
enthusiasm, impressed with the belief that the  
General was bent on an immediate invasion of  
Costa Rica. Arriving at San Carlos, Co. D, Capt.  
Linton, of the Light Infantry Battalion, was taken  
on board and again the steamer started down the  
River San Juan. A few miles further and we met  
the two river steamers, and all the troops were  
embarked on these and again started downwards.  
The impression that Costa Rica was our destination,  
now became a fixed fact, and sundry baskets of  
ammunition bet on the probability, were volun-  
tarily given up. But the greatest certainties are  
liable to change; and so the company found a  
short time afterwards, when all the soldiers but one  
company were ordered on shore, and the boat  
again started off with the General and Co. C,  
Capt. Kelley, on board. With them the boat  
went to Castillo Rapids, where Capt. Kelly and  
his company was stationed, and the boat bouted  
her head and returned to the landing, shipped the  
men, and in a little while was again alongside the  
San Carlos. The greatest imaginable disappoint-  
ment was felt, but every one thought the General  
knew what he was about, and while many a wish-  
ful eye was turned towards Costa Rica, the ready  
hearts of the men went along with the Commander-  
in-Chief. A short trip up the Lake on the  
opposite side from Virgin Bay, soon brought us  
to the city of Granada, where under a pressure of  
active work, the boat, with all her soldiers, passen-  
gers and cargo, was discharged in four hours and  
the various departments, on Wednesday, were  
again actively at work in their old quarters.

Wednesday, news was received that the enemy  
had taken Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur, and  
was advancing on Rivas. In three hours more,  
the army was in marching order, paraded on the  
plaza, headed by General Walker and off for the  
whereabouts of the foe. Granada is quiet al-  
though many of the people are leaving for the  
country, fearful lest we shall have a battle in the  
city. Still the plaza is well filled with market  
women, and all reasonable people feel perfectly  
assured of their safety.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—A man named Campbell,  
on Wednesday last, shot a man named Mooney  
through the body, inflicting a wound of which he  
died in a very short time. Campbell was imme-  
diately arrested and placed in confinement. It is  
difficult to give the correct particulars in the midst  
of so many stories concerning the origin of the  
difficulty.

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.—During the absence of  
the General-in-Chief from Granada, Col. Piper, of  
the Second Rifle Battalion has been in command  
of the Oriental Department. Companies A and C,  
Captains Raymond and Farnham, were stationed at  
Granada.

TRAVELING PRINTING OFFICE.—For twelve days  
previous to Wednesday, the office of El Nicara-  
guense has been indulging in a warlike excursion.  
Gunpowder and printing ink—the two most potent  
elements of the age—have been "thick as three in a  
bed"; while columns of type have marched in the  
same crowd with columns of soldiers. The topog-  
raphical engineers and typographical operatives  
worked together in the same harness—the pen and  
bayonet pointed in the same direction, and mingled  
in graceful communion. The army protected the  
printer, and in turn he must shield the army—the  
history of the times must be fairly printed, that no  
malicious author may impeach the valor of the sol-  
dier, or slander the honesty of our common enter-  
prise. In these enlightened days, the Press is a  
necessity in all public matters.

When General Walker left Granada to establish  
his head-quarters at Rivas, it was thought neces-  
sary to establish a newspaper at that point, and ac-  
cordingly we boxed up half of our printing office  
and despatched it thither. The work of moving  
a press, imposing stones, stands, galley, furniture,  
cases, and fifty kinds of type is no easy matter,  
particularly when it is done in a hurry and without  
removing the type from one cases. Yet in one  
week our office was removed and ready for opera-  
tions. In Rivas, however, owing to the uncertain-  
ty in the movements of the army, and the work  
necessary in the re-modelling of the paper to its  
present form, we were not prepared to publish El  
Nicaraguense for several days, when the army was  
commanded to move on, and as a matter of course  
we packed up and moved on with the General.—  
After a trip to Virgin, a passed across the Lake to  
San Carlos, a voyage around Ometepe and Zapate-  
ros, on Tuesday last we found ourselves, with the  
printing office, typos, and everything else, safely  
landed in our old quarters at Granada, where we  
are perfectly satisfied to remain.

During the entire trip we have been favored by  
the different officers of the government in every  
possible way. The printing material has been  
handled with the greatest delicacy, and at dis-  
patch used in forwarding the office. To Captain  
Carpentier, Harbor Master of the Port of Granada,  
to Captain Slocum of the steamer San Carlos, to  
Col. Fisher and Capt. Cook of the Intendencia  
Department, and to Gen. Goicouria, we are under  
special indebtedness. Every facility was readily  
extended, and the whole trip made as pleasant as  
the necessary anxiety of a removal would allow.

The paper has necessarily been suspended dur-  
ing the two weeks of the trip, for which we beg  
the indulgence of our readers; and in resuming  
the regular publication of El Nicaraguense, we do  
so with the hope that no future interruption will  
ever occur in its issue.

ACT OF CLEMENCY.—In Rivas two soldiers, one  
a German and the other a Chileno, were caught  
asleep on their posts, as sentinels. A Court Mar-  
tial was ordered next day, and on the trial both of  
the culprits plead guilty. The Court pronounced  
the penalty of Death prescribed in the articles of  
war, and the Commander-in-Chief approved the  
finding. Next day was fixed for the execution.—  
The fatal day came, and as the hour of execution  
approached, all the Americans in the city, togeth-  
er with large crowd of the natives, assembled on  
the Plaza. The officer of the day led out the  
prisoners between two rows of soldiers, and the  
solemn procession moved on to the mournful music  
of the Dead March. A spot was selected in  
front of the unfinished church, confession admin-  
istered, the shooting party stationed, the bandages  
tied, the culprits placed with their backs against  
the wall, and everything made ready for the fatal  
word. An unusual stillness pervaded the crowd,  
and every one felt a growing sympathy for the  
fortunate beings thus self-condemned. Both  
themselves with fortitude, particularly the Chileno,  
who was one of the original eighty who first  
came into Granada with Gen. Walker. As the  
fatal minute came, a pardon was proclaimed from  
Gen. Walker, and instantly a thousand voices pro-  
claimed the magic word. The Chileno was raised  
on the shoulders of the crowd and carried in front  
of the General's quarters, where a round of cheers  
was given. The clemency of the General met a  
responsive chord in every heart.

During our sojourn at Virgin Bay when an  
attack was momentarily expected, Col. Fry pro-  
posed loading a cannon with our stock of job type,  
whereupon our devil remarked that he had read in  
history that Cadmus introduced letters into Greece,  
but it was Fry who would introduce letters into  
the Greasers.

POST ADJUTANT.—First Lieutenant Kruger,  
Co. F, has been appointed Post Adjutant to Co.  
Piper, commander of this post. No better selec-  
tion could have been made.

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# El Nicaraguense.

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Wednesday Morning, April 14

ROUTE OF SANTA ROSA.

On the 29th of March, 1856, two hundred and eighty Americans, or men professing that patriotism, under command of Colonel Louis Schlessinger, of the army of Nicaragua, at the hacienda of Santa Rosa, eighteen miles from Guanacoste, in this Republic, met a body of the Costa Rica army, variously estimated at from six hundred to a thousand men, and in the course of fifteen minutes received a terrible defeat. No such event is recorded in the history of American arms, if we except the sack of Washington city. All the advantages of time and place were in our favor; the prestige of American valor was at stake, and the effect of a defeat, all conspired to win the battle; but none of these causes, nor all of them, saved us from a disastrous and disgraceful route. Every soldier on the ground or away, feels as we have written. We cannot injure the truly brave, therefore, by coloring over the affair at Santa Rosa, thus placing it on an equality with those actions which are deserving of commendation. The reward of the soldier rests in the appreciation of his meritorious actions above those who fall behind him—where is his token, then, the craven is mentioned in the same paragraph.

We have no official report of the action, but from what we gather of those who were there, the route is wholly attributable to the commanding officer. Our troops had stopped at the hacienda of Santa Rosa for dinner, and at the time of the attack were all engaged in eating. No picket guard was detailed, nor any other precaution adopted to avoid an attack. Suddenly an alarm was given, and before the confusion in our camp subsided, the enemy poured in a destructive volley. The troops were thrown into a momentary panic, when Col. Schlessinger gave an order to the German and French companies to fall back to secure a better position. This command was misconceived as an order to retreat, and accordingly a rapid flight was commenced by those companies. The Colonel followed, as he says, to rally the fugitives; but his movement was construed into a flight, soon the route became general. Our troops fled in every direction, scattering themselves wildly over a barren and mountainous country, with the topography of which they were wholly unacquainted. Fearful of passing along the road lest they might be captured by scouting parties of the enemy, they broke up in small parties, and after a fearful journey over mountains, through thick chapparal, without food or water, the poor fellows arrived in Virgin Bay, in straggling parties, worn down with fatigue, ragged, bare-foot, and almost naked. The indignation of the army at the loss of the fight, was divided in its sympathy for the unfortunate sufferers. A loud and indignant expression was uttered against the commander of the expedition, and by no other persons stronger than by the men and officers who had failed under him. Liable as human actions are to be misconceived, liable as all men are to rest under untoward fortunes, we shall withhold any censure of our own until the court martial at present inquiring into the matter shall render its decision.

It is almost impossible to mention the names of those deserving credit, in any battle; and more particularly in one to which so little credit is due as to the affair at Santa Rosa. But the general voice of the army has been so unanimous in honoring one company and certain officers, that we should be shutting our eyes to a public fact, if we did not designate them. The old Voltigeurs, now commanded by Capt. Rudler, was the last company to leave the field, and not then until the day was utterly lost. The loss by this company was terrible, and the enemy will long have occasion to remember the Voltigeurs.

Major O'Neil, who is justly esteemed the Murat of the army, won unmeasured praise from all the soldiers, not only for his brave march on the field, but for his sympathy to the sufferers afterwards. Adjutant Johnson, a favorite officer in garrison, is highly spoken of for his endeavors to restore order and stop the flight. Corporal Kelly, of Co. A was so highly spoken of to the General, that he was promoted to a Captaincy on his return.

Dr. J. C. Tucker, U.S. Consul to Honduras, arrived in the last steamer, and will leave by the first opportunity for the scene of his services.

## Second Battle of Rivas!

Six hundred Costa Ricans killed!—American loss thirty!—Total Route of the Enemy!

Rivas has again been the field of a bloody conflict. On the morning of the 7th inst., intelligence reached Granada that immediately after the departure of the American troops from Rivas, a force of 1500 or 2,000 Costa Ricans entered and took possession of the city. As the information was authentic, there was no time to be lost on the part of Gen. Walker in making ready to repulse the enemy. By daylight on the 8th inst., a force of 500 men including 100 native troops were on the march from Granada, to engage the presumptuous invaders. Gen. Walker in person was at the head of the army. The force under his command encamped the night of the 10th inst., within nine miles of Rivas, and in the meantime it had been ascertained beyond doubt that the city was held and fortified by 2000 Costa Ricans and Chamoristas. Early on the morning of the 11th, the march was commenced. Evidently to the surprise of the enemy, the Democratic force instead of entering the city by the usual route from Granada, came in by the road leading from San Jorge or Virgin Bay.

The troops without halting, were assigned their respective positions, and instructed as to appropriate points of attack. The Battalion under command of Lieut. Col. Sanders was ordered to enter by the street leading along the west side of the plaza, and the east side was to be charged by the force under command of Col. Fry. With a whoop and a yell, a rush was made for the plaza, and as the troops were discovered by the enemy ascending the eminence which concealed the approach to the city, they were saluted with a volley of musketry which gave indication of a firm and obstinate resistance. On both sides of the plaza a brisk and incessant firing was kept up by the enemy, but the fearless and undaunted forces of the Democracy charged them with so much rapidity, that in less than five minutes the Americans were in the entire possession of the plaza. The Costa Ricans shunning an open fight precipitately betook themselves to the barricades and fortified houses, and from those places of protection and concealment continued an unremitting fire. Their cannon, too, with thundering voice gave testimony of the efficiency of their preparations for defence. To prevent the destruction that must inevitably ensue from so fatal an engine of war, the determination was instantly formed and carried into execution, to cross a street exposed to the possession of the enemy. The order to charge was given, and the gallant Lieut. Colonel followed by his intrepid soldiers, rushed heedless of peril, into the face of the menacing danger, and with the loss of four men only succeeded in capturing that essential weapon of war. It was immediately brought and stationed at the southeast corner of the plaza, and placed under the control of Capt. McCordle, a most excellent and intrepid artilleryman. The ammunition belonging to it was also seized, and a few minutes only elapsed before the weapon that was destined for the destruction of the Democratic forces, was pouring a fatal fire upon the discomfited Costa Ricans. Chagrined and enraged at the loss of their gun, they made several bold attempts to repossess it, but its thundering tone, rapidly followed by the deadly discharges of the Mississippi Rifle, intimidated their endeavors, and drove them back to their places of concealment. In the meantime fifteen or twenty Riflemen had stationed themselves on the roof of a building from which they could plainly discover a large body of the enemy on the back streets. A continuous fire was kept up by those gallant fellows, and at least a hundred of the enemy fell from their destructive aim. The conflict became too fierce for the Costa Rican invaders and 300 of them in a body were discovered making their rapid retreat in the direction of San Juan del Sur. Following the retreat of the 300, about 12 o'clock in the day, the enemy received a reinforcement of 250 men from Virgin Bay. Capt. Waters of the Rangers, who held possession of the tower surrounding the unfinished Cathedral on the north side of the plaza, immediately communicated to Gen. Walker, information of their approach, and a body of men was sent to prevent their possession of the town. In the meantime Capt. Waters and his Rangers from their convenient position opened upon them with their rifles, and did most signal execution. The intention of the enemy of completely surrounding the city and hemming the Democratic forces in the plaza, was thwarted with most gratifying success. It was not accomplished, however, without a long and fierce firing at the enemy from all four of the corners of the plaza.

The north-west corner was held by Col. Don Bruno Natzer and Maj. O'Neil, with their command, and over a hundred dead bodies of the enemy, gave signal proof of the gallantry of those officers and the intrepidity of their men. The south-west corner was in charge of Captains Rudler and Mason with their companies, and that with the exception of the position held by Lieut. Col. Sanders, was the one from which the greatest danger was to be apprehended. Those brave officers and their trusty men maintained their ground against a concealed foe, with a firmness and courage deserving of the highest commendation. Some of our noblest spirits in the exhibition at this point of fear-

less and undaunted courage fell martyrs in the cause of democracy. Among these, it should not be deemed invidious to mention Lieut. Morgan of Gen. Walker's Staff, and Lieut. Doyle of the army, men of as sterling heroism and as true hearts as ever belonged to humanity.

From three corners of the plaza a constant fire was maintained from 8 o'clock in the morning, until noon. Four hours of unremitting service in the field, following a tedious march of more than two days, had necessarily the effect of burdening the energies of the soldiers with irresistible fatigue. The enemy too, seemed to have become wearied of the fight, and little firing for an hour was done on either side, except by sharpshooters adventuring chances at a long distance. The temporary cessation of violent hostilities by the enemy was discovered, however, to be a ruse, for the purpose of secretly possessing themselves of the building on the north-east corner of the plaza, whence unharmed they could pour a destructive fire upon the American troops stationed in every direction upon the plaza. This stratagem of the enemy was discovered by Lieut. Gay, whose timely and vigilant service doubtless saved the lives of many of the Nicaraguan soldiers, and terminated more speedily the sanguinary conflict. Information of the movement of the enemy was communicated by him, and volunteers solicited to make a desperate charge. A close approximation to the position they coveted. Ten true and fearless men, armed with rifles and Colt's revolvers, were all that were required, and instantly the requisite number fully equipped for the perilous expedition were ready to engage the foe. This number was composed of officers, among whom were Capt's Houston and Sutter of Gen. Walker's Staff; Col. Kewen, volunteer aid to Gen. Walker; Maj. Roger's of the Commissary Department; Maj. Webber, Capt's Beckenbridge and Mahon, Lieut's Winters, Stith and Gay. A few privates also volunteered, increasing the number to thirteen. Crossing the street under the fire of the enemy, they pressed through the corner building that was sought to be possessed by the foe, to the far end of the corridor which was partially barricaded by an adobe wall or breastwork. From that position they cautiously surveyed the approximating enemy, and hastily determining the plan of operation, the order to charge was given, and with a yell and a bound they rushed in the direction of the picket fence behind which the enemy were cautiously making progress. The yell was immediately responded to by a volley of thirty guns; but as the attack was so sudden, the disconcerted foe were unable to aim with precision, and the only damage effected was a single wound inflicted upon the head of Capt. Breckenridge, not interfering at all with his prosecution of the charge. The fence was gained without any loss, and thence a brisk fire opened upon the retreating enemy. They fled for protection behind a neighboring building, whence, with more security, they could prevent pursuit. It was necessary, however, that they should be driven entirely from that vicinity, and in order to get a position to effect that object, it was necessary to cross a street exposed to the enemy's fire.

It was a hazardous experiment, as the opposition force was ascertained to be more than a hundred strong. Nothing daunted however, the thirteen essayed the perilous adventure, and although the bullets whistled in fearful proximity to them, not a man was killed or wounded. The position they sought was gained, and then in earnest the crack of the rifle became the death knell of the foe. The enemy with great obstinacy sought to maintain their ground, and returned the fire with apparent zeal and eagerness. In this engagement Capt. Hueston, of the General's staff, fell mortally wounded. With his parting spirit escaped the pulsation of a true and valiant heart. He was a man of fine attainments, of noble and generous impulses, and exemplary heroism. As an atonement for the death of Capt. Hueston, not less than thirty of the enemy were made to bite the dust. The fire of the remaining twelve became too disastrous for the Costa Rican braves, and they were compelled again to relinquish their position and seek greater security elsewhere. They began a precipitate retreat but were hotly pursued by their assailants. Fortifying themselves behind a broken adobe wall, they again turned upon their pursuers, and opened a determined fire. In this assault Lieut. Gay was slightly wounded on the head. To drive the Costa Ricans from the wall and obtain possession of it was the object and determination of the pursuing party. The enemy perceiving this determination again sought safety in flight. With the loss of eight or ten more of their number, they succeeded in reaching the building from behind, where they again sought to repulse the advance of the Americans. In the further prosecution of the pursuit, Lieut. Gay was mortally wounded, and Louis, known as "French Louis" was killed. Lieut. Gay was in the first battle of Rivas, and in all the subsequent conflicts in Nicaragua, and a bolder and more determined man never lived. He died from an excess of gallantry, from reckless exposure to the enemy's fire. He was the projector of this assault, and to him may be attributed in a great measure the triumph of the day. The enemy still pursued, made good their retreat, and little execution was afterwards effected. The fight on the plaza had almost entirely ceased. During the remainder of the day, and until late at night, there was no firing except from a few of the enemy, who throughout the conflict maintained their concealment, and with Minnie Rifles menaced every visible inimical object. The possessors of these weapons were evidently Englishmen and Germans, who had long experience in the use of that deadly instrument. The majority of Americans killed fell at the hands of those foreign miscreants, who have allied themselves with servilism against the Liberal party of Central America.

This battle of Rivas—the second one fought in that city by Gen. Walker—was warmly contested. The struggle was a long and a duress one, and the

Generals were compelled to fight at every disadvantage. The number of sacrifices that attended the Liberal force, and considering the great security afforded them from barricades and distressed buildings, it cannot but be deemed the proudest triumph yet achieved by the Liberal party of Nicaragua. The officers composing the American force were all gallant men, and nobly discharged their duty. Gen. Walker was cool, firm and possessed throughout the entire engagement, for several hours maintained steadily his position on horseback. He manifested an excellent example, betrayed no uneasiness as to the result, and exhibited a calm and sublime consciousness of ultimate victory. Col. Fry, Maj. Don Bruno Natzer, Lieut. Col. Sanders, Maj. Brewster, Markham, O'Neil, who in command of the Battalion, displayed a degree of heroism and gallantry that could not be of beneficial results. They were nobly supported by their subordinate officers, many of whom sacrificed to their intrepidity. Some by a heroic death, and others by numerous and painful wounds. Adjutant General Thomson, too, was conspicuously conspicuous throughout the engagement. The Staff of Gen. Walker exhibited remarkable firmness and daring, as the melancholy deaths of Hueston, Clinton and Morgan give ample testimony. Capt. Sutter, one of the regular staff, remains, but a braver spirit, or one who more becoming gallantry fell not on that field of battle. Col. Kewen, the volunteer aid to the Commander-in-Chief who was slightly wounded in the leg, returns with a reputation for bravery or the field equal to the best. His conduct is spoken of as gallant and encouraging in the extreme.

It is due to the noble force to state that they were in the hottest part of the engagement in the early part of the morning, and maintained themselves with exemplary courage. The loss of their brave and excellent commander, Gen. Machado, affected them with profound grief, but their more immediate officers were gallant men, and they sustained themselves with great honor.

The battle of the 11th of April, 1856, will long be remembered by the Costa Ricans. Their loss in killed alone, cannot fall short of six hundred men—and of wounded and deserted no precise estimate can be formed. The only retreat of the three hundred and a subsequent abandonment of Rivas are sufficient indications of their overwhelming defeat. The American loss does not exceed thirty, and the number of wounded is the same. The Costa Ricans with much bravado and pomp invaded the limits of Nicaragua, and were going to exterminate the "plebeian filibusteros." Gen. Walker displeased at their insolence, determined to teach them a lesson of propriety for future example, and doubtless they will profit by the instruction they received. At last whether they remain in Honduras and pretend, or not, it will not take them long to learn the disagreeable fact that Gen. Walker is ready and willing at all times and seasons, to employ himself in the gallant task of affording them a lesson in instructions, calculated to produce more lasting impressions.

At ten o'clock on Saturday a courier arrived from Leon with news of the most gratifying character from the north. The proclamation of President Rivas had been received by the States of Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala in a friendly mood. Our commissioners were received with cordiality by the people and authorities, the spirit of peace manifested itself among the classes.

San Salvador has provided her recruits, and is now detached from the League of States arrayed against Nicaragua. The President disclaims any hostile intention towards this Republic, and denies his sympathy to Estrada, the pretended President of Nicaragua.

Honduras and Guatemala are also peaceably inclined. The enlistment of soldiers has been suspended, and the law levies dismissed. All the States north of us are now at peace with Nicaragua, and we may expect to have a long-expected quiet when the war with Costa Rica is settled.

ERROR.—We had an error on our first page in assigning Col. Piper to the command of the Second Rifle Battalion. He is Lieutenant Colonel of the First Light Infantry Battalion.

**AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE**  
G. H. WINES & CO.

ARE now prepared to carry on the Auction and Commission Business in connection with the Express. Duties on goods consigned will be advanced and custom house business attended to for parties who entrust business to the company. Liberal advances on drafts on New York and San Francisco will be made on receipt of merchandise in the custom house. The building occupied by Wines & Co., is capable of storing ten thousand barrels bulk and general merchandise will be received on storage.

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.  
Granada—Don Patricio Rivas; San Francisco—C. K. Garrison & Co.  
Granada, April 12th, 1856.

**ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC MAILS.**  
WINES & CO. will make up a mail for the Atlantic States and California on the 15th inst., and forward the same through their Express.  
G. H. WINES & CO.

INTERINDEZA GENERAL.  
Granada, April, 1856.  
ALL persons who have advanced either money or effect, and any are hereby required to present the documents in this office to form the general account of all standing accounts.  
By order of DEL P. de GOICOURIA,  
Intendente General.  
C. J. F. ... 1st Asst. of the Intendente.



SE PUBLICA

LOS MIÉRCOLES Y SABADOS,

DE OFICIO.

INTENDENCIA GENERAL DE EJERCITO.

Gradada, Abril 12 de 1856.

Todos los que hayan hecho suplementos en efectos ó efectivo para el ejército se presentarán en la oficina de esta Intendencia General con los comprobantes necesarios, á fin de proceder á la correspondiente liquidación.

De órden del Sr. Intendente General, Domingo de Guzmán.—Col. J. F. Pérez, primer asesor de la Intendencia General.

El Presidente Provisional de la república a los nicaraguenses.

COMPATRIOTAS.

Ha venido á visitar el departamento occidental de mi país en mas inmediata contigüidad con los Gobiernos de Honduras, San Pedro y Guemala, con quienes Nicaragua solo desea buenas inteligencias y una amistad leal y sincera, de que resulte la existencia feliz de los Estados reflejos por sus instituciones peculiares.

No quiero la guerra, mucho menos entre los hermanos y amigos naturales. No hay necesidad de un rompimiento, y estoy dispuesto á poner todos los medios que concurren á la consolidación de la paz. Intento he destinado ya comisiones para que se celebren tratados de alianza y amistad. El Cielo protegerá estos designios.

Nicaraguenses.—Si mis esfuerzos tuviesen el resultado que es de esperarse del civismo de los que actualmente rijan los destinos de estos Estados, gozaréis conmigo de las bendiciones de la paz y de la libertad. Si por el contrario fuesen frustrados mis esfuerzos para la defensa de la patria, los del triunfo de vuestra causa.—Leon, Marzo 20 de 1856. P. M. de las Altas.

DE PALABRAS AL PUEBLO.

Nicaraguenses! La república se ha dignado llamarme editor del periódico intitulado El Nicaraguense. Y es tanto mas honroso para mí el aceptar este honroso nombramiento, cuanto que en su desempeño tengo que satisfacer los votos manifiestos de la razón, como amigo delido del pueblo, como defensor de los agrados principios en que se apoya la san causa de la libertad. De consiguiente mi único deseo al desempeñar la referida misión, es corresponder dignamente á la confianza con que vuestros altos funcionarios se han servido distinguirme, promoviendo hasta donde alcanzan mis facultades, la difusión de las luces, la educación popular, y con ella el bienestar, el progreso y la prosperidad de esta naciente república.

Poco, muy poco podría yo hacer en vuestro favor ¡oh nobles nicaraguenses! si solo contase con mis débiles recursos; pero cuento con vuestra benevolencia; y sobre todo con vuestros conocimientos, y con vuestra cooperación y acendrado patriotismo para que me ayudeis á sostener y llevar á cabo la parte que me corresponde de la grande obra de vuestra rejeberación social. Invariable en mis principios, firme en mis convicciones democráticas, desde hoy me contemplo como un ciudadano de esta república que me ha abrigado en su seno, y que miro como una patria adoptiva; de consiguiente nada podrá separarme de la senda que me trae el honor en cumplimiento del sagrado deber que me pone la confianza que se ha servido depositarme el supremo gobierno de la república.

Nicaraguenses! aliente identificado con vosotros, mi será esta causa, mióis vuestros intereses, vuestros triunfos y vuestras glorias, vuestros sufrimientos y vuestras penas. Mas en tanto que veo indolente amenazados la tranquilidad, el bienestar y el progreso de esta república, intiendo la mas alta

confianza el brio y la abnegación de nuestros amigos, las acertadas medidas del Jeneral en jefe, y la decision del pueblo en el noble empeño de sostener sus derechos bárbaramente vulnerados.

¡A las armas, nobles nicaraguenses! Hay una union, armonía y buena-intelijencia entre vosotros, y no hay que temer los ataques de un enemigo tan injusto como caprichoso, que pretende daros la ley en vuestra propia casa, interviniendo en el arreglo interior de vuestros negocios domésticos....

Nuestra causa ¡oh Nicaraguenses! es la causa de todos los hombres libres, y no dudeis que ellos vendrán, como han venido ya de todas partes, á sostener el sagrado pabellon de la libertad, que es el emblema Santo de la alianza común de los pueblos; que el gran pueblo americano tambien os ayudará á sostenerlo á despecho de su torpe y vacilante gobierno; y que los esfuerzos de un pueblo generoso y magnánimo que combate por su independencia serán coronados con el triunfo, y con la vergüenza y el escarmiento de sus enemigos.

Nicaraguenses! como amigo sincero del pueblo, amante de la justicia y de la igualdad, yo no he venido aquí á fomentar discordias ni partidos políticos destructores de todo bien social; he venido, sí, como un hermano que se interesa vivamente por vosotros que desea la union cordial de los ciudadanos, y que anhela con todas las veras del corazon ser tan solo un mediador entre vosotros, para apagar si es posible, la tea incendiaria de la discordia, que por tanto tiempo ha sido la causa funesta de vuestra ruina común....

Ya lo he dicho, y no me cansaré de repetirlo. Olvidad lo pasado, si queréis conservar lo presente y lo porvenir. Sea pues la conservacion del orden de cosas presente nuestro solo interes, como debe ser nuestra sola garantía de progreso, de prosperidad y bienestar.... ¡Ciudadanos! ¡Viva la union que nos hará fuertes é invencibles! ¡Viva la libertad! ¡Viva la independencia! ¡Viva el Jeneral en jefe! ¡Viva el gobierno Supremo de la república!—

Francisco Aguero Estrada

CENTRO-AMERICA

Y EL ESTADO DE NICARAGUA.

El monstruo de la guerra ha vuelto á levantar su erguida cabeza, y vomitando sangre y fuego, y llevando por todas partes la muerte y el esterminio vuelve á llenar de luto y desolacion los infortunados campos de Nicaragua.

El gobierno de Costa-Rica tuvo á bien decretar en Marzo último que todos los prisioneros de guerra de cualquier nacionalidad que fuesen, cogidos con las armas en la mano, y al mando del Jeneral Walker, serian fusilados inmediatamente.

El dia 25 del mismo mes, el gobierno de aquella república fusiló bárbaramente diez y nueve prisioneros de guerra habidos en la memorable accion de Guanacaste; y claro es que el Jeneral Walker y los suyos no se quedarán cortos en este punto, cuando les llegue su vez.

Centro-América será pues el teatro sangriento de una matanza horrible y de una guerra fratricida, solo porque las pasiones de los hombres mas bien que los consejos de la prudencia, deciden casi siempre de la suerte de los pueblos. ¿Y quién será responsable de tan deplorable y atroz carnicería? El que con su conducta altanera provocativa é insultante, ha repellido todos los medios prudentes de paz y conciliacion, dando al mundo tan funesto ejemplo, y obligando así á sus enemigos á la represalia. Dignos hijos de los españoles, ellos han seguido siempre la senda que les han trazado sus bárbaros projeritores ahondo y aqueando los mares.

Centro-americanos, la guerra civil estermiadora que habia desolado á Nicaragua llegaba á su término, y á vosotros tocaba precaver todo insulto y defender vuestas fronteras de ulteriores ataques; pero no atizar de nuevo la discordia aun no bien apagada entre vuestros vecinos, ni intervenir á fuerza armada en el arreglo de los negocios domésticos de Nicaragua.

La intervencion del Jral. Walker fué solida citada por una gran mayoría del pueblo de Nicaragua, puesto que triunfó del partido contrario que estaba en el pleno ejercicio del poder: ella fué un mal, si se quiere; pero un mal necesario para poner término á la anarquía, á la guerra civil, y al en-

camizamiento de dos partidos iguales destructores: ella produjo un gran bien, la cesacion de las hostilidades, y la creacion de un nuevo orden de cosas que mejoró la situacion aflictiva y desconsoladora del pais, y que era una garantía de prosperidad y de progreso para el porvenir. La vuestra ha encendido de nuevo la tea de la discordia, y ha renovado la guerra civil con todos sus horrores, solo por satisfacer vuestro orgullo nacional, y la torpe ambicion, y otras malas pasiones de algunos hijos de este desventurado suelo, y lo que es peor, por rendir este sangriento homenaje á las exigencias de la opulenta Albion que os instiga y os da armas contra los americanos.

Así es ¡oh pueblos de Centro-América! como habeis abierto la puerta á un torrente espantoso de males. Las pasiones, aun mal sofocadas, estallarán con nuevo y mas terrible furor, las venganzas y los resentimientos que tan imprudentemente habeis fomentado, llevarán á todas partes fuego destructor, y mientras que todos sufrirán las consecuencias de una guerra fratricida nadie puede prever cual será su término, una vez desencadenadas las pasiones de un pueblo que lleva estampada en su frente con caracteres indelebiles, la negra mancha y el funesto baldon de sus eternas guerras civiles.

En vano queréis detener las grandes ideas de progreso social, y la marcha del siglo en que vivimos. Las ideas irán adelante, y el siglo no puede retrogradar.... En vano queréis contrariar los instintos nobles, generosos y hospitalarios de este infortunado pueblo que jamás conoció la libertad sino de nombre; y que agobiado bajo el peso de la desdicha, busca un remedio á los males y desgracias de todo jénero que le legó la conquista y dominacion española, en la alianza al progreso, á la civilizacion y á la libertad de la Joven América. ¿Porque queréis privar á este pobre pueblo, con su pereza y apatía secular, con su fanatismo y añejas supersticiones, con su inveterada ignorancia, con sus hábitos guerreros y destructores, fruto maldito de sus eternas guerras civiles, porque queréis privarle, decimos, de la civilizacion pacífica y bien hechura de la imprenta, del vapor y el telégrafo; de esa civilizacion que hace fraternizar á todos los pueblos de la tierra bajo la égida santa de la libertad; que llena las ciudades como por encanto, de escuelas y periódicos y salones de lectura, difundiendo la luz y el progreso por todas partes; que hace florecer los campos con los bienes inmensos de la agricultura y los transforma bien presto en puestos comerciales y ciudades populosas; que tiene su apoyo en el trabajo, en el comercio y la industria; que puebla los rios de vapores que son el vehículo de la riqueza industrial y mercantil, y poniendo en activa comunicacion los lugares mas distantes por medio del vapor y del telégrafo, asegura la dicha y la prosperidad de los pueblos?

¿No escuchais la voz de los ancianos de Nicaragua que deploran las desgracias de su infortunada patria durante medio siglo de ruina y desolacion permanentes bajo el azote de la guerra civil? ¿No veis esos esqueletos de ciudades arruinadas, solitarios escombros, que mas que habitacion de vivos, parecen sepulcros de los desolados pueblos?

¿Centro-americanos! Al fin conoceréis vuestro error.... La guerra que habeis fomentado dará por do quiera frutos de mal dicion que vendrán sobre vosotros y sobre vuestros hijos y algun dia deploraréis sus terribles consecuencias; pero quizá s demasiado tarde.

VANAS PRETENSIONES.

Sabemos que el Sr. D. José María Estrada residente en Honduras, ha manifestado allí pretensiones de ser presidente de la república de Nicaragua para alarmar á su antiguo partido concitándole á la rebelion contra el actual gobierno de Nicaragua. Por lo tanto nos creemos en el deber de demostrar con datos irrefragables, que no siéndolo ántes del tratado de 23 de Agosto último, mucho menos podrá serlo en las actuales circunstancias.

En efecto, si el gobierno del Sr. Chamorro era ilegítimo, porque holló la constitucion vijente de 838 desgarrando así su título de director del Estado, porque su presidencia de la nueva república de Nicaragua no fué en virtud de la constitucion vijente de 838, sino en virtud de la del Sr. Estrada, ¿cómo puede ser que la del Sr. Estrada que fué creada en medio de las hogueras, de las violaciones y deprecaciones de la guerra, haya podido adquirir legitimidad? Así es como se engañan los mismos hombres que inventan el error.

Si pudo hacerse al pueblo la primera usurpacion del poder electivo que es inherente á los gobiernos representativos, despues que la asamblea constituyente habia declarado terminantemente que á ella correspondia nombrar el primer presidente de la república ¡porque violó hasta la misma ley que habia emitido la asamblea refractaria? ¿Porqué si ella dijo, que los demas presidentes debian ser electos por el pueblo en el modo y términos que establecia su constitucion proyectada y no publicada, no se cumplió con este precepto, sino que la misma asamblea aun diminuta por no haber concurrido á ella toda la representacion del Estrdo, vuelve á nombrar segunda vez el presidente para hacer habitual la usurpacion?

Se ha dicho que esa asamblea diminuta nombró al Sr. Estrada en virtud de facultades que tenia para el caso que faltase repentinamente el presidente Chamorro; mas esto afianza mas y mas nuestras convicciones para negarle aun los visos ó apariencias de legitimidad. Es muy claro que la referida asamblea constituyente convocada solo para omitir la ley fundamental, no pudo establecer la de eleccion de presidente que debia ser creatura de la constitucion que se iba á dar, y que entre tanto esto sucediera, estaba naturalmente en obervancia la carta de 838, máxime en lo de pura organizacion, sin la cual no debia permanecer el Estado. Luego si el Sr. Estrada fué electo presidente á consecuencia de dicha ley inconstitucional, fué nula, de ningún valor ni efecto su eleccion bajo este respecto. Lo fué tambien, por que suponiendo de alguna existencia la precitada ley, no se le puede atribuir alguna á la vez que la facultad de ejercer el poder ordinario estaba limitada hasta el mes de Enero próximo á la emision de aquella ley.

Ahora bien, si la eleccion del Sr. Estrada fué hecha, como realmente sucedió, casi un año despues de la citada fecha, no queda duda que con doble dosis de impotencia, si así puede decirse el poder constituyente violó las instituciones del Estado, para darle un presidente de partido que no pudo ser ni provisorio.

Por otra parte, conforme al art. 128 de la constitucion vijente, muerto Chamorro debieron abrirse los pliegos de los senadores insaculados, para reponer por el órden de sus números la falta absoluta de director. Estrada no era un senador de los insaculados, y los pliegos los dejó perdidos Chamorro en su fuga repentina de Leon. Luego ni en este concepto pudo ser legalmente director; luego fué un gobernante intruso de los pocos pueblos que tuvieron la debilidad de reconocerle. Con esto cree haber demostrado cuan vanas son las pretenciones del Sr. Estrada.—Un fiel democrata nicaraguense.

A ULTIMA HORA.

Se acaban de recibir cartas de amigos de San Miguel, Estado del Salvador fechas 6 del presente informando que los comisionados de este Gobierno habian llegado á esa ciudad y que fueron recibidos con la acostumbrada hospitalidad de los Salvadoreños.—Se nos informa que toda hostilidad de aquella República acerca de esta se habia desvanecido.—Que las reclutas se habian mandado suspender y que pusieron en libertad, todos los soldados que se habian acuartelado á consecuencia del temor de invasion.—Se ha revocado la órden que se dió para que se entregara al pretendido Presidente de Nicaragua, don José María Estrada, doscientos fusiles y quinientas paradas. Que nuestros comisionados, serian cordialmente recibidos por el gobierno del Salvador en Cajutepique, lo debiendo creerse que habria salido de los otros Estados bajo ninguna pretexto. De esto se deduce, que los demas gobiernos de Centro-América habian de mas queridos y salvos que el gobierno de Costa Rica.

Se permite la reproducción sólo para estudios académicos sin fines de lucro, y citando la fuente.—FEB

## DE OFICIO.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.  
MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.  
Granada Marzo 22 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue:

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

En atención á que no debe tener efecto el decreto dictado en esta ciudad el 25 de Mayo de 1855, contraído á que los Alcaldes Constitucionales de las cabeceras de algunos distritos ejerzan indistintamente las funciones de jueces de 1.ª instancia; en uso de sus facultades.

### DECRETA.

Art. único.—Queda derogado en todas sus partes el citado decreto de 25 de Mayo de 1855, y en consecuencia, vijentes las leyes anteriores.—Dado en Granada, á 22 de Marzo de 1856.—Patricio Rivas.—Al Sr. Ministro de Gobernacion.

Y de suprema órden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos, esperando recibo.—Salinas.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.  
MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.  
Granada, Marzo 22 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente:

### EL GOBIERNO.

En atención á que las circunstancias demandan la separacion de los mandos políticos y de Hacienda de este departamento para que la accion de uno y otro sea mas expedita, en uso de sus facultades

### ACUERDA:

- 1.º Nómbrase Prefecto del departamento Oriental al Sr. coronel D. Trinidad Salazar con el sueldo de ley.
- 2.º En consecuencia, el actual Prefecto continuará en el ejercicio de la subdelegacion de Hacienda.
- 3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden.—Granada, Marzo 22 de 1856.—Rivas Y lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos; esperando recibo.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.  
MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.  
Granada, Marzo 22 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente:

El Gobierno, en uso de sus facultades

### ACUERDA.

- 1.º Su encarga al Sr. D. Francisco Aguero Estrada de la impresion de los documentos oficiales en el periódico Nicaraguense con la gratificacion de cincuenta pesos mensuales que se le satisfarán del Tesoro público.
- 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden.—Granada, Marzo 22 de 1856.—Rivas Y lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia, esperando recibo.—Salinas.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.  
MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.  
Granada, Marzo 22 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes.

Stiendo necesario en las actuales circunstancias que durante la ausencia del Gobierno quede en esta ciudad un Comisionado especial suyo para proveer á los casos urgentes; en uso de sus facultades

### DECRETA.

Art. 1.º Se nombra al Sr. Ministro de Hacienda Ldo. D. Fermin Ferrer Comisionado del Gobierno en los departamentos de Oriente y Mediodia, para que durante su ausencia, se ocupe de los objetos y obre con arreglo á las instrucciones que por separado se le comunicarán.

Art. 2.º En consecuencia todas las autoridades de los departamentos expresados obedecerán sus órdenes.—Dado en Gra-

da, á 22 de Marzo de 1856.—Patricio Rivas.—Al Sr. Ministro de Gobernacion. Y de órden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos; esperando recibo.—Salinas.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.  
MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

Granada, Marzo 22 de 1860.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua; á sus habitantes.

Considerando: que las urgencias del momento demandan ocurrir á un empréstito forzoso en calidad de indemnizarlo con seguridad lo mas pronto que sea posible: atendiendo á que para obrar con la justa proporcion, es conveniente que de entre los mismos propietarios salga la calculacion; en uso de sus facultades

### DECRETA.

Art. 1.º Se exigirá en esta ciudad un empréstito forzoso de ocho mil pesos derramado entre los propietarios, cuyo capital productible escada de dos mil pesos.

Art. 2.º Una Junta compuesta de tres individuos que al efecto se nombrarán, procederá hoy mismo á hacer el derrame, y formada la lista, la pasará al Subdelegado de Hacienda para que intime á los comprendidos en ella la entrega de la proporcion que les toque, por terceras partes, la primera de presente, y las dos restantes con intervalo de cinco dias cada una.

Art. 3.º El Subdelegado es autorizado para usar de los apremios que juzgue convenientes, atendidas las necesidades públicas.

Art. 4.º Los prestamistas serán reembolsados con órdenes sobre la mitad de los productos de la Aduana marítima de San Juan del Norte.

Art. 5.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden.—Dado en Granada, á 22 de Marzo de 1856.—Patricio Rivas.—Al Sr. Ministro de Hacienda.

Y lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos esperando recibo.—Salinas.

## POLITICA.

### EL JENERAL WALKER

#### ANTE EL MUNDO CIVILIZADO.

Al trazar estos renglones, y al ver que tantas veces prevalece el mal contra el bien estaríamos tentados á creer que el principio y el deseo del bien han desaparecido de la faz de la tierra, si no estuviésemos preparados contra las sugestiones de la malicia, y si nuestras mas profundas convicciones no nos hiciesen ver lo contrario.

En efecto algunos papeles Centro-americanos, otros de los Estados Unidos, y no pocos de la prensa europea, no se cansan de proferir calumnias contra el Jeneral Walker, considerándole cual otro Atila, y llamándole á él y á los suyos una horda de bandidos, usurpadores de la autoridad pública de Nicaragua, que roban, asesinan y vilipendian bárbaramente á sus vecinos, afirmando que es necesario aniquilarlos ó echarlos fuera del país para asegurar su libertad é independencia.

Mas no hay que estrañar esta conducta y este lenguaje, por que tal ha sido siempre la suerte de los hombres que en cualquier tiempo se han distinguido por que se han separado de la senda comun, aun cuando se hayan consagrado con heroica abnegacion al bien de la humanidad, por que han tenido que chocar con envejecidos abusos, errores funestos, preocupaciones é intereses arraigados.

Sócrates fué condenado á tomar la cicuta porque combatió los errores de su época con las armas de la razon y la filosofia; Colon fué tenido por un loco visionario, y como tal despreciado por sus contemporáneos, por que concibió la existencia de un mundo ignorado hasta entónces; Galileo fué tratado como un impio por haber sostenido la teoría del movimiento de la tier-

ra; y el mismo Jesucristo sufrió una muerte de cruz ignominiosa, por haber predicado y enseñado la Santa doctrina que desde entónces ha rejenerado el mundo.

Al Jeneral Walker, pues, le ha tocado en suerte el ser el mártir de la libertad é independencia nicaraguense. Llamado por el partido democrático de esta república, que ya empezaba á desesperar de su triunfo contra el partido lejitimista de Chamorro, que habia hollado la constitucion del Estado, el vino de California al socorro de Nicaragua cual otro La Fayette en favor del jeneroso pueblo americano. ¡Y por qué inesplicable anomalia, ese mismo pueblo que tan justos honores tributó al héroe de la Francia, poniéndole siempre á la par del inmortal Washington, porqué inesplicable anomalia, digo ese mismo pueblo, ó mas bien ese gobierno, se complace en difamar y considerar como un mero usurpador á un hijo suyo que no ha hecho otra cosa que volar á la defensa de un pueblo libre oprimido; con tanta gloria, abnegacion y desinteres como el héroe de la Francia? ¡Por ventura los hijos de Washington y de Jefferson han degenerado ya del noble carácter y elevadas ideas de sus mayores? ¡Y será posible que así abandonen á sus hermanos, cuando las fuerzas reunidas de los estados de Centro-america quisieran anonadarlos, porque con ánimos jenerosos han venido al socorro de un pueblo libre que combatia heroicamente para derrocar el despotismo y recobrar sus usurpados derechos? ¡Mengua seria y baldon eterno para el gran pueblo americano, si solo oyendo la voz del egoismo, y envuelto en el tenebroso manto del interes nacional desatendiese la voz del paisanaje, de la justicia y la libertad!

Ahora bien, si el gobierno actual de Nicaragua se ha constituido despues de terminada la lucha, por un convenio entre los dos partidos beligerantes, cuyo artículo 2.º nombró presidente provisional de la república por catorce meses, al Sr. D. Patricio Rivas; si el 5.º previno el olvido de todo los agravios y ofensas políticas; y el 12.º v último, que los gobiernos anteriores y existentes durante la guerra cesarian totalmente despues del referido tratado; si por artículos adicionales el Jeneral Walker fué reconocido Jeneral en jefe de los ejércitos de la república etc. etc.: si este gobierno así constituido terminó la guerra y restableció la paz de la república; si él marcha de mejora en mejora, por las vias del progreso y la legalidad; si ha nombrado su ministerio compuesto de hombres que por su sensatez, buenos antecedentes y acendrado patriotismo, inspiran la mas alta confianza al país; si ha publicado libremente el decreto de 19 de Marzo inmediato pasado para convocar el pueblo á fin de que ejerza su soberania en el acto sagrado de eleccion, y en el agosto de la instalacion de los SS.:PP. de la república para poner término al gobierno provisional que habian reclamado las circunstancias, ¿cómo se pretende sostener con el mas impudente descaro á la faz del mundo, que el Jeneral Walker ha usurpado todos los poderes públicos, que oprime tiránicamente al pueblo nicaraguense y le tiene reducido á la mas completa y vergonzosa servidumbre? Los actos libremente ejercidos por el S. P. E. de la república evidencian lo contrario.

Digan pues lo que quieran los enemigos del progreso de esta república, públicos son los actos de su gobierno como Jeneral en jefe del ejército nicaraguense. Justo é imparcial con todos á la par que firme y enérgico, él no conoce otras distinciones que las del mérito, los talentos útiles, y los servicios hechos á la patria; y nada mas lejos de la verdad, que la asercion de que el Jeneral Walker escluye á los hijos del país de los empleos de la república, por que dicen quiere dominarlo todo como un tirano de Nicaragua... ¡Falsedad, calumnia, impostura...! Diganlo si no, los empleados civiles y militares hijos del país, que hay en los diferentes ramos de la administracion pública, desde el presidente y demas altos funcionarios del S. P. E.; desde los jenerales, oficiales y demas empleados, hasta los agentes subalternos del último grado, en ambas administraciones civil y militar... Diganlo si no, los extranjeros de diferentes nacionalidades, empleados tambien en el ejército y en otros destinos al servicio del Estado...

Al trazar estas últimas líneas en honor de la verdad y de la Santa causa del pro-

greso, de la libertad, é independencia de Nicaragua, me complace muy mucho en hacer mencion del honroso nombramiento que de Jeneral de Brigada é Intendente jeneral de Ejército, acaba de obtener nuestro amigo y compatriota el Sr. Domingo de Goicouria, que con tanto celo como abnegacion y patriotismo, ha trabajado siempre por la libertad de Cuba nuestra fortunada patria. Este nombramiento como el de algunos otros de mis compatriotas para desempeñar diferentes puestos de honor y de confianza en el ejército y la administracion pública, acabarán de demostrar hasta la evidencia, que el Jeneral Walker en la parte que tan honrosamente desempeña en el gobierno de esta república, no busca otra cosa que el progreso y el bien del país, que en gran parte le confiara sus destinos cuando en los dias aciagos de la tribulacion invocó su proteccion para poner término á la opresion del partido lejitimista, y á los horrores de la guerra civil.

En fin, exentos del espíritu de partido, y de los intereses mezquinos que animan á los enemigos del progreso y de la independencia de Nicaragua, nosotros que vemos en la union y concordia de ámbos pueblos un gran bien, no solo para Nicaragua, sino para otros muchos pueblos de la América; nosotros que hemos contemplado con placer indefinible, la marcha progresiva que ha emprendido Nicaragua en los pocos dias de paz que le han dejado sus enemigos bajo el réjimen actual; nosotros declaramos á la faz del mundo, que consideramos como un hecho providencial la venida del Jeneral Walker; y la inmigracion extranjera en este país, como necesaria para asegurar su rejeneracion social, y con ella los bienes inmensos de que le ha privado hasta aquí su adverso destino.

¡Honor pues al digno Jeneral Walker! ¡Honor á la democracia y á la union nicaraguense! ¡Honor á la libertad y á la independencia de la república!—E. E.

### ACTO DE CLEMENCIA.

Eran las 6 de la tarde del dia 1.º corriente: un inmenso jentío estaba ante los muros de la nueva iglesia, medio construida se vé en la plaza principal de Rivas. Dos hombres estaban al pié de dichos muros, el rostro hacia el concurso, y á su lado estaba un sacerdote que ejercia su sagrado ministerio, ya con el uno, ya con el otro hablando, al parecer con una calma y serenidad ejemplares, para recibir el testimonio mortal y comparecer ante el Eterno. A la distancia como de unos diez pasos estaba un piquete de soldados con sus fusiles, como quien aguarda el momento de la ejecucion.

Terminada ya la triste mision del ministro, este se retiró del referido lugar, ocupando su puesto un hombre que llevaba dos lienzos blancos en una mano. Al acercarse, uno de ellos se levantó el cabello despejó la frente con serenidad, y apoyó la cabeza en el muro, como quien espera resignado la ejecucion de la fatal sentencia. Acto continuo el de los lienzos hizo su oficio, vendando á uno y otro, como costumbre en semejantes casos.

Esperábase ya solamente el fatal momento que habia de lanzar dos desgraciados á la eternidad, cuando una voz que provenir del Cielo clamó ¡Perdon! ¡Imajín el lector cual sería el júbilo y el alboroto del pueblo, que identificado con los reos esperaba triste y cabizbajo el término de sangriento drama que iba á presenciarse. En un momento resnarón por toda la plaza mil vivas y aclamaciones en honor del Jeneral Walker, que es firme y justiciero la par que benévolo y clemente, y mas siera tener siempre que premiar, que verse forzado á castigar á cualquiera de sus soldados.

IMPRENTA NICARAGUENSE.

Frete á la casa del Gobierno.



# PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY,

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

The list of names annexed contains all the promotions since the suspension of the paper of the 22d of March:

- Urn Lieutenant, John M. Baldwin promoted Capt. of Co. B, Light Infantry Battalion.  
 First Lieutenant John B. Green promoted Capt. of Co. D, Rifle Battalion.  
 Second Lieutenant Edward Maxwell promoted First Lieutenant Co. D, Rifle Battalion.  
 P. Veder appointed Captain Co. A, First Rifle Battalion.  
 Louis R. Satermer appointed Second Lieutenant of Co. C, First Rifle Battalion.  
 William Mason appointed Captain Co. G, 1st Rifle Battalion.  
 John Boyie appointed First Lieutenant Co. G, 1st Rifle Battalion.  
 James E. Hawthorne appointed Second Lieutenant Co. G, 1st Rifle Battalion.  
 Pierce Robins appointed First Lieutenant Co. E, 1st Rifle Battalion.  
 Charles Legros appointed Second Lieutenant Co. 1st Rifle Battalion.  
 C. J. McDonald appointed Commissioner of all Transportation, of and for the army, with rank of Colonel.  
 McMann Coney appointed Captain of Co. C, Light Infantry Battalion.  
 Don Domingo de Goicouria appointed Intendente General of the army, with the rank of Brigadier Brigadier-General.  
 Sergeant Supter Williamson appointed Second Lieutenant Co. G, 1st R. B.  
 Col. C. J. McDodald appointed Quarter Master General of the army.  
 H. A. Hutchins appointed Second Lieutenant.  
 Francis B. O'Keefe appointed Captain Co. A, 2d Rifle Battalion.  
 Thomas F. Fisher appointed First Assistant in the Intendencia General, rank of Colonel.  
 Byron Cole appointed Second Assistant in the Intendencia General, rank of Lieutenant Colonel.  
 W. C. Page appointed Second Lieutenant in the Intendencia General.

## LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

### LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.

#### COMPANY D.

**KILLED.**—Capt. James Linton, Corporal Robert Kellert, Privates John Bradley, J. M. Jennings, J. M. Lane. Total 4—aggregate 5.  
**WOUNDED.**—Privates Joseph Springer, C. M. Terry (wounded accidentally on the return march.) Total wounded, 2.

#### COMPANY E.

**KILLED.**—Privates Wm. Gould, George Dickerson. Total 2.  
**WOUNDED.**—First Lieutenant James C. Jamerson, Privates Patrick Thomas, Louis Lott, Albert Adams. Total 3—aggregate 4.

### FIRST RIFLE BATTALION.

#### COMPANY A.

**KILLED.**—Lieut. J. Gay, Privates P. Lynn, Rorrer. Total 2—aggregate.  
**WOUNDED.**—Sergeant A. Pittman, Privates S. Kipp, Geo. Cook, T. Lane. Total 4.  
**MISSING.**—A. Du Jan, L. Pache, Total 2.

#### COMPANY B.

**KILLED.**—Privates Bradley, — Stone. Total 2.  
**WOUNDED.**—Lieut. Leonard, Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Ayers, Corporal Chandler, Privates Ashbro, Henry, Hodgdon, Martin. Total 5—aggregate 8.  
**MISSING.**—Privates Augustin, Jackson.

#### COMPANY C.

**KILLED.**—Sergeant Wm. McCarty, Privates Barnhouse, A. G. Gates. Total 3.  
**WOUNDED.**—Capt. Caycee, Lieut. Latemer, Privates Wolf, Barker.  
**MISSING.**—Privates Gleason, Geary, Gilligan. Total 3.

#### COMPANY D.

**KILLED.**—Capt. Hartell, Privates Blackburn, Finn, Whites Barston. Total 4—aggregate 5.  
**WOUNDED.**—Sergeant Hutchings, Privates Puigan. Total 2.

#### COMPANY E.

**KILLED.**—Privates Knox, Logan, — Clerc, Stickner, Dart, Davidson, Barr. Total 7.  
**WOUNDED.**—Capt. Anderson, Lieut. Dolan, Private J. Miller, J. Brimer, Jones. Total 3—aggregate 5.  
**MISSING.**—Privates Henry, Wilson, Mooney, Grag. Total 4.

#### COMPANY F.

**KILLED.**—Sergeant Chestnut, Privates McMurray, Duncan. Total 3.  
**WOUNDED.**—Sergeant Dunnican, Sergeant Halliday, Privates Burns, Ferney, Williams, Langsdale, Cody. Total 7.  
**MISSING.**—Cody.

#### COMPANY G.

**KILLED.**—Lieut. John Doyle, Sergeant Kistner, Privates McMahon, McGruar, De Laney, Houston, Fisher, Miller, Hershman, Townsend, Mitty, Winchester. Total 11—aggregate 12.  
**WOUNDED.**—Privates Latta, Miller, Jones, James, Shaffer, Spearman, Mayer, O'Malley, Dollan, Furguson. Total 10.

### SECOND RIFLE BATTALION.

#### COMPANY A.

**KILLED.**—Privates Eldridge, Mulholland. Total 2.  
**WOUNDED.**—Private Howell.  
**MISSING.**—Private Strawhouse.

#### COMPANY B.

**KILLED.**—Sergeant Stocke, Privates Bogliger, Winkler, Webber, Este. Total 5.  
**WOUNDED.**—Sergeant Ketter, Privates Leslie. Total 2.

#### COMPANY C.

**KILLED.**—Private Edwards. Total 1.  
**WOUNDED.**—Private Lockwood. Total 1.  
**MISSING.**—Corporal Roden. Total 1.

#### COMPANY D.

**KILLED.**—None.  
**WOUNDED.**—Second Lieutenant Anderson, Corporal Whiting. Total 1—agregate 2.  
**MISSING.**—Privates Jeandrew, Hackley, Raves. Total 3.

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